

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XII.

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NO. 4.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*Mr. Quay's
Triumph in
Pennsylvania.*

In the two great states of Pennsylvania and New York the ante-convention political season was marked by determined contests for the control of the Republican machinery. In Pennsylvania the contest turned upon the question of the supremacy of Senator Quay. The lines were, however, drawn in somewhat unfamiliar directions, inasmuch as the leaders of the opposing faction belonged quite as unmistakably to the school of "machine" or "practical" politicians as Mr. Quay himself. From an outside point of view, the leadership on one side seemed to be vested in a state boss, and on the other side in a junta of municipal and local bosses. The fight was bitter to an almost unprecedented degree, but Senator Quay came off victorious. The excitement on both sides on the eve of the convention was so intense that there were grave apprehensions of a physical contest for possession of the convention hall. Mr. Quay's majority, however, proved to be complete without including any disputed seats; and the outcome was harmony of the most approved and lovely description. The opposition threw down arms in frank and unbargaining surrender, and the magnanimous Mr. Quay granted general amnesty. The conclusion would seem to be that Mr. Quay's influence and strength are greater than ever before, and that he will be virtually the dictator of Pennsylvania's delegation to the national presidential convention next year. Mr. Quay was elected chairman of the State Republican committee without a single opposing voice.

*A High-Keyed
Reform
Programme.*

Inasmuch as Mr. Quay has undoubtedly been identified in the popular mind with the political leaders who have been hostile to the reform of the civil service and who have believed in lavish campaign expenditures, it is extremely significant to note the unexpectedly lofty tone of the platform which Mr. Quay has now caused the Pennsylvania Republicans to adopt. Certainly the municipal reformers of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, who have so specifically denounced many corrupt practices and transactions, should feel that their cause is making rapid strides when a

convention controlled by Mr. Quay adopts as its most conspicuous sentiments the following explicit and well-phrased resolutions:

Resolved, That we decry the growing use of money in politics, and the corporate control of legislatures, municipal councils, political primaries and elections, and favor the enactment of legislation and the enforcement of laws to correct such abuses. We earnestly insist upon a form of civil service which will prevent the enslavement of public officers and employees and the compelling of those appointed to preserve the peace to confine themselves to their duties; which will insure absolute freedom and fairness in bestowing State and county and municipal contracts, and will punish any form of favoritism in granting them; which will forbid the grant of exclusive franchises to deal in public necessities, comforts, conveyances and sanitary requirements and will insure the recognition of ability and fidelity in the public service, keeping service to the country ever foremost, when accompanied by ability and fitness.

We demand that public office should be for public benefit, and its term in subordinate positions should be during good behavior. No public employee or officer should be permitted to influence primaries or elections nor upon any pretense be assessed upon his salary, and all unnecessary positions and salaries should be abolished, and expenditures and taxation reduced. There should be uniform valuation of property for public purposes, corporations enjoying public privileges should pay for them, and schools should be divorced from politics and kept absolutely free from political influence and control.

*Actions Should
Follow
Professions.*

These are not sham issues but real ones. The Republicans have long controlled state and municipal affairs in Pennsylvania, and they are, therefore, chiefly responsible for grave public evils the existence of which they confess and which they now deplore and denounce. It has not been the fashion for practical politicians to recognize in their platforms and public expressions these questions of administrative reform which are the real and burning issues of the day. Let Mr. Quay and the several hundred representatives of Pennsylvania Republicanism who have thus unanimously professed their conversion to this creed of civil service reform and administrative decency,

give evidence of the sincerity of their professions by a prompt application, to the civil service of the state and of the great towns like Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, of those reform methods which have now been adopted so brilliantly at Chicago, which are in successful operation in Massachusetts, and



SENATOR QUAY, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

which have prevailed in New York, at least to a considerable extent, and with success so far as the experiment has been honestly tried. When Mr. Quay recognizes civil service reform and political and official purity as the crying needs of the hour, the faithful and long-enduring friends of reform may consider that their cause must have made great popular progress thus to find endorsement in so "practical" a quarter.

The Issues in New York. These are the real State issues in Pennsylvania, and the Republican convention has set itself right upon them without any ambiguity of language. In the State of New York also there are certain clear issues, recognized by every man of serious mind; and it was demanded that the Republican party, if it desired the respect and support of the honest and intelligent voters, should express itself unmistakably upon the public matters which are absorbing the attention of the people. New York is about to elect a new legislature, and it is demanded by a large portion of the citizenship of the State that the law-making body shall take up for thorough consideration the excise laws and the Sunday laws. Two more or less closely related questions, that of the general regulation of

the liquor traffic and that of the legal restrictions which should protect the observance of Sunday, have for several months been the absorbing topics of discussion; and it has been generally agreed by the leaders of all phases of opinion that the next legislature must take some kind of action.

The Local Option Idea.

The Good Government Clubs of New York city had anticipated the assembling of the great party conventions by declaring their formal adherence to the plan of a local option law which would allow every community to decide for itself how it would prefer to deal with matters which the Good Government men have chosen to regard as essentially local in their nature. It was hoped in many quarters that the Republican State convention would take this view and that it would advocate, in the first place, a local option system, under which communities could decide whether they wanted liquor sold at all or not (this for the benefit of small towns), and in the second place (for the benefit exclusively of large towns) a local option to deal with the question whether or not liquor saloons might be open during certain specified hours on Sunday.

Thomas C. Platt in Control at Saratoga.

The preliminary question among Republican politicians was a purely personal one. It was necessary to decide whether Mr. Thomas C. Platt should or should not control the Saratoga convention, just as it had been necessary in Pennsylvania two weeks earlier to find out whether Mr. Matthew Stanley Quay should or should not hold the Harrisburg convention in the hollow of his hand. The contest against Mr. Platt's control was an earnest one, but by no means so well organized as the Pennsylvania



MR. THOMAS C. PLATT.

combination against Quay. Mr. Platt found himself easily the master of the body which met at Saratoga on September 17, with an overwhelming majority at his command. He made Mr. Lexow chairman of the convention; Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., headed the committee on resolutions; the former selections for state offices (New York does not elect a governor this year) were renominated by the unanimous consent of Plattites and anti-Plattites, as was proper enough.

*Dodging
the
Issues.*

But the real interest of the occasion lay in the manner in which the platform would deal with the real questions before the people. When the platform was reported, however, it contained not a single word upon the excise question, the Sunday question, or any other question upon which the New York legislature will be expected to act. There were elaborate planks upon the tariff and upon President Cleveland's foreign policy; and Governor Levi P. Morton was endorsed as a presidential candidate. But the state platform as offered by the committee contained not a line that bore in any manner upon state issues; and these alone are concerned in this year's election. It had been Mr. Platt's opinion, endorsed by his group of chief lieutenants, that the only safe policy would be to express no views at all. One kind of sentiment might alienate the German vote, while a sentiment that would save the Germans might drive away thousands of the so-called "friends of the American Sabbath;" and accordingly it was deemed wise to dodge altogether.

*Warner Miller's
Sunday
Plank.*

This, however, was more than the convention would tolerate. Ex-Senator Warner Miller secured the floor and offered an additional resolution under circumstances of evident popular support in the convention hall which made it seem advisable for Mr. Platt and his friends to accept it without opposition. The Miller resolution was, therefore, adopted unanimously, and it consists of the following fifteen words:

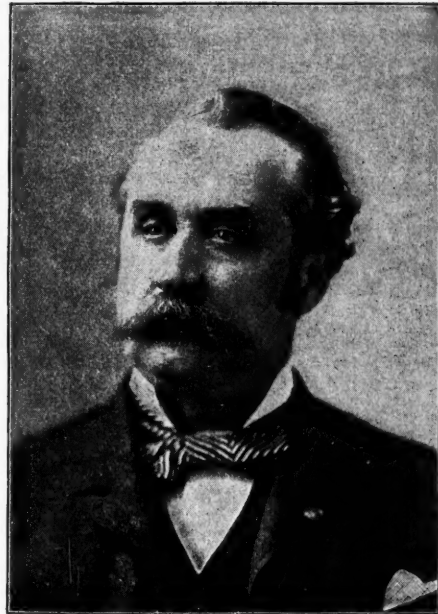
We favor the maintenance of the Sunday law in the interests of labor and morality.

Mr. Miller made a speech of great energy in defense of the sentiments of our American Sunday observers. But, after all, he did not make it entirely clear to what definite and permanent policy he wished to commit the Republican party. Unfortunately, the whole question upon which opinions seemed to differ at Saratoga was not the question how the Republican party ought to stand as a matter of principle, but how the Republican party, after having won so tremendous a victory last year, might suffer the least disaster this year from the awkward and undesired intrusion of these excise and Sunday questions. The Democrats, so far as such leaders as Mr. David B. Hill had been entitled to announce their position, were proposing to make

their stand on the great doctrine of "personal liberty," with the idea of holding the liquor vote solid, and of winning also the German Republican vote. Mr. Warner Miller's plank, as adopted, should perhaps be viewed as committing the Republican party to a policy of absolute inaction.

*No Mention of
Strong
or Roosevelt.*

It should be observed that not one word was said in favor of Mayor Strong or in support of Mr. Roosevelt and the New York police commissioners,—whose actual and literal enforcement of the Sunday law is what has precipi-



EX-SENATOR WARNER MILLER.

tated the whole question in its present phases. If the Lexow committee's investigation had proved one thing more plainly than all things else, it had shown that the Sunday-closing law in New York city had for years been kept in existence and exploited solely to enable Tammany Hall and a corrupt police organization to levy blackmail upon the saloon-keepers. The law had been enforced against such saloon-keepers as had refused to bribe the policemen and pay assessments to Tammany, but it had never been enforced to the extent of making it in the least inconvenient, for any man who wished to patronize saloons on Sunday, to find a dozen places doing a prosperous business within two minutes' walk. Now, if Mr. Miller's resolution favoring the maintenance of the Sunday law was to have any meaning whatever in relation to actual conditions, it should have declared for the honest enforcement of the law, and should have mentioned the courage and sincerity of the present New York police commissioners.

*Law
Versus
Enforcement.*

If the people of New York have come to an agreement about anything, it would seem that they are at last agreed in believing that it is mischievous to keep on the statute books a lot of laws and restrictions which it is not seriously intended that officers should enforce. Municipal, administrative and police officials all over the State of New York have taken an oath to enforce the laws, including the Sunday closing statute; and yet, by sufferance,—in deference to what is said to be an established state of public opinion—the saloons are all open on Sunday, as everybody knows, in Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany and



["The enforcement of the law and the wisdom of the law are distinct....I care very little comparatively what law is on the statute books. But I will fight till I die for the enforcement of such laws as are there....There are certain things which are transparently evil, and those things I will fight. But the whole excise question involves honest differences of opinion....Personally, I favor local option. The responsibility for the treatment of the liquor problem should be saddled on the community where it exists. The best way to develop intelligent interest in local affairs is to permit citizens of municipalities to decide certain matters for themselves. I've stood staunchly for the principle of home rule before, and I am for local option in excise now....We expect to win by cultivating among our young men the spirit of independence that will make them shrink from becoming the tools of bosses....I should regret to have anything done which would tend to break down our traditional Christian Sunday. But if any arrangement could be made to have the saloons open part of the time without destroying the distinction between the one day and the six, I am not opposed....I think Roosevelt's honest and manly stand has elevated the general conscience of the community....I have come home in good health to help."—From interviews with Dr. Parkhurst, on landing at New York, September 19.]

DR. PARKHURST'S WELCOME HOME.

some other large towns in the State. In England,—where the observance of Sunday is far more general and strict than in the United States, and where an air of Sabbath-day solemnity and quiet pervades

London as well as every other large town,—the public houses (as the saloons are there called) are open during certain specified hours of Sunday afternoon and evening. The closing laws for the rest of the day are rigidly and literally enforced. We are not here advocating an adoption of this English custom for a single moment. It has not been demonstrated anywhere in the United States that a law permitting saloons to be open during certain hours on Sunday would be any better enforced than the present laws which require complete Sunday closing. Nevertheless, we must ask our friends who have so much to say about the preservation of the American Sabbath, and who deprecate so earnestly the introduction of anything like a "continental Sunday," to face frankly and with an open mind this serious problem of law enforcement. The witty Mr. Ingalls of Kansas is reported once to have said regarding the workings of prohibition in his State that the system was a complete success. "For," he added, "the Prohibitionists have their law and the boys have their whisky, and so everybody is satisfied!" A great many American people whose opinions are entitled to respect are thoroughly tired of what seems to them the hollow sham of unenforced law. They do not want it said of New York in the future that (1) the friends of the American Sabbath have their cherished law, (2) every saloon-keeper who wants to may do an unhindered Sunday business, and meanwhile (3) the whole machinery of police administration and the whole business of local politics has been kept rotten to the core through the opportunities which the Sunday law gives for the sale of protection and the levy of blackmail.

*The Humbug of
Party
Platforms.*

These are questions which honest men must face, and there is room for considerable difference of opinion as to the best solution. Meanwhile, the Republican convention of New York has considered it to be good politics not to meddle with the only questions vitally involved in the campaign which the Republicans are so desirous to win by a big majority like that of last year. As a change from all this time-serving cowardice, it would be a relief to have some political party in the field which would give us a reckless expression of convictions, even though its avowed sentiments were shocking and disgraceful. The average voter has a right to be disgusted with the meaningless mummerly and the flagrant insincerity of very much that goes into the party platforms. Happily, however, this censure does not apply everywhere. Several of this year's Republican state platforms have contained excellent and specific planks in favor of sound and necessary reform, and some of the Democratic platforms also have contained very commendable resolutions. The New York State Republican platform is perhaps the least frank, the least pertinent, and the least sincere of any state platform which had been adopted this year, up to the time of our regular date for going to press, which is the 20th of the month.

The Gains of Civil-service Reform.

The friends and advocates of civil-service reform have many things to encourage them in the recent news record. The operation of the national law, as regards the executive departments at Washington, has been extended to include printers, and this means something that is worth accomplishing. We have already quoted the resolutions adopted by the Pennsylvania Republican convention, and last month our readers were apprised of the aggressive campaign for civil service reform and honest government that is pending in Maryland. Secretary Doyle of the National Civil Service Commission has recently been in Chicago as an expert observer of the working of the new law which has now gone into force in the municipal departments. He expresses himself as enthusiastic over the terms of the Illinois law, and considers the Chicago victory as a splendid object lesson for the whole country.

The British Object Lesson.

In England we have just witnessed the transfer of the government of a vast empire from one great party to the other. The Conservatives have come into an indefinite lease of power by an overwhelming majority. When Mr. Cleveland succeeded Mr. Harrison, the greater part of his time and that of his cabinet chiefs for at least a year was taken up with the business of dismissing and replacing our entire diplomatic and consular service, our principal postmasters, and some thousands of other officers, for the sake of filling the posts with thousands of Democrats who considered that the spoils belonged to the victors. But in England Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour have succeeded Lord Rosebery and Mr. Harcourt without any changes whatever on party grounds in any lines or branches of the public service. Even the under-secretaries in the ministerial departments are all permanent men, who carry on the regular work of executive government regardless of Liberal or Tory supremacy. As for the British diplomatists and consuls scattered all over the world, it makes practically no more difference to them which party is in power than it makes to officers in the army. The United States has of late been constantly outwitted in minor matters of diplomatic inquiry or controversy in various parts of the world. The principal reason has been our total lack of a trained and permanent diplomatic service. Our readers this month will find it instructive to note the progress of civil service reform ideas in Australia, as pointed out by Mr. Percy R. Meggy, of Sydney, who was secretary of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service which has this summer made its report to the New South Wales legislature.

The Third-term Question.

The question of a third term for President Cleveland has within a few weeks been very widely discussed in the American press. Unquestionably many of the Democrats who hold high office by virtue of Mr. Cleveland's favor

have in one way or another of late shown themselves disposed to do what they can to secure another nomination for the present occupant of the White House. It would be idle to deny Mr. Cleveland's very strong hold upon large and influential elements, even outside of his own party. The business men of the East who believed certain financial policies to be desirable for this country, regard Mr. Cleveland as, from their point of view, "absolutely safe." Moreover, it is said quite generally in business circles that he would be opposed to any reopening of the tariff question, and that another term would mean a long period of freedom from the uncertainties involved in the agitation of tariff changes. This feeling in favor of Mr. Cleveland has, at least in some circles, been strengthened rather than weakened by the aggressive tone of the recent Republican state conventions on the question of the tariff. The Republicans of Ohio, as well as of several other states, have given the country to understand that a general Republican victory in 1896 would be the signal for somewhat extensive tariff changes in the direction of the McKinley schedules. The Democrats must, of course, face for themselves the responsibility of deciding whether or not they will venture to offer to the country a third-term candidate. It is not chiefly a question of worthiness or unworthiness of the candidate, but rather the distinct question of the propriety of the re-election of the president beyond two terms. If the two-term custom is broken down there can be no argument against an indefinite number of terms.

Mr. Cleveland's Own Testimony.

After all, the objections to presidential re-elections in the United States have never been so forcibly stated by anyone else as by Mr. Cleveland himself, in the letter accepting his first nomination in 1884. Mr. Cleveland's words were as follows:

When an election to office shall be the selection by the voters of one of their number to assume for a time a public trust instead of his dedication to the profession of politics; when the holders of the ballot, quickened by a sense of duty, shall avenge truth betrayed and pledges broken, and when the suffrage shall be altogether free and uncorrupted, the full realization of the government by the people will be at hand. And of the means to this end, not one would, in my judgment, be more effective than an amendment to the Constitution disqualifying the president from re-election. When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain the place once gained, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of office-holders, with a zeal born of benefits received, and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money, and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the president for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people.

It is not so much the incumbent of the presidential office himself whose ambition and desire to per-

petuate himself in power are to be feared in the United States, as the selfish and interested motives of the great horde of office-holders who have received their places at his hands, and who believe that his re-election would mean for them a continuance in office,—whereas the selection of some other man might, and probably would, mean their retirement to private life. If there were no changes of office to be expected except in the cabinet places and a few private secretaryships, the question of presidential re-elections would be a comparatively unimportant one, and it could be left to take care of itself. Not only is the sentiment against a third term very strong in the United States regardless of party, but there is also a very strong sentiment against giving any president two consecutive terms.

Meanwhile, there has been a free discussion of the availability of several other Democrats. Mr. William C. Whitney of New York is perhaps first in the list of names recognized as eligible, although it Mr. David B. Hill's "personal-liberty" state campaign in New York should prove successful this year, and the predicted resurrection of Tammany should happen, it is perceived that Hill might become a formidable presidential candidate. The Hon. William R. Morrison of Illinois is the favorite Western candidate, and Vice-President Stevenson's name seems to have been dropped for the present. The Hon. James E. Campbell of Ohio, whose political fortunes a year or two ago seemed at low ebb, has come to the front again with no small exhibition of elasticity and spirit, and has ventured to lead a forlorn hope as Democratic candidate for the governorship of Ohio. If by a miracle Ohio should go Democratic this fall, Mr. Campbell as governor would command a tremendous support next year for the presidential nomination. Even if he should succeed in reducing the recent huge Republican majorities of Ohio to a point which would seem to make the state doubtful for 1896, his availability would be widely recognized.

It is understood, however, that the Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, is considered by his intimate friends to be residuary legatee of the Cleveland administration, and the logical candidate on the score of his campaign against silver and his maintenance of the Treasury gold reserve. His friends, who perceive the practical impossibility of another term for Mr. Cleveland, declare that Mr. Carlisle is the one Democrat conspicuously and officially identified with Mr. Cleveland's monetary and financial policies, and that he is therefore entitled to the nomination. Certainly if the long endurance of an exceedingly difficult situation deserves such high reward as a presidential nomination, Mr. Carlisle's claims are not to be lightly passed by.

*The Hard Trials
of the
Secretary.*

It is a frightful strain upon a public man to be a secretary of the treasury, a chancellor of the exchequer, a minister of finance, or whatever else he may be called, when the law-making and revenue-raising branch of the government has not provided ordinary revenues equal to the amounts that this same branch of the government has seen fit to appropriate for the current expenditures. Mr. Carlisle has had to be our chief financial officer in a time when the public revenues have been fifty or sixty million dollars a year less than the public expenditures. The Wilson bill, as finally mangled in the Senate and enacted into law without the approval of the President, possessed the fatal defect,—from the point of view of a secretary of the treasury,—of not providing revenue enough to enable the treasury conveniently to pay the bills which were currently presented against it. And in the face of this fact, the law-making body refused to come to Mr. Carlisle's relief by conferring upon him an express authority to borrow enough to meet deficits. This would have been a situation awkward enough for a treasury so long accustomed as ours has been to large surpluses with which to effect a rapid reduction of the national debt. But if Mr. Carlisle had been obliged to face nothing more serious than the simple problem of a deficit, the discomfort of his position would not have been so extreme. Unfortunately the deficiency of current revenue was coincident with a condition in the private business of the country which required the payment in Europe of large sums of gold.

*Keeping up
the Stock
of Gold.*

This was a matter, it would seem, with which poor Mr. Carlisle and the government of the United States ought to have had no direct concern. It should have concerned only those who were importing and exporting commodities, or who were interested in the purchase or sale of interest-bearing securities; and the agency through which to effect these payments of money due in Europe, ought naturally to have been the banks. International trade balances are always settled in gold; and since we had balances to settle, there resulted inevitably, of course, what is known as the flow of gold from America to Europe. There is no reason whatever why gold, like iron or bread-stuffs, should not flow to the place where it is wanted; and if the United States government could only have been kept out of the business there would have been nothing for the average American citizen to worry about in this temporary transfer of gold from New York to London. But it so happens that it has long been the policy of the United States government to keep lying idle in its treasury vaults the vast sum of at least \$100,000,000 in gold for the purpose of making it practically certain that the government will always be ready to redeem in gold coin as many of the outstanding greenback treasury notes as anybody may choose to present. This fact,

to a considerable extent, relieves the banks of the trouble and expense of keeping large gold reserves for the accommodation of their customers. Inasmuch as the outstanding greenback circulation is in round figures \$346,000,000, it becomes a very simple matter for bankers and brokers, when they want gold to send to Europe, to present greenbacks for redemption at the sub-treasury in New York.

*How Wall Street
Takes Away Mr.
Carlisle's Gold.*

Now Congress many years ago made it obligatory upon the treasury not to cancel the greenbacks which had been presented for redemption, but to reissue them and thus to keep the volume of \$346,000,000 unimpaired. In paying salaries and pensions and meeting all sorts of expenses, accordingly, the treasury is constantly putting back into the general circulation of the country the greenbacks which have been presented and received in exchange for a part of the treasury's stock of gold. Thus the greenback circulation can be used over and over again, like a series of buckets on an endless chain, for drawing gold out of the treasury. It has become the tradition of the government that unless the stock of gold is kept up to the point of \$100,000,000 the greenbacks may lose some of their credit through doubt of the government's ability to redeem them at the moment when they might be presented. If Mr. Carlisle had been in the enjoyment of a superabundant revenue,—through large internal revenue taxes or from other sources,—the situation would not have been so difficult; for by the exercise of some ingenuity he might in one way or another have found means by which to turn enough of his surplus cash into gold to protect the reserve. He has been compelled, as our readers well know, to sell bonds and borrow money in three successive loans, with the result of increasing the national debt by more than \$150,000,000. And nobody knows when the bond-selling will end.



From N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

"WHO SAID BONDS?"

*The Loans
and their
Two-Fold Object.*

These loans, as we have been regularly assured by the treasury officials and their special supporters, have been made for the sole purpose of maintaining the government's stock of gold and thus protecting the national credit. But certainly it ought to be very evident that the loans have also been made in order to enable the government to meet the deficiencies of revenue and pay its ordinary current bills. It is exceedingly unfortunate for the secretary of the treasury and for the people of the United States that these two totally dissimilar reasons for borrowing money should be in any wise confused. It is not the proper business of the United States treasury to keep a huge stock of gold for the convenience of New York bankers and exchange brokers who may have payments to make for their customers in Europe; and when the United States government is compelled to borrow money in order to eke out its insufficient income, its sale of interest-bearing bonds ought not to be made under the cover of a pretense that the indebtedness is incurred exclusively for the patriotic purpose of maintaining specie payments. As our monthly chronicle is prepared, there has been a renewal of gold shipments and the government's stock is again falling below the established line. There is rumor of another sale of bonds for the protection of the gold reserve. Meanwhile, however, the government expenditures have continued to be something like \$5,000,000 a month more than its revenues.

*What
Should be
Done?*

The situation seems to call imperatively for two things. First, some way should be found to relieve the treasury from the needless and improper burden of keeping a gold stock that is at the mercy of any one who may find it profitable to draw out gold for export. The cost of this plan of carrying gold is likely, in the long run, to prove almost if not quite as great as the interest upon the whole volume of greenbacks would be if the notes were turned into a part of the bonded debt. The second thing which it would seem necessary to do is to adopt, by the simplest means possible, some measure for the increase of the national revenue. It has been suggested by good financiers that an addition to the existing federal taxes on beer and whiskey would quite suffice to make the income equal to the outgo. It will be a Republican Congress which assembles just two months hence. But it ought not to be impossible for a Republican Congress and a Democratic executive to agree promptly upon some measure for the relief of the treasury. Patriotism should for once get the better of mere party motives.

*The National
Diversion of
Candidate-making.*

Apart from its other and more serious aspects, politics in the United States must be recognized as *par excellence* the great national game; and the setting up and pulling down of presidential candidates is the most diverting part of the huge scheme

of amusement. Our American newspaper readers seem ready to absorb a limitless quantity of printed gossip regarding the chances of supposed candidates. For example, Ex-President Harrison, who



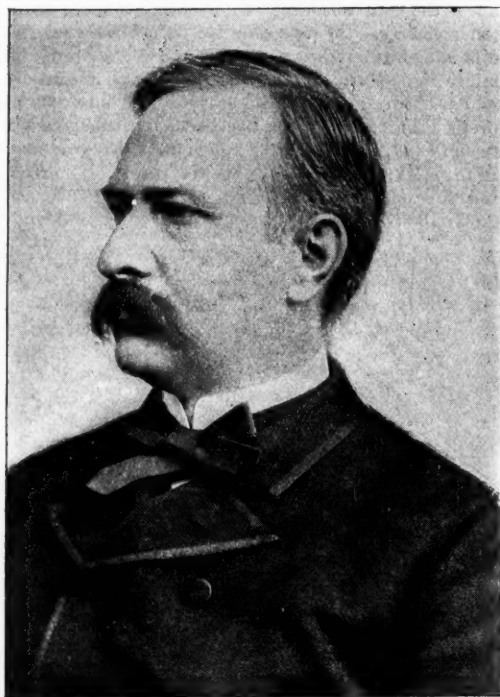
SENATOR BRICE, OF OHIO.

has been spending as quiet and retired a summer as possible up in the Adirondacks, has had thousands upon thousands of columns of reading matter printed about him in the newspapers of the country during July, August and September, on the sole question of his candidacy for next year,—although there has not been ten lines of authentic news of any character upon which to base the discussion. Governor McKinley's candidacy is formal and avowed, the Ohio Republicans having presented him to the party at large as their candidate. Governor Morton, of New York, is also a serious and confessed candidate. While the State convention at Saratoga on the 17th was adopting a resolution which promises him the New York delegation next year, he was on his way to Chickamauga and Atlanta with a view,—as the newspapers explained,—of strengthening his chances with the Southern Republicans, who though not invincible at the polls are men of much importance in national conventions. Mr. Thomas B. Reed's candidacy is avowed by all the prominent Republicans of Maine; and it is expected that he will have the endorsement of the other New England States. Senator Allison will be presented to the convention as Iowa's candidate, and he has many friends and advocates in other states. It is possible that Minnesota will have a candidate in the person of Senator Davis; and the results of the various State elections, on the 5th day of November next, will certainly

affect the situation enough to give a fresh interest to the great national diversion of candidate-making. And thus millions of newspaper columns, discussing the chances of the several candidates, will be eagerly read in the weeks following the elections.

*The Next
Ohio
Senator.*

It is quite certain that whether the Republicans or the Democrats carry the day in the pending Ohio campaign, there will be no protracted contest in the next legislature over the choice of a United States senator. Every Republican in the State admits that if his party carries the legislature, Ex-Governor Foraker is to have the seat in the Senate which Mr. Brice now holds. On the other hand, every Democrat understands that if his party succeeds in controlling the legislature, Senator Brice is to be accorded another term. Senator Brice waged a hard fight among Ohio Democrats to prevent the success of the free silver element; and the convention which nominated Mr. Campbell for governor made it plain that Mr. Brice would have no Democratic opposition to another term. It would be a great advantage on many accounts if the State conventions in general should adopt the plan of naming the party candidate for United States senator. This custom would save us from many an unseemly and disgraceful legislative contest, lasting sometimes through weeks and months, with most demoralizing consequences. Thus the personal issues involved in the Ohio election are unusually clear

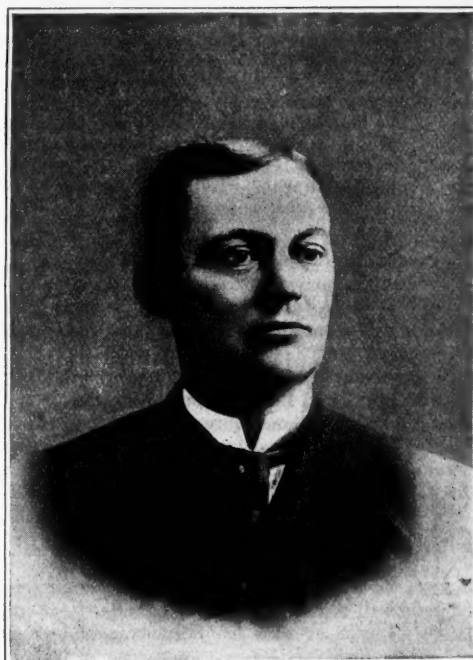


HON. J. B. FORAKER, OF OHIO.

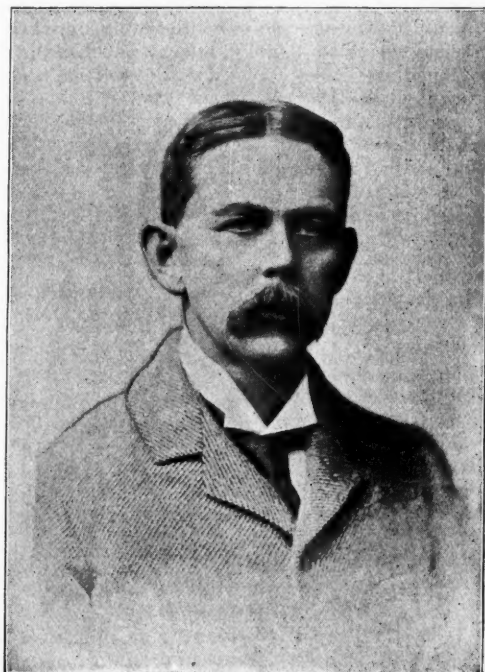
cut. A brilliant Republican success will send the eloquent and aggressive Mr. Foraker to the United States Senate and will greatly improve Governor McKinley's chances in the national convention next year. In like manner a Democratic success will send Mr. Brice back to the Senate and will cause Mr. Campbell to loom up in large proportions on the Democratic horizon.

*The Fair
Launched at
Atlanta.*

The Atlanta Exposition was duly inaugurated on the 18th with abundant oratory and many gala-day manifestations. All signs point to the brilliant success of the enterprise. The attendance of visitors from a distance will naturally be much larger in the later than in the earlier weeks of the exhibition. The marvelous architectural creations which made the Chicago fair an imperishable memory have naturally had their proper influence at Atlanta; and—excepting only the unapproachable effects in Jackson Park—the Atlanta buildings and their arrangement constitute the most attractive housing that any American exposition has ever provided. We shall have occasion from month to month to note the success of the exposition. The women of Atlanta have been notably energetic in their part of the enterprise and one of the greatest attractions of the season will be the series of women's congresses. The exhibition made by the colored people, also, in their special building will attract sympathetic interest.



JUDGE EMORY SPEER.



MR. CHARLES A. COLLIER,
President and Director-General of the Exposition.

*An Atlanta
Orator on
Cuba.*

It is always worth while to note the drift and range of sentiment expressed in the oratory of important and conspicuous occasions like the opening of the Atlanta Exposition, the dedication of the Chickamauga National Park, or the recent meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic at Louisville. The chief orator of the day at Atlanta was Judge Emory Speer. This distinguished Georgian was some years ago a representative in Congress; and although at that time the youngest member of the House, his eloquence, talents and high character won for him a national reputation. As a judge on the Federal bench he has fully sustained the promise of his early years. His judicial experience has taught him to weigh the meaning of words; and everything that he said in his Atlanta oration had been well and calmly considered. It is therefore a matter of some moment that this United States judge, as the orator of the day on an occasion so formal and important as the opening of the great exhibition at Atlanta, should have expressed himself upon the Cuban situation and the Monroe Doctrine in such language as the following sentences:

"But there is one whom we would gladly welcome, and who is not here—beautiful island of Cuba, queen of the Antilles, the dim religious light of her hoary cathedral falls softly o'er the sacred ashes of the discoverer. She has ever been and is now endued with the abounding sympathy of the people of this land of freedom. It is the plain duty of our own nation to see to it that the

'sphere of influence' of European nations shall not further extend to any foot of the soil of that continent discovered by Columbus. We owe it to the traditions of our glorious past and, as well, to the peoples who from us have caught the inspiration of popular government. We owe it to the countless millions of self-respecting and freedom-loving people who are to inherit America when we are gathered to our fathers. 'America for Americans' should be the animating principle of every administration which wields from Washington the moral power of the American people."

*The Duty
of Our
Government.*

Judge Speer's feeling is undoubtedly that of the great majority of intelligent Americans without regard to party. The people of this great and humane nation are awaking to a sense of horror and indignation as they begin to comprehend Spain's policy toward Cuba. All the resources of Spain, financial and military, are now being marshaled in one supreme effort to crush the rebellious colony. No decent motive can be assigned for that policy. A colonial possession separated by a broad ocean is no part of the inviolable soil of a European nation. The European colonial system is by no means sacred; and indeed there is very little about it that is entitled to respect. So long as a colony can be kept in tutelage with the acquiescence and good will of the colonists, no outsider need complain. Even if at times a slight show of military authority may be necessary to put down some small revolt which does not command the assent of the colonists in general, there is again no ground for outside criticism. But when a European power can only keep its hold upon a trans-oceanic colony by waging against it a ferocious and ravaging war,—employing its armies, navies and financial resources with the same desperate energy that it would use if it were engaged in declared warfare with some other powerful nation,—it is time for outsiders to protest, and, if the protest is not heeded, to interfere. The United States is the dominant power in the Western Hemisphere. It owes duties to itself and to its neighbors. Cuba is our very near neighbor. If Spain can so administer Cuban affairs as to assure a condition of peace and prosperity in the island, and can keep the loyalty and good will of the colonists, it is not necessary for us to concern ourselves with the fact that the Spanish flag flies on Cuban soil,—so long as Spain's presence there in no wise menaces or injures us. But when this European monarchy makes an island off our very coasts the theatre of hideous warfare, with the avowed intention to hold the island even though extermination of the inhabitants should be necessary, the situation is entirely different. Such a situation exists. Our moral duty to interfere in behalf of the Cubans therefore becomes far plainer and more imperative than the moral duty of the great powers of Europe to interfere, in the name of righteousness and humanity, with the actions of the Turkish government toward the Armenians. It is not a moment for fine-spun technicalities. A state of war exists in Cuba. The

Cubans are actually belligerents if any revolted people, struggling for their independence, ever had a right to that title. If the recognition of Cuba's belligerent rights by our government should be the best way to give Cuba fair play, such recognition ought to be made within the next few weeks. But very possibly a better way would be for the governments of the United States, Mexico, Brazil and every other republic in the Western Hemisphere to send a joint note to the Spanish government, protesting that the unseemly struggle of the past quarter of a century in Cuba had outraged the feelings of America beyond the point of further endurance, and that Spain must now, once for all, permit the Cubans to decide voluntarily the question of their own future destiny. Such a course would be as great an act of kindness to Spain as to Cuba. Henceforth Cuba can never be a source of any benefit whatever to Spain; and the price of the blind and stubborn pride which would crush Cuba regardless of everything is likely to be bankruptcy for the Madrid government, with revolutions at home which will overthrow the dynasty. It is time for the United States to take some action in the interest of peace and order.

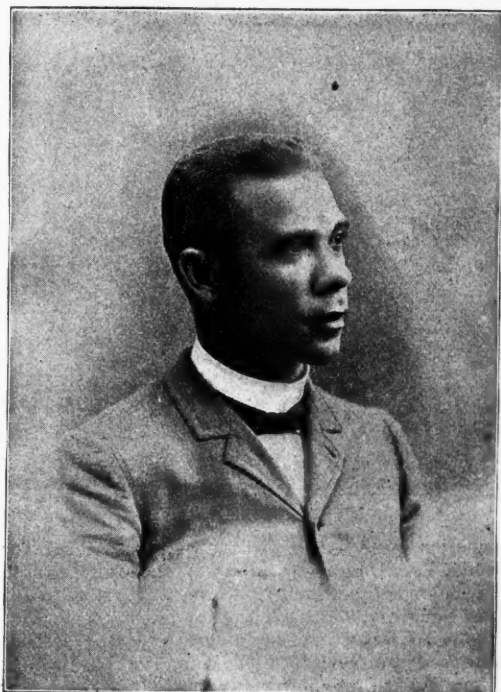
*South Carolina
and the
Colored Vote.*

The South Carolina Constitutional Convention assembled at Columbia on September 10. Its one chief object, frankly avowed, has been to devise some plan for the disfranchisement of the colored voters of the State. The white people in South Carolina are in a minority which in their judgment imperils their continued supremacy. It remains to be seen what effective device they can invent that will not be declared contrary to the national constitution. It is probable, however, that they will agree upon something similar to the plan adopted several years ago in the state of Mississippi. No man may vote in Mississippi unless he can read the constitution of the



GOV. EVANS, PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION.

state, or intelligently explain its provisions if they are read to him. This arrangement as practiced lets all the white men in, and keeps most of the colored men out. Nevertheless, we have not learned that the colored people of Mississippi are any worse off than their brethren in other Southern states where such restrictions have not been adopted. If applied fairly, so as to admit to the suffrage every man of reasonable intelligence and capacity without regard to color, there ought to be no objection to the Missis-



MR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

issippi plan. But the fact to be plainly faced is this: The colored people of the South are picking up the rudiments of an elementary education pretty rapidly. The time is approaching when an impartially applied test of literacy will not avail to disfranchise the colored race in bulk. The best thinkers in South Carolina recognize this fact more clearly than anyone else has ever done. If every negro in South Carolina were possessed of a university education, we suspect that the white people of that state would be just about as strongly averse to the idea of negro domination as they are to-day. Possibly they would be still more averse to it. But there is very little strain in the immediate situation, for the simple reason that the colored people are giving themselves almost no concern about their political rights. They are more than ever inclined to listen to the advice

of their friends of both races who inculcate the doctrines of industry, thrift and temperance, and suggest the leaving of politics for the present to white men.

One of the speakers on the opening day at Atlanta was Professor Booker T. Washington, whose career is familiar to the readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Mr. Washington was a poor colored boy educated under General Armstrong at the Hampton (Virginia) Institute. He founded the splendid institution at Tuskegee (Alabama), of which he remains the principal, where large numbers of colored teachers are trained, and where practical agriculture and mechanical trades form the principal basis of instruction for young men. Mr. Washington is a public speaker of great force, and there is not a man in the country with a more solid endowment of common sense. In his excellent speech, which was applauded to the echo, Mr. Washington expressed the following sentiments:

The wisest among my race understand that the agitation of questions of social equality is the extremest folly and that progress in the enjoyment of all the privileges that will come to us must be the result of severe and constant struggle, rather than of artificial forcing. No race that has anything to contribute to the markets of the world is long in any degree ostracized. It is right and important that all privileges of the law be ours, but it is vastly more important that we be prepared for the exercise of these privileges. The opportunity to earn a dollar in a factory just now is worth infinitely more than the opportunity to spend a dollar in an opera house.

In conclusion, may I repeat that nothing in thirty years has given us more hope and encouragement, and nothing has drawn us so near to you of the white race, as the opportunity offered by this Exposition; and here bending, as it were, over the altar that represents the results of the struggles of your race and mine, both starting practically empty-handed three decades ago, I pledge that in your effort to work out the great and intricate problem which God has laid at the doors of the South you shall have at all times the patient, sympathetic help of my race; only let this be constantly in mind—that while from representations in these buildings of the product of field, of forest, of mine, of factory, letters and art, much good will come, yet far above and beyond material benefits will be that higher good that, let us pray God, will come in a blotting out of sectional differences and racial animosities and suspicions, and in a determination, in even the remotest corner, to administer absolute justice, in a willing obedience among all classes to the mandates of law, and a spirit that will tolerate nothing but the highest equity in the enforcement of law.

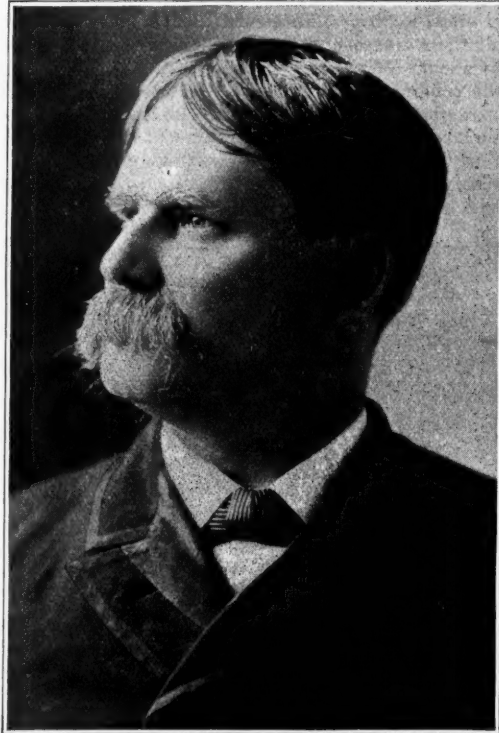
The race problem in the South is a very serious one, and its solution is not to be helped along by any harsh judgments or arbitrary assertions. The two races actually on the ground must work the thing out for themselves. The North can do very little to help the matter except to be generous. A good form of generosity is to contribute money for the support of such institutions as those at Tuskegee, Hampton and several other places.

*Patriotism
at Chickamauga
and Louisville.*

The oratorical exercises that marked the dedication of the Chickamauga Park, as well as those which formed a part of the meeting of the G. A. R. in national encampment at Louisville, were especially significant as showing the almost total disappearance of sectional distrust and animosity. The veterans of the blue and the gray fraternized in perfect harmony upon the battle grounds of Chattanooga and vicinity, and applauded with equal enthusiasm the Northern and Southern speakers. At Louisville the lofty tone of national patriotism which characterized Mr. Henry Watterson's eloquent periods created a scene of enthusiasm the like of which the spectators declare they had never witnessed before. The influence of such occasions is not a transient one; it enters permanently into the best life of the nation.

*The
Yacht Race.*

The international yacht race, — upon which so much money, attention and discussion had been lavished in advance, — turned out a great disappointment. Americans care nothing for the retention of the cup. They only wanted a fair and generous test of the actual merits of the two yachts. There was never a better illustration of the uncertainties that lurk in what is known as the "personal equation." In this case, the entire situation turned upon certain inexplicable peculiarities in the disposition of Lord Dunraven. The British yacht, *Valkyrie III*, was built expressly for the conditions which Lord Dunraven expected to meet in the open sea outside of Sandy Hook. There was nothing in those conditions with which his former experiences in this country had not made him perfectly familiar. The wind and the weather especially favored the British yacht in the first race, but the American boat gained an easy victory by virtue of the simple fact that she was evidently a good deal the faster of the two. This discovery of the *Defender's*



MR. HENRY WATTERSON.

superior speed seems to have been something for which Lord Dunraven's mind was totally unprepared. In the second race the British boat at the start fouled and somewhat damaged the American boat; with the consequence that the *Valkyrie* came in 47 seconds ahead of the *Defender*. The committee of the New York Yacht Club, however, admitted the *Defender's* protest, and in accordance with yachting rules gave the race to the injured craft. Mr. Iselin, representing the *Defender*, immediately proposed to Lord Dunraven that the race be sailed over again. But his inscrutable lordship refused the offer. On the occasion of the third trial, the British yacht merely crossed the starting line and then withdrew, giving the *Defender* a walk-over. The only reason that Lord Dunraven would assign for this peculiar conduct was the inability of the New York Yacht Club to give guarantees that the race would not be interfered with in any way by excursion steamers. Inasmuch as the race was sailed upon the high seas, where neither the New York Yacht Club nor the United States government have any authority, Lord Dunraven must have been perfectly aware that the guarantee he asked could not be granted. Every possible influence, however, had been brought to bear to keep the flotilla of excursion boats from crowding too close, and on the day of the third race



From a drawing for
N. Y. Herald, by Bush.

QUOTH DUNRAVEN, "NEVERMORE!"

the course was perfectly clear and unobstructed. The conduct both of the New York Yacht Club (under whose auspices the race was arranged) and also of the owners and yachtsmen of the *Defender* was in every respect impartial, sportsmanlike and courteous. But, unfortunately for the future of international contests, Lord Dunraven seems to have entirely lost his judgment and his sense of the fitness of things. This one lesson at least would seem quite clear. Lord Dunraven as the yachtsman in control of the vessel ought to have been accompanied by a committee representing British yachting interests; and all the negotiations regarding arrangements should have been conducted by the committee of the New York Yacht Club on the one side and the British committee on the other,—Mr. Iselin and Lord Dunraven acting in accordance with the decisions of these committees. Under such circumstances no trouble whatever would have arisen; for the whimsical performances which grew out of Lord Dunraven's disappointment and excited feelings would not have been possible with a well-constituted committee of cool heads to tell the earl what to do. Dunraven is an honorable man, but his judgment failed him at a critical moment.

As to
American
ships.

It is to be remembered that the English challengers for the *America's* cup are under the disadvantage of being obliged to build a yacht which can be safely navigated across the ocean. The designers of the *Defender* were not under that necessity. They could consequently build a boat for speed rather than for seaworthiness. The *Valkyrie* is a splendid specimen of the ship-builder's art, and her inability to carry back the *America's* cup to the old country is nothing to her discredit. While all this interest in yacht-racing does not affect very directly the practical question of the return of the United States to the sea, it has certain salutary bearings in that direction. It is helping to educate a group of skilful naval architects and designers, while it is also promoting the love of good seamanship which in earlier days was so characteristic of the United States. It is interesting to note the fact that the Herreshoffs, who are the designers and builders of our fastest yachts, are to build a number of torpedo boats for the United States government. The ship-building art and industry show signs of very rapid expansion in America, and the yachting enthusiasm is at least a minor factor in this desirable development. There are now a number of shipyards in this country which are able to construct large and fine ocean-going vessels, whether men-of-war or merchantmen. It is confidently hoped that Japan will place orders in American shipyards for several of her proposed new vessels.

Battle-ships
and Docks.

The great battle-ships which have been under construction in our public or private shipyards for several years past are approaching completion; and a momentary embarrass-

ment has arisen from the fact that we possess no dry-docks large enough and strong enough to receive these great floating fortresses. Two or three large government docks are under construction, but a discreditable mixture of politics with the making and enforcement of contracts has resulted in censurable delays. It is not to the credit of the government of the United States that it should be necessary to send a new battle-ship to Halifax, Nova Scotia, in order to be dry-docked. And yet the circumstance is perhaps a fortunate object lesson. We have no quarrels



MR. JOHN HERRESHOFF, OF BRISTOL, R. I.,
Ship Designer and Builder.

on hand with our English cousins and do not expect any. But this pleasant fact does not lighten the responsibilities of those departments of government that are charged with our national defenses. England has magnificent dry-dock facilities in all parts of the world. The United States does not yet possess a single dock capable of receiving a battle-ship. The irritation and embarrassment of Secretary Herbert are natural enough, although the whole matter may justly afford our English and Canadian friends a little good-natured amusement at our expense. Congress next winter will naturally ask questions about the long-delayed docks.

The New British
Commander-
in-Chief.

The appointment of Field Marshal Lord Wolseley to the command-in-chief of the British army, in place of the Duke of Cambridge, has been hailed in England with general satisfaction. The Duke lingers reluctant at the wings, being loath to quit the stage on which he has been so long a conspicuous figure. But although he delayed his departure,—feeling, as



FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT WOLSELEY.

he says, the spirit of a young man of twenty-five under the hair silvered by the snow of seventy six winters,—he has gone at last, and Lord Wolseley reigns in his stead. With the passing of the Duke disappears the last link which connected the army of to-day with the army that fought in the Crimea. Lord Wolseley, who fought as a youngster before Sebastopol, is a man of the new school, the worthy head of an army which regards soldiering as a profession and a science rather than as an amusement. If any one can give England efficient soldiers Lord Wolseley is that man. Uniform good luck has followed him through all his career, and now he has achieved the summit of his ambition.

The Chances of War. The change has not been made a moment too soon. It is to be hoped, assuredly, that the year will pass without any outbreak of war; but the barometer seems to be falling rapidly,

and in the time of storm and stress Britain needs her most capable captain in the saddle. There is a feel of cannon thunder in the air. Men who are not alarmists, but on the contrary are usually optimists as to the prospects of peace, admit that not for many years have they felt so uneasy by reason of dangers which menace the tranquillity that England has so long enjoyed. "I don't think," writes Mr. Stead, "that there will be war; but I do feel that it will depend upon the courage and resolution and resource of Lord Salisbury and his colleagues, whether we reach the New Year in peace. In Armenia, China, Siam and Central Africa there are plenty of questions which may at any moment explode like a bomb, and it will need all the firmness of a Ministry with a majority of 150 at its back to prevent the local explosion firing the general powder magazine."

The Chief Hope of Peace.

The peril—the only serious peril—to British peace, continues Mr. Stead, is now as always in Paris. And the chief security that the innumerable questions which are at issue between England and France all around the world will not be allowed to culminate in war, lies in the strength and the efficiency of the British fleet. Those French journalists who are perpetually writing as if they desired nothing so much as war with England, although they may inflame the relations between the two nations, are not after all the real rulers of France. When the French Ministers and Deputies look seriously into the question of peace or war they find themselves confronted by a series of con-

siderations which will almost certainly lead them to avoid pushing matters to extremities. A war with England would be of necessity a naval war; and in a naval war France without allies,—or with an ally whose fleet could not affect a junction with her squadrons,—could not keep the sea. She would either have to face battle in the open against superior numbers, in which it is almost a mathematical certainty that the victory would remain with the stronger fleet, or she would have to confine herself to furtive expeditions from fortified ports and a war on British commerce. In either case the first month of the war would reveal to every one the one undisputed but seldom vaunted fact underlying the controversy, that the French flag would of necessity disappear from the sea. Imagine the condition of a French government with a million armed men excited to madness against a perfidious Albion absolutely beyond reach of their guns, with the British

fleet in command of the sea, and every French colony a hostage in the hands of the British government. England cannot wage aggressive war upon any European power. Alone among the nations Britain has preserved her young men from the curse of compulsory soldierhood. But if she were to be attacked there is no power in Europe whose flag could float on the high seas a month after declaration of war. That is to say, if the conflict were to be a single-handed one.

Hostages to Fortune. The power that has the weaker fleet has practically given its ironclads as hostages to the power which has the stronger fleet.

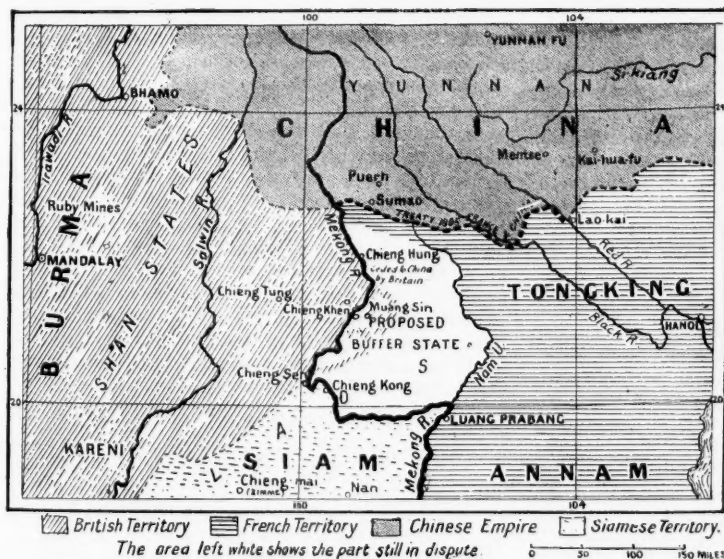
Allowing that every French ironclad afloat is as good as the best English ironclad of its class, and recognizing that the French seaman is as good as the English blue jacket, the sheer preponderance of force would render it impossible for the French to keep the sea. And as every outlying colony depends in the last resort upon the naval strength of the mother country, it is evident that France *outré mer* is also a hostage for whose safety French statesmen must reckon. England could do so much more injury to France than France could do to her, that if French statesmen keep their senses they will not allow any of the frontier controversies to drag the Republic into a war for which they are not prepared, and which, however it might result, would entail the indefinite postponement of the long hoped for reconquest of their lost provinces.

The Dispute on the Mekong. The most dangerous question between England and France is the controversy as to the sovereignty of the Shan State, Kiang Kheng, on the upper Mekong. This state, which straddles across the Mekong, was a depend-

ency of Burmah. When the British Empire annexed Burmah, it took over all its dependencies, including Kiang Kheng. England then ceded the northern province of Kiang Hung to China on condition that China would not part with it again except to England. The French when they made their treaty with Siam put forward claims to the territory east of the Mekong which conflicted with the sovereignty England had acquired from Burmah. France and England agreed to a friendly delimitation of their respective territories on the spot. But while negotiations were in progress the French twice attempted, according to English statements, to establish themselves in the disputed territory. Thereupon the English bundled the French out, garrisoned Mengsin, the capital, with a force of Goorkhas, and publicly declared that Kiang Kheng was and would remain part and parcel of the British Empire. At the same time the French made arrangements with China as to Kiang Hung which are incompatible with the conditions on which England ceded that state to China. England has protested, and refuses to recognize the French arrangement. Altogether it is a very pretty quarrel, and a single hothead on either side might create an *imbroglio* from which a peaceful escape would be difficult. The map on this page will help American readers to understand the quarrel.

The Mahdiland as a Buffer State. The danger of an English collision with France is increasing in the far East. There seems to be a slight diminution of the risk in Central Africa. This is due not to any slackening of the rival ambitions of England and France, but rather to the evidence which has reached Europe of the vigor of the Mahdi's govern-

ment. It is a somewhat melancholy reflection that just as the Roman Catholics and the Greeks are kept from cutting each other's throats at the Holy Sepulchre by the presence of a Mohammedan guard, so England and France are kept from crossing swords in Central Africa by the fact that the country between them is occupied by the Mahdi and his men. The English officer, Cunningham, who made his way in the beginning of the year down the Nile from Uganda, reports that the Mahdi's men have established themselves at a place called Regaf, below Lado, and at the same time the officers of the Congo State report that they have had more than one smart collision with the Mahdi's troops.



In one of these, at least, the Belgians are said to have come off second best. So long as the Nile basin is occupied by the Mahdi in sufficient force to deal out instant death to any European who crosses his frontiers, England need not be alarmed as to the adventurous French expeditions that are launched into the interior. The Buffer State theory may have broken down on the Mekong, but it seems to be a very lively reality in the upper Nile.

The Campaign in Madagascar. For the moment the French have a small war on their hands which occupies them sufficiently. Their campaign against the Hovas in Madagascar is being prosecuted without intermission; but thus far almost the only enemies they have had to encounter have been the malarial forces under the command of the well-known General Fever. Accounts vary widely as to the extent to which the French soldiers are invalided, but there seems to be no doubt that at least one-third of the seasoned troops are down either with fever or dysentery. The expedition is lying weltering in a vapor bath of marshes at the foot of the hills which stretch for one hundred and fifty miles between them and the capital. At Antananarivo everything seems to be in confusion. The Hovas are said to be even better armed than the French, but their hearts fail them because of fear; and the rough and ready expedient of burning a general alive who did not make adequate defense of an outpost, is not likely to encourage the others. The Queen is said to have taken to gambling, and the wildest councils prevail among her ministers. Some propose to drown the town under eleven feet of water, others to make it a plague spot by slaughtering some thousand head of cattle and leaving their bodies to decay in the streets, while the Moscow precedent of a conflagration naturally commends itself to many. In time, no doubt, the French will get there; but when they get there they will only find they have the wolf by the ears—a luxury for which they will have to pay many millions sterling and thousands of lives. The high-handed treatment of the American ex-Consul Waller by a French court-martial in Madagascar, which is now under discussion between the governments of the United States and France, bids fair to prove an adverse incident of considerable importance to France.

The Retention of Chitral. Notwithstanding Madagascar and Cuba as object lessons on the costliness of the luxury of attempting to establish authority among hostile populations, Lord Salisbury has begun his administration with a similar blunder. The late government decided to retire from Chitral. Unfortunately the ministers had kept their secret so well that no one knew what they really intended to do. As a matter of fact they had never entertained a moment's doubt as to their plain and obvious duty. Every member of the Indian Council in London, excepting Lord Roberts, agreed with them in believing that the re-

tention of Chitral would be disastrous to the Indian exchequer and detrimental to the success of a sound frontier policy. If instead of keeping their secret they had proclaimed it abroad in an informal fashion, familiarizing the country with the arguments upon which their decision rested, and also with the overwhelming consensus of opinion in favor of withdrawal, Lord Salisbury would never have been exposed to the temptation to which he has fallen a victim. As it is, he felt that their decision was one that could be overridden, and he overrode it accordingly. So we read in the newspapers:

The British garrison will consist of two native regiments with two mountain guns and two Maxims, and these will hold the country from Chitral to Kila-Darosh, where the headquarters will be established. From Kila-Darosh to Dir the country will be under Chitral levies, the Khan of Dir providing them as far as Chakdarra. The brigade on the Malakand Pass, with a regiment at Chakdarra, will complete the line of communication. The Panjkora route will be opened for postal supply and relief purposes.

A Gross Breach of Faith. Apart from all other disadvantages connected with this extension of England's position, it constitutes a distinct breach of faith which will not be forgotten by Russia and France when England asks them to keep their engagements in other parts of the world. When the expedition was launched for the relief of Chitral, the Viceroy of India issued a proclamation to the tribes, which contained among other things the following declaration: "The sole object of the government of India is to put an end to the present and to prevent any future unlawful aggression on Chitral territory, and as soon as this object has been attained the forces will be withdrawn." Notwithstanding this declaration, which was issued in the name of the Crown and which was largely instrumental in securing the support of the tribes through whose territory the expedition had to pass, it is now proclaimed that troops are to be permanently stationed in Chitral. This is bad; but it is in keeping with the methods by which the "forward school" succeed in forcing British outposts ever deeper and deeper into the morass of mountains which border the northwestern frontier of India. This spirit cost England \$100,000,000 in the Afghan campaign and half as much more has been spent in the last ten years along the northwestern frontiers in various punitive expeditions. It is impossible to avoid such expeditions, for an empire has to police its frontier; but the immense cost of maintaining the present frontier is an argument against the extension of the line to be defended.

The Massacre of Missionaries in China. The extent of British imperial responsibilities is already so vast that their adequate realization is the, perhaps, best safeguard against any indulgence in a policy of reckless aggression. This responsibility lies not merely within the Empire, but often far beyond its confines. This was illustrated in the outbreaks of

fanaticism which led to the massacre of English missionaries at Hwa-sang. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, of the Church Missionary Society, had been for some time past stationed at Kow-Chang, a walled city two days' journey from Foochow. Their last letters reported considerable effervescence among the native population with manifestations of hostility, but no serious danger was anticipated. The agitation among the so-called Vegetarians had been on the increase for some time past, and additional Chinese troops were dispatched from Foochow to keep the mob in check. Resenting this increase of the garrison, the mob displayed their vexation by attacking the mission house, burning it, and massacring Mr. Stewart, his family and some young women who were engaged in mission work. This outbreak unfortunately did not stand alone. The British and American missions at Tatshin, near Canton, were demolished and the missionaries fled for their lives. The Catholic missions in the province of Szechuan were also rabbled by the mob, and there seems to be but too much reason for believing that the anti-foreign element generally feels that the time has come for gratifying its long-cherished grudge against the "foreign devils." The Chinese government is making the most satisfactory declarations, and promising condign punishment on all evil doers; and several executions of mob leaders have already taken place. But it is an open question how far the Chinese government can hold its own, at least in its southwestern provinces. There seems to be no possibility of any reduction of the British forces, naval or military, on the Chinese littoral.

*The
Armenian
Question.*

The great question which contains the potentiality of any number of wars is, as it always has been, the Eastern Question, so-called. The Turkish Empire lies like a bomb between Europe and Asia. At any moment it may burst; and just at this time there are two slow matches visibly burning before the eyes of all men. One is in Armenia and the other in Macedonia. The Macedonian is ignored by common consent, and attention concentrated upon the Armenian fuse. There the situation is very serious, and no one can tell how soon the difficulty may lead to war. Lord Salisbury has fortunately not justified the misgivings of those who feared that he would weaken the pressure on the Porte. He has, on the contrary, taken an even stronger line than Lord Rosebery. This, of course, is no more than his duty, for he is responsible for the Armenian atrocities and the Macedonian horrors in a special manner that Lord Rosebery is not. But so many people feared that he would ignore his responsibility, that his speech on the address to the throne came as a surprise. Replying to Lord Rosebery on the Armenian question, he took occasion to administer such a plain spoken admonition to the Sultan as to make that august personage very sick. It is understood that, instead of accepting the Sultan's refusal of the joint proposals of England, France and Russia, Lord Salisbury has taken

a fresh step, and demanded that the proposed reforms be put under the control of a mixed commission, three of whose members must be appointed by the powers. Such a proposal is, of course, utterly inconsistent with the fabled independence of the Ottoman Empire, and the Sultan in his distress is said to have appealed first to France and Russia, and then to the German Emperor to induce him to abate the monstrous demand of England. France and Russia informed the Porte that they endorsed Lord Salisbury's proposals and made them their own, while the German Emperor refused to do anything in the matter beyond advising the Sultan to agree with his enemies quickly, otherwise it would be the worse for him. The Sultan, however, has a natural genius for procrastination, and will do his best to raise difficulties and endeavor to embroil the powers who are at present urging him to give guarantees for the good government of his Armenian subjects.

*Diplomatic
Conference
at Vienna.*

Threatened men of course live long, and that is the great consolation about European peace. The Eastern Question has been going to bring about war any time for the last ten years, but the war has not come; therefore it may not come this side of Christmas,—certainly will not come if the statesmen can fix the date of its outbreak to suit themselves. Unfortunately with these unsettled questions the trigger is usually pulled by some person much less responsible than the chancellors of Europe. That the courts are feeling uneasy, goes without saying; and last month we had a significant indication of their desire to prepare against eventualities in the meeting of the German Chancellor and the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs at Vienna. Their meeting coincided with the visit of the King of Roumania to the Austrian capital, and this coincidence probably gave rise to the story which is current as to the contemplated accession of Roumania to the Triple Alliance. That, in its strict sense, is probably untrue. The Triple Alliance remains the Triple Alliance still; but at the same time it would not be surprising in the least if it was supplemented by a secret agreement with Roumania to the effect that should war break out under certain well understood eventualities, the troops of King Carl could be counted upon as an available factor on the side of the Triple Alliance in the coming Armageddon.

*Continental
Quietude.*

While international complications seem to be becoming more acute, the domestic situation generally is somewhat placid. The Belgians are proposing to substitute voting by proportional representation for the second ballot. The Dutch are engaged in considering in their lethargic fashion an extension of the franchise; but elsewhere organic changes seem to be for the moment put on one side. At the French departmental elections only 26 Socialists were elected, and 181 Radicals. The moderate and rabid Republicans returned the

numbers 894 and 74 respectively. There were, besides, 263 reactionaries. Practically, in the departmental elections, the Center party seems to have as much its own way in France as it had in England at the late elections. In Italy, the charges brought by Signor Cavallotti against the Prime Minister, Crispi, came to nothing when they were heard before the criminal court. Prince Ferdinand has gone back to Bulgaria, and the unending controversy is continued as to when and under what conditions he can secure his recognition by Russia.

The German War Feeling. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, who reached home from his annual European outing in time to play an amiable rôle in the Republican convention at Saratoga, and whose observations on various European affairs, as printed in the New York papers, are very interesting, made the following remarks to a reporter for the New York Sun on the feeling in Germany against France:

I was in Germany on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the victory at Sedan. The enthusiasm was wild and contagious. It disclosed a deep-seated and almost passionate desire for war with France now, and on any pretext, to settle forever the possession of Alsace and Lorraine, and to so cripple the French that they would no longer be a menace to the peace of Germany, and that the military establishment of the latter country might be reduced.

Undoubtedly Mr. Depew is right. There is a most intense desire on both sides to renew what seems to be the inevitable conflict and have it out. Nothing but the fear of what other powers might do by way of help or hindrance prevents the speedy outbreak of war between France and Germany. The alliances upon which the two powers must respectively depend, are understood to be limited and conditional. Thus if Germany were assailed by France, the terms of the Triple Alliance would oblige Austria and Italy to come to Germany's defense; but these allies have not promised to join in an offensive campaign. On the other hand, it is not clear that France could rely upon Russia's active co-operation except under certain circumstances. Meanwhile, the whole situation is an extremely ugly one, which seems to admit of no opportunity to reduce the crushing cost of armaments and war preparations.

Arbitration and the Pope. France and Brazil have agreed as to the arbitrator to whom they will refer the frontier question in dispute in South America. Nothing has been done as yet toward securing a similar reference of the dispute between the British Government and Venezuela. A Peace and Arbitration Conference has been held at Brussels, which passed the usual resolutions, undismayed

even by the eloquent declaration of Maurus Jokai, the Hungarian, who was one of the orators of the Congress, and who distinguished himself by assuring the delegates that war would never cease in the world even if the human race dwindled down to two individuals. Much the most interesting recent attempt at arbitration has been the application—made by the two dusky Presidents of Hayti and San Domingo, who divide between them the island famous as the scene of the struggles of Toussaint l'Ouverture—to the Vatican. The two negro republics, it seems, cannot agree as to their frontiers—and instead of cutting each other's throats, they have decided to refer the question to the arbitration of the Pope. The Pope, of course, has graciously accepted their appeal, and Leo XIII will have an opportunity of figuring in his favorite rôle of Chief Justice of Christendom. It is a far cry from Hayti to Alsace-Lorraine; but if the Pope is faithful in small things, who knows but there may be intrusted to him the duty of deciding in greater ones.

The Crux in South Africa. In South Africa disquieting rumors have been current as to the health of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, which probably, however, are exaggerated. There is no indispensable man, we are often told; but if one man more than another is indispensable at the present moment in the British Empire, it is Cecil Rhodes at Cape Town. He has just carried through successfully the annexation of Bechuanaland to the Cape. The boom of things African is still on; when it stops there will be more need than ever for Mr. Rhodes' hand at the helm. Mr. Garrett has been interviewing President Krüger, from which it appears that Oompah is by no means satisfied with the annexation of Swaziland. "Swaziland," he says, "is nothing excepting as a road to the sea." And he maintains that he is shut in a kraal forever, with no way out. President Krüger then declared that he had a right not only to Swaziland, but Natal. The interview is interesting and important, and does credit to Mr. Garrett's journalistic capacity; but it does not give much reassurance as to the prospect of settling the Transvaal question for some time yet in the only way that will accord with the manifest destiny of South Africa. In view of the immense interest now felt in Mr. Rhodes' colossal policies and undertakings, and the wave of high speculation in the stocks of the South African Company, our readers will appreciate the timeliness of an article we are able to present elsewhere in this number on "Matabeleland, under the British South Africa Company." Sir Frederick Frankland, whose friends are here in America as well as in England, sends this article from his post in the African land of promise.



RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

August 21.—Ohio Democrats nominate James E. Campbell for Governor, and adopt an anti-free-coinage platform, under the leadership of Senator Brice....An order of President Cleveland includes the printers and pressmen employed in the executive departments at Washington in the scope of the U. S. Civil Service law....A new comet is discovered by Astronomer Lewis Swift, of Echo Mountain Observatory, California, in Constellation Pisces....Temperature on Mount Washington, N. H., falls to 28 degrees, with snow....Maryland Populists nominated H. T. Andrew for Governor, and declare against free coinage of silver....The government of Spain authorizes an appropriation for the payment of the Mora claim....Jute workers in Dundee, Scotland, to the number of 20,000, are on a strike.

August 22.—Nebraska Democrats adopt a free-coinage resolution with only six votes in the negative...A dock and warehouse fire at Milwaukee, Wis., causes a loss of between \$300,000 and \$500,000....The American Spirits Manufacturing Company, the new Whiskey Trust, is incorporated in New York....The carpet weavers' strike in Philadelphia ends in the success of the strikers in securing from the manufacturers an advance of wages....Miss Peck, an American woman, climbs to the peak of the Matterhorn....A London and Great Northern express train runs from London to Aberdeen, 527 miles, in 520 minutes....The new first-class British battle ship *Prince George* is launched at Portsmouth....The South Australian budget statement is submitted.

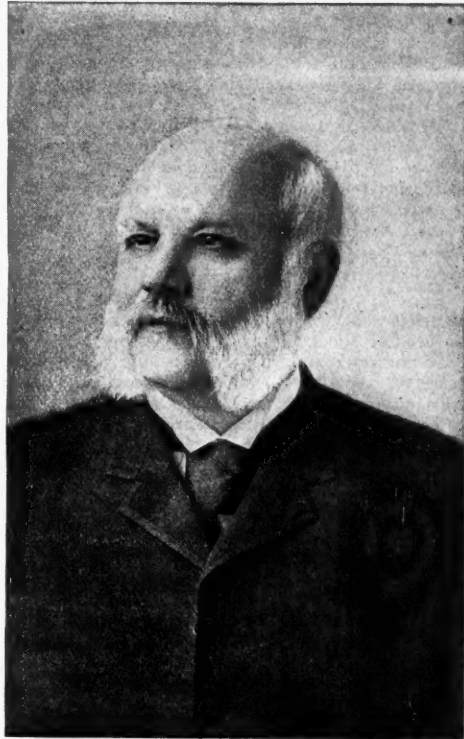
August 23.—The Liquor Dealers' Association of New York City decides to close all saloons after September 1....Swift's comet is observed from Northfield, Minn....More than \$2,000,000 in gold is exported to Europe from the United States....Ex-Consul Waller, imprisoned in France, makes a statement to the representatives of Ambassador Eustis....James Keir Hardie, the British socialist, labor leader, and former member of Parliament, arrives at New York....Earl Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, makes his formal entry into Dublin....International Co-operative Congress closes.

August 24.—General Hardin, Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky, refuses either to withdraw from the race or to modify his utterances on the silver question, which are inconsistent with the party platform....An infernal machine is sent to Baron Alphonse Rothschild, and explodes when opened by his clerk at Paris....The Japanese evacuate Port Arthur.

August 25.—Bull fights in Colorado are witnessed by 5,000 people....Japan sends more troops to Formosa....The cholera is carried to Vladivostock, Russia, from Chefoo, China.

August 26.—First commercial use of power generated and transmitted by the Cataract Construction Company at Niagara Falls....Many New York liquor dealers are sentenced for violating the excise laws, their fines being increased to \$75....Sir W. C. F. Robinson resigns the Governorship of Western Australia.

August 27.—Senator Quay controls the Pennsylvania Republican Convention....The National Conclave of Knights Templar begins in Boston with a great parade....The annual meeting of the American Bar Association opens in Detroit, Mich....A monument to the Maryland



LIEUT.-GEN. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

(Retired at age-limit, Sept. 29, 1895.)

soldiers of the Revolution who fell in the battle of Long Island is unveiled in Prospect Park, Brooklyn....The U. S. War Department orders the addition of a forty-fifth star to the national flag to represent Utah....Nearly 200 German-American veterans of the Franco-Prussian War land at Bremerhaven....Ministerial statement in the Belgian Chamber as to the fighting on the Congo and the murder of Mr. Stokes....Shaku Pasha leaves Constantinople for Armenia.

August 28.—Utah Republicans nominate Heber M. Wells for Governor, and adopt a free-coinage platform....The Proportional Representation League conclude their conference at Saratoga, after passing resolutions urging the adoption of the Swiss system of voting....Senator Quay is elected chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Committee....Sir A. Mackenzie appointed Lieutenant-Governor, of Bengal....Legislative Council, at Sydney, N. S. W., introduces a bill for the reform of that House....The Sultan appeals to France and Russia to endeavor to induce Great Britain to modify her attitude respecting the Armenian question.

August 29.—The American Association for the Advancement of Science meets at Springfield, Mass....The

coroner's jury in the inquest on the disaster caused by the collapse of the Ireland building in New York City holds six men responsible for the insufficient foundation....Thirteen miners are drowned in mines at Central City, Col....A German torpedo boat is sunk off Kiel and thirteen of the crew are drowned....Extension of the Dundee jute strike....President Faure visits the King of Greece in Paris.

August 30.—The United States Government arrests twenty armed Cubans and seizes twenty-eight cases of war munitions in Jersey....Many New York City saloon keepers plead guilty to violation of the excise laws and pay light fines....Gold exports from the United States increase to \$2,250,000....The *Defender* defeats the *Vigilant* for the third time, and is officially selected to defend the *America's* Cup against *Valkyrie III*....Bismarck greets German-American veterans of the Franco-Prussian War....Li Hung Chang summoned to Peking as Imperial Chancellor....Severe fighting on the Congo between native troops and dervishes.

August 31.—The Supreme Court of Utah Territory decides that women cannot vote at the coming election for statehood....Michigan militia are ordered to the scene of the mining troubles about Ishpeming....The International Catholic Congress at Munich demands agrarian reforms in Germany....The German-American veterans of the Franco-Prussian War are welcomed in Berlin.

September 1.—Earthquake shocks are felt in New York City, Brooklyn, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware....Fire destroys the Academy of Music at Buffalo, N. Y....New York City saloon keepers keep their pledges to close their saloons and obey the excise laws....Emperor William Memorial Church is dedicated in Berlin in celebration of the victory at Sedan in 1870.

September 2.—The American Social Science Association meets at Saratoga....A rear-end collision of a runaway locomotive with a Coney Island train in Brooklyn causes the injury of nearly 70 persons, and one death...."Labor Day" is celebrated in many cities and towns....The celebration of the 25th anniversary of the fall of Sedan is continued at Berlin....The Trades Union Congress opens at Cardiff.

September 3.—A total eclipse of the moon is visible in the United States....The New York State Democracy declines Tammany's invitation to take part in state convention primaries....General Copping reports to the War Department that the whites were responsible for the Wyoming Indian troubles....Canadian cruisers seize Newfoundland fishing vessels off Labrador....The Marquis of Santa Lucia is proclaimed President of the Republic of Cuba.

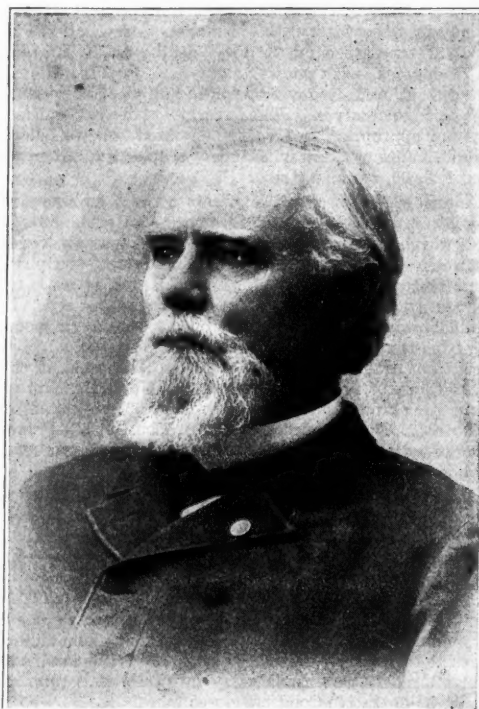
September 4.—In the test of Harveyized nickel steel armor at Indian Head, two 10-inch projectiles fail to crack the plate....New York City milk dealers are sentenced for selling adulterated milk....General Alfaro and his army enter Quito, the capital of Ecuador, and are welcomed by the populace.

September 5.—Comptroller Bowler, of the U. S. Treasury, refuses to pay sugar bounties on the ground that the appropriation for this purpose by Congress was unconstitutional....Nebraska Democrats opposed to free coinage make nominations and commend the national administration....Eleven thousand children are turned away from the Chicago public schools because of the lack of accommodations....Utah Democrats declare in favor of free silver coinage at 16 to 1....An attempt is made to explode a bomb in the Rothschilds' bank in the Rue Lafitte,

Paris....The Turkish government dismisses certain officials who have persecuted Armenians....The British Parliament is prorogued till November 15.

September 6.—The gold reserve in the U. S. Treasury is depleted, for the first time since the bond syndicate contract was made, by withdrawals for export to Europe....The Leather Trust forces an advance in the retail prices of shoes.

September 7.—In the first of the series of international yacht races for the *America's* cup, *Defender* wins over *Valkyrie III* by 8 minutes 49 seconds, corrected time.



GEN. IVAN N. WALKER.
Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.

Defender's time allowance being 29 seconds....Publication of the Sultan's note informing the powers what concessions he is willing to make in Armenian administration.

September 8.—Spain sends 7,000 additional troops to Cuba.... President Pierola, of Peru, is inaugurated.

September 9.—The Commander-in-Chief and many members of the G. A. R. arrive at Louisville, Ky., to participate in the annual encampment....It is announced in New York City that hereafter clubs, as well as saloon keepers, will be prosecuted for selling liquors illegally.... Emperor William, of Germany, and Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, meet at Stettin.

September 10.—In the second race for the yacht *America's* cup, *Valkyrie* wins from *Defender*, which had been crippled by a collision with her rival at the start, by 47 seconds, corrected time. (The race is later awarded to

Defender because of *Valkyrie's* violation of the rules in "fouling."....The South Carolina Constitutional Convention meets, and chooses Governor Evans president....The Ohio Republican campaign is opened at Springfield with speeches by Senator Sherman, Governor McKinley, and ex-Governor Foraker....The German Ministry of Finance decides to convert outstanding 4 per cent. loans into 3 per cent.

September 11.—The New York Central Railroad runs a special train from New York City to East Buffalo, 436½ miles, in 407.41 minutes, or, if stoppages be included, 411.41 minutes—an average running time of 63.66 miles an hour....Five persons are killed and 12 injured in a wreck on the Great Northern Railroad in Minnesota....An artillery caisson containing powder explodes at Louisville, Ky., killing four Kentucky artillerymen about to fire a sunrise salute in honor of the G. A. R....A plot against the life of Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, is discovered at Rustchuk, and 20 people are arrested.

September 12.—In the third of the international yacht races, *Valkyrie* withdraws immediately after sailing over the starting line, *Defender* sails over the course, and having been declared winner in three of the five races, the *America's* cup is retained in the United States....Gen. I. N. Walker, of Indianapolis, is elected Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. for the ensuing

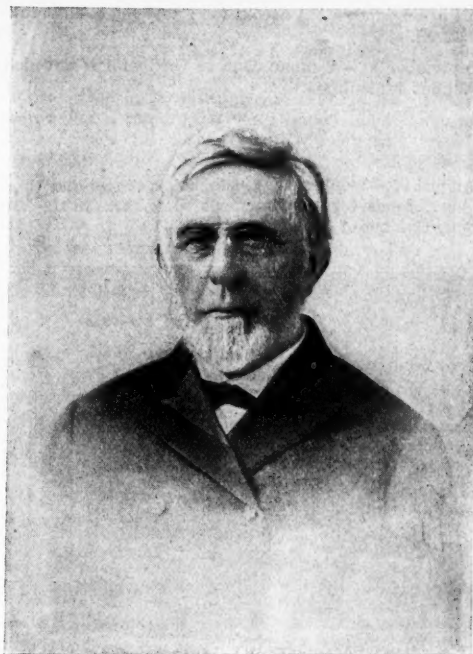


THE LATE BARON TAUCHNITZ,
The famous Leipsic Publisher.

year....Two thousand Spanish troops are landed at Havana, Cuba.

September 13.—The G. A. R. encampment at Louisville, Ky., adjourns....Russia and France accept the Porte's proposals in respect to Armenian reforms, but Great Britain insists that valis and prefects be selected equally from Christians and Mohammedans, and that agents of the powers shall have seats on the commission of control.

September 14.—The Mora claim is paid by the Spanish Minister at Washington....A new Austrian Cabinet is formed under Count Badeni....Captain Lothaire, the official of the Congo Free State who caused the execution of the British trader Stokes, is recalled by the Belgian government....Several German socialist papers are seized and their editors arrested.



THE LATE HENRY OSCAR HOUGHTON,
(See page 481.)

September 15.—National encampment of the Sons of Veterans begins at Knoxville, Tenn., with religious services....Celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the occupation of Rome by Italian troops is begun.

September 16.—The Grand Jury at Springfield Ill., begins the taking of testimony regarding charges of bribery against members of the legislature....Twelve more deaths from cholera are reported at Tangier, Morocco....Fox, Clinch & Co., corn merchants, of Gloucester, England, suspend, with liabilities of \$1,000,000....Fire breaks out on the steamer *Iona*, bound from Edinburgh to London; six women and a child are burned to death in the second cabin.

September 17.—The new U. S. cruiser *Maine* is put in commission....The Nebraska Supreme Court decides in favor of the new Board of Fire and Police Commissioners in Omaha....New York Republicans declare in favor of the observance of Sunday laws, and renominate the present State officers....President Diaz of Mexico appoints U. S. Minister Ransom arbitrator of the boundary dispute between Mexico and Guatemala.

September 18.—The Cotton States and International Exposition is opened at Atlanta; President Cleveland at Gray Gables presses the electric button which starts the machinery....The State monuments on the battlefield of Chickamauga are dedicated....Destructive fires in Indianapolis, Ind., and Oshkosh, Wis.

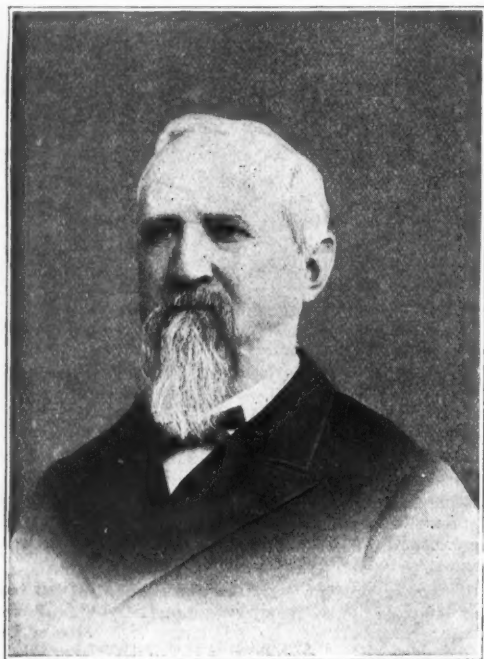
September 19.—New Jersey Republicans nominate John W. Griggs for Governor....The battlefield of Chickamauga is formally dedicated as a military park....The Netherlands Line steamer *Edam*, from New York for Amsterdam, founders off Start Point, on the southern

coast of England, after a collision; passengers and crew are saved.

September 20.—A monument to Garibaldi is unveiled on Mount Janiculum.

OBITUARY.

August 21.—Stephen W. Leach, actor, singer and composer....Louis Terrier, Minister of Commerce in the late Dupuy Cabinet of France, 41.



THE LATE LEONARD W. VOLK.

August 22.—Ex-Gov. Luzon Burritt Morris, of Connecticut, 68....Lieut.-Col. Edmond Butler, U.S.A., retired....Col. William Dills, of Pike County, Kentucky, 79....Charles H. Campbell, ex-President of the New Hampshire Senate, 78....Rev. Robert G. Brank, of the Central Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, 73....Peter Denny, the Clyde shipbuilder, 80.

August 25.—Henry Oscar Houghton, the American publisher, 72....Gen. Alexander M. Stout, a veteran of Chickamauga....Rev. Dr. Henderson Sutter, rector of the famous old Christ Church at Alexandria, Va.

August 26.—Judge Edward A. Gibbs, of Baltimore, 83....Rev. Samuel Bissel, oldest living graduate of Yale, 98.

August 27.—Thomas Henderson Chandler, Dean of Harvard Dental School, 71....Dr. W. W. Cable, of Pittsburgh, Pa., 70....Carl Kohn, a well-known New Orleans financier....Ex-Mayor Samuel W. Gaul, of Camden, N. J., a veteran of the Civil War, 73....Ex-State Senator Theodore L. Minier, of Elmira, N. Y., 75....Dr. A. G. Tebault, of Norfolk, Va., 84....Prof. Karl Georges, the German

lexicographer, 89....Hippolyte Raymond, French dramatist, 51....Prince Ernst de Rohan, of Austria.

August 28.—Ex-Police Justice Patrick Gavan Duffy, of New York City, 61....Robert A. Burch, for ten years managing editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, 63....Henry S. Welles, contractor for important public works....Princess Elizabeth of Prussia, wife of Frederick August, hereditary Grand Duke of Oldenburg, 38.

August 29.—Captain R. W. Shepherd, president of the Ottawa River Navigation Company, of Canada, 76.

August 30.—Octavius Coke, Secretary of State of North Carolina, 54....Daniel Hazzard, a Pennsylvania veteran of the Mexican War, 86.

August 31.—Gen. Ely S. Parker, last surviving chief of the Seneca Indians, and military secretary to General Grant in the Civil War, 69....Captain Alfred Thompson, the English artist, playwright and novelist, 64....Ex-Mayor Jesse S. Lyford, of Lewiston, Me., 75.

September 1.—Marshall McDonald, U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries....Rev. Dr. Samuel Hutchings, missionary and writer, 89....William C. Belcher, a prominent San Francisco lawyer, 74.

September 2.—Ex-Gov. Charles Anderson, of Ohio....Ex-United States Senator John F. Lewis, of Virginia....George Henry Curtis, musical composer and instructor, 75....Judge Henry Fluedy, ex-Secretary of Arizona Territory, 80.

September 3.—Samuel York Atlee, lawyer and journalist, 86....John N. Boyd, a prominent member of the Missouri bar....William Jones Hoppin, former secretary of the U. S. Legation at London....Rev. E. W. Andrews, founder of the Broadway Tabernacle in New York City....James White, treasurer of Williams College, 67....J. L. Ashbury, Ex-Member of the British Parliament, who unsuccessfully competed for the *America's* cup in 1870-1871.

September 4.—William Henry Hurlbert, American journalist and author, 68....Brigadier-General Augustus Valentine Kautz, U.S.A., retired, 67....Rev. William Anderson Harris, president of Virginia College for Young Ladies, at Roanoke, 68....Herman Winter, designer of the first American twin-screw steamer, 67....Sven Loven, the distinguished Swedish naturalist, 87.

September 5.—Rev. Robert Fulton, ex-president of Boston College (Roman Catholic), 69....William O. Grover, the sewing machine inventor and philanthropist, 72....Peter Styers, supposed to have been the oldest locomotive engineer in active service in the United States....Judge N. I. Nichols, of Santa Barbara, Cal.

September 6.—Ex-Congressman William A. Sackett, of New York State, 84....Ex-Congressman James G. Strong, of Kansas....Daniel Cox, of Drifton, Pa....Judge J. W. Jones, of Shreveport, La., veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, 73.

September 7.—Henry Bentley, millionaire electrician and inventor.

September 9.—Rev. Stephen R. Beggs, a pioneer Methodist preacher of Illinois, 94.

September 10.—Harrison Millard, the musical composer, 68....Rev. Dr. George Ware Briggs, a prominent Unitarian clergyman of Cambridge, Mass....Ex-Mayor F. A. Beamish, of Scranton, Pa., 53....Henry J. Robinson, an early builder of railway locomotives, 95....Senor Lobo d'Avila, Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs.

September 11.—Rowland M. Stover, legal writer, 65....George Drinkwater, one of the charter members of the Chicago Board of Trade, 85.

September 12.—Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, rector of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 75.

September 13.—Rev. Dr. Samuel Wakefield, veteran Methodist minister of Western Pennsylvania, 96....Gen. Isaac S. Burrell, of Boston, Mass., 75.

September 14.—Rev. Thomas Leiper Janeway, D.D. the oldest living graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, 90....Prof. Charles Valentine Riley, the entomologist, 52.

September 15.—Ex-Judge Silas D. Gifford, of Westchester County, N. Y., 69.

September 16.—Miles Stapleton, tenth Baron Beaumont, of Yorkshire, Eng., 45....Ex-Lieut.-Gov. John B. Reddick, of California, 51....Thomas H. Cuthell, for 54 years connected with the *New York Observer*, 71.

September 17.—Hon. Thomas Heath Haviland, of Prince Edward Island, one of the early advocates of Canadian confederation, 72....Addison H. Siegfried, business manager of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, of Philadelphia, 52....Judge Samuel Biddle, of Wilmington, Del., 86.

September 18.—Dr. Nelson Isham, the oldest living graduate of Yale Medical College, 90....Ex-Congressman John B. Haskins, of New York, 74....George S. Burchill, a prominent Republican politician of Fort Worth, Texas, 55....Joseph C. Wilson, one of the receivers of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. R., 50.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

ROMAN CATHOLICS AT WASHINGTON.

The first Eucharistic Congress to be held in the United States will meet at Washington, October 2-3. It is expected that a majority of the Bishops and Archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church will be present.

The day before the convening of the Congress the McMahon Hall of Philosophy of the Catholic University will be dedicated. This is the second of the great buildings of the university to be completed.

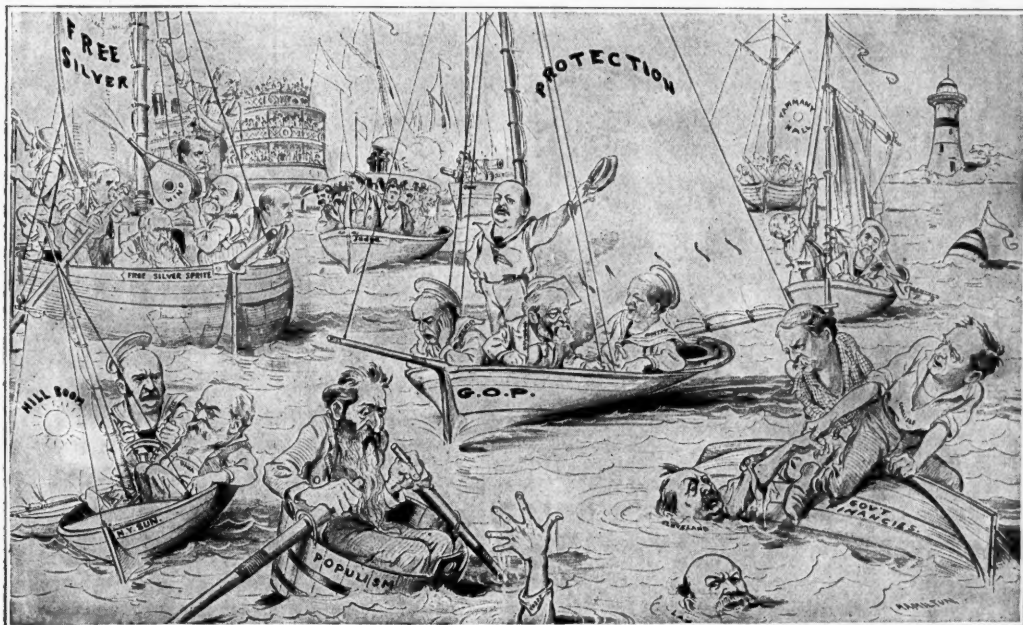
PROTESTANT GATHERINGS OF THE MONTH.

At Minneapolis, October 2, will assemble the Triennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

The Congregationalists will hold three important conventions during October. The first of these will be the National Council, at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 9th. This will be followed the next week by the annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, at Brooklyn, N. Y., and this in turn by the American Missionary Association meeting at Detroit, Mich., October 22-24.

The National Unitarian Conference will be held at Washington, October 21-24, and the Universalist General Convention is announced to meet at Meriden, Conn., the same week.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



EVERYBODY GOES YACHTING.

From *J. dge* (New York).



AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

SALISBURY: "Why, what are you doing here? This isn't the Colonial Office."

CHAMBERLAIN: "All right, Marquis! Don't put yourself out. I'm only letting them know my ideas."

From *Picture-Politics*.



THE HUMBLE BUT VOTING INNKEEPER, LOQUITUR:

"Well, I never! And him so friendly when the elections was on! Talk about wested interests, indeed Why, now we've won a glorious victory together, he don't know me! That's a nice way to treat a pal!"

From the *Westminster Budget* (London).



THE MODERN "FRANKENSTEIN."

PAT (to Redmond): "That creature is of your making, Master Jack."

From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).



THE TWO DROMIOS.

ARTHUR BALFOUR TO GERALD: "Methinks you are my glass, and not my brother. I see by you I am a sweet-faced youth."

From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).



A VOICE FROM BEYOND THE TOMB.

"For sixty years your ancestors have borne on their foreheads the imprint of Jena. All you fear is that my sons may be more prompt to avenge the affront."

From *La Silhouette* (Paris).



JOHN BULL: "This great world ought to be mine, if only I could put it into my little valise!"—From *La Silhouette* (Paris).



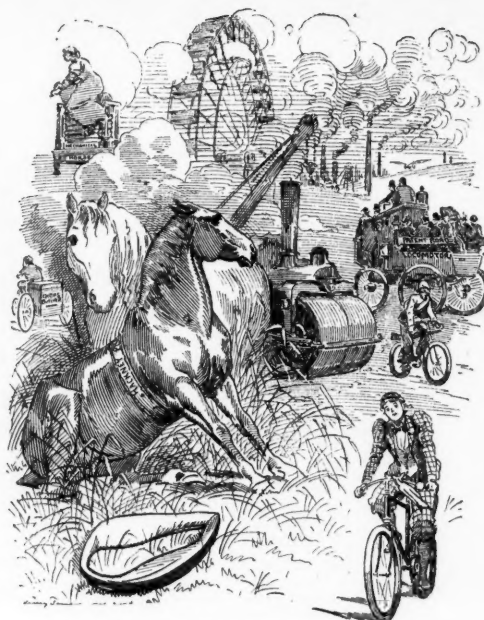
THE PARTITION OF THE EARTH: AN EPILOGUE TO THE CHINESE LOAN.

CHINA TO GERMANY: "The world has been given away. Kwantung, Kwangsi, and Yunnan are no longer mine. But if you will live in my celestial kingdom you need not feel any embarrassment; your uselessness has charmed us immensely."

From *Kladderatsch* (Berlin).



A BULGARIAN ATROCITY.
But who sympathizes with Bulgaria now?
From *Fun* (London).



"THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST."
HACKNEY (to Shire Horse): "Look here, Friend Dobbin,
I'll be shod if they won't do away with us altogether some
of these days."
From *Punch* (London).



SEEDTIME AND HARVEST.



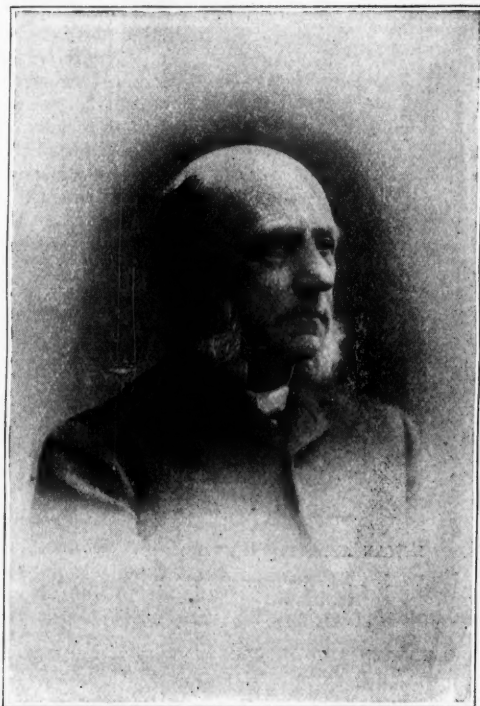
THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD.

Two Cartoons from *Ram's Horn*, (Chicago).—See page 427.

RELIGIOUS JOURNALISM AND JOURNALISTS.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

THE New York *Sun* once asserted that it was first of all a religious newspaper, because it was "bound by religious obligations to the truth and to its own convictions." "It is free," said the editor, "because the truth makes it free. It is independent because its only master is its own conscience." If this revelation of self-consciousness were to be accepted as the definition of religious journalism then it were difficult indeed to differentiate between religious and secular journalism. If truth telling is the test, then the annual report of the



From photograph by Bell.

HENRY M. FIELD, D.D. ("EVANGELIST").

Smithsonian Institution is quite as religious as the New York *Sun*, and if obedience to conscience is the criterion, admission to the ranks of religious journalists must be granted to the editors of journals which advocate anarchy, free love, etc.

Nor is this the only definition of religious journalism which is too broad. Adapting that splendid definition of religion—"The life of God in the soul of man"—it has been said, "A paper is religious, not because it prints theological discussions and church

news and ministerial personals, but because it discerns God in every human activity, and interprets all human life in the light of that conception and holds all human activities up to the level of that conception." Now, as will be set forth later, this is a clean-cut restatement of a new, yet old, conception of the dignity of their life work, which conception has profoundly affected religious journalists during the last decade, but it is a definition which would make it difficult to differentiate between the New York *Evening Post*—as it was under William Cullen Bryant—the London *Chronicle*—as it was under A. E. Fletcher—or the REVIEW OF REVIEWS—as it is—and such journals as the *Outlook* or the *Independent*, of New York City, or the *Christian World*, of London. Not a few editors of daily and weekly newspapers—at home and abroad—are very eminent religious journalists, if such a definition is to stand unchallenged.

But while the definition must not be too broad, neither must it be too narrow. It must include not only the vast number of publications whose titles reveal an interest in religious or ecclesiastical matters, but also the very many whose titles are as misleading as those of the *Cannon Ball*, of Arizona, the *Ram's Horn*, of Chicago, and the *Age to Come Herald* and *Jerusalem Pioneer*, of classic Cambridge, Mass. It must comprehend the elaborate, weighty quarterlies like the *New World*, *Bibliotheca Sacra* and the *Presbyterian and Reformed Review*, and yet not overlook the thousands of local church papers whose contents are of interest only to the limited constituency that supports each. It must take in the Apostolate of the Press, which is supported by the vast organization that rests its claims on the primacy of St. Peter, and it must allow for and measure the extent and variety of the journalism which has evolved from the wondrous movement created and fostered by General Booth.

SOME SIGNIFICANT STATISTICS.

Classified as religious, and issued either in the interests of denominations or factions of denominations, or as organs of representative members of denominations, the American Newspaper Directory of 1895 catalogues 1,008 newspapers and periodicals, 937 of which have an aggregate circulation of 4,911,687 copies, which is about one-twelfth of the circulation of all the periodicals published in the country. One hundred and thirteen of these journals have a circulation of 10,000 or more each issue, or a combined circulation of 3,326,952 each issue, 1,883,209 of which must be credited to journals that are issued weekly. Each copy is read not only by the five people usually credited to the ordinary news-

paper, but by twice or thrice that number in many instances, for many subscribers pass their papers on and on to the inmates of less fortunate homes. These publications are pre-eminently the home papers of newspaperdom. They are not superficially scanned while men travel into business and then left for the brakemen to gather up. They go directly into homes, and the reading of them is a duty as well as a pleasure. Hence their peculiar value to advertisers and their rank as moulders of opinion.

Of the 937 journals with a circulation of 4,911,687 copies, 53 per cent. of this circulation must be credited to papers published in the Northeastern States; 28 per cent. to those in the Ohio basin and Lake region; 9 per cent. to those in the Missouri Valley; less than 5 per cent. to the Southeastern States; less than 3 per cent. to the Southwestern States, and less than 2 per cent. to the Far West and Pacific slope.

Analysis of the list of religious periodicals from another standpoint is still more suggestive. Eighty-five of the 102 journals published in New York State are published in New York City; 49 of Pennsylvania's 100 issue forth from Philadelphia; 20 of Ohio's 68 are edited in Cincinnati; 59 of Illinois' 67 are produced in Chicago; 41 of Massachusetts' 53 bear the Boston imprint, and 45 of Missouri's 47 come out of St. Louis. That is to say, nearly 68 per cent. of the religious publications issued in the six great commonwealths of the nation most prolific in their production of religious literature come out of the cities. This estimate is neither qualitative nor quantitative. If it were the showing would be even more conclusive respecting the dependence of the dwellers in the country upon the great cities for their mental and spiritual food.

There are 49 religious publications in British North America, with a combined circulation each issue of about 130,000 copies, the most widely circulated being the *Christian Guardian* (Wesleyan), of Toronto, until recently ably edited by Rev. Dr. E. H. Dewar.

In the United States the most widely circulated religious weekly is the *Christian Herald*, of New York City, which publishes Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage's sermons and is under his patronage. Next in extent of circulation is the *Sunday School Times*, of Philadelphia; then the *Golden Rule*, of Boston, organ of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, and next the *Sacred Heart Review* (Roman Catholic), of Boston, and the *Christian Advocate* (Methodist Episcopal), of New York. The most

widely circulated journals of the denominations are the *Interior* (Presbyterian), the *Advance* (Congregational), the *Churchman* (Protestant Episcopal), *Die Rundschau* (Lutheran), the *Examiner* (Baptist), *Christian Standard* (Disciples), *Christian Advocate* (Methodist Episcopal South), *Christian Register*



DR. LYMAN ABBOTT ("OUTLOOK").

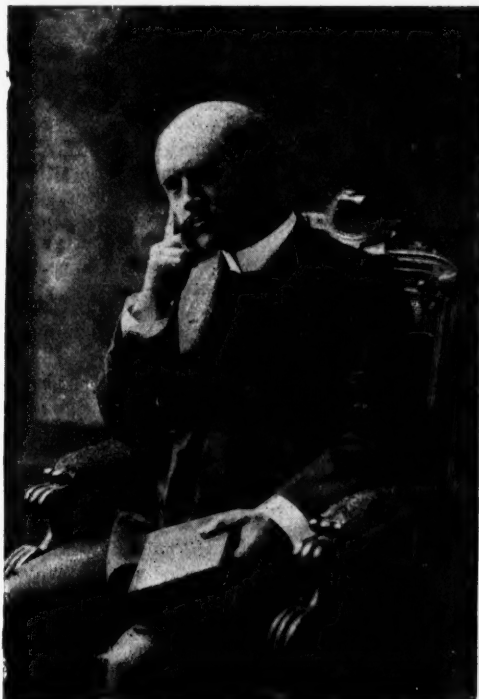
(Unitarian), *Christian Leader* (Universalist), *American Israelite* (Jewish).

THE BIRTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF RELIGIOUS JOURNALISM.

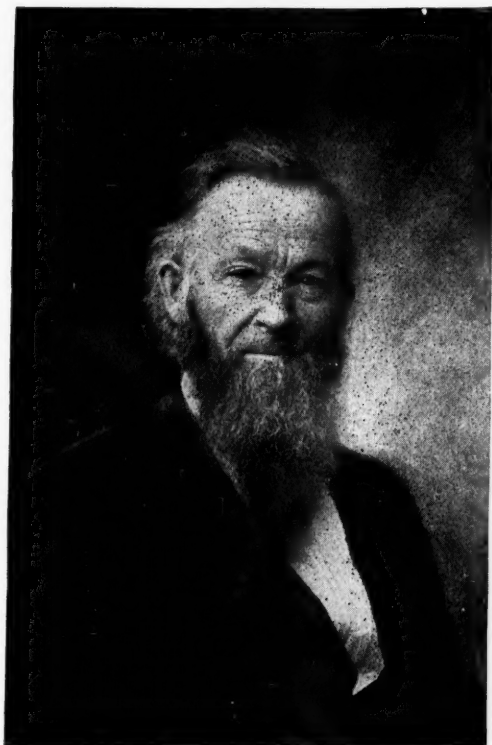
John Wesley was sagacious enough to establish the *Arminian Magazine* in 1778, for, said he, "It cannot be that people should grow in grace unless they give themselves to reading. A reading people will always be a knowing people." Jonathan Edwards confessed that he "used to be eager to read public news-letters, mainly for the end to see if I could not find some news favorable to the interests of religion in the world." Many others in the United States felt as Edwards did, but they found little in the secular press of their time to satisfy their longing, and it was not until the early part of this century that the Christians of the United States realized that Wesley

was shrewd when he made the printing-press serve his purposes as well as those of worldlings.

Just when the first religious periodical was printed in the United States is a much disputed question. In 1805 the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Connecticut issued a monthly, the *Churchman's Magazine*, in New Haven, but it did not live long. The *Herald of Gospel Liberty* appeared in Portsmouth, N. H., September 1, 1808, but it existed only a brief time. In 1811 a Free-Will Baptist elder—John Buzzell—issued, in a Maine village, a monthly called the *Religious Magazine*, which, though it was short-lived, is claimed by the *Morning Star* of Boston as its ancestor. In September, 1813, John W. Scott, of Philadelphia, began in that city to publish weekly the *Religious Remembrancer*, which lived as such for ten years and then began to change owners and names, until in 1840 it found a name—the *Christian Observer*—and a habitat in Louisville, Ky., where it is to-day a leading organ of the Presbyterian Church (South). In July, 1814, Rev. John Andrews began to issue a religious weekly, the *Recorder*, in Chillicothe, Ohio, which by the same manner of descent is now the *Presbyterian Banner*, of Pittsburgh, Pa. In July, 1815, Rev. J. H. Rice started but did not establish the *Christian Monitor* in Richmond, Va.



DR. J. M. BUCKLEY ("CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE," N. Y.).



W. C. GRAY, PH.D. ("INTERIOR").

In 1812 Nathaniel Willis—father of N. P. Willis, the poet—a Boston printer, then recently converted, began to discuss with the conservative Congregational divines and deacons about the desirability of establishing a religious weekly newspaper in Boston. Deacon Jeremiah Evarts, editor of the *Panoplist* and father of ex-Secretary of State Wm. M. Evarts, agreed to aid, but finally withdrew. Rev. Dr. E. D. Griffin, of Park Street Church, so says Willis, said "he had never heard of such a thing as religion in a newspaper; it would do in a magazine." But Rev. Dr. Jedediah Morse, of Charlestown, father of S. F. B. Morse, of Morse alphabet fame, was more kindly and sympathetic, and in October, 1815, the prospectus of the *Boston Recorder* was issued. January 3, 1816, the first number of the new paper was sent forth; in 1825 it absorbed the *Telegraph*; in 1849 it merged with the *New England Puritan* and became the *Puritan Recorder*, resuming its original title in 1858; and thus it remained until 1867, when it merged with the *Congregationalist*, which had been founded in 1849.

In 1819 the Baptists of New England established the *Watchman and Reflector*, now the *Watchman*. In 1823 the Morses, who had first been interested in the *Boston Recorder*, went over to New York and gave the Presbyterians the *New York Observer*. In 1821 it became imperative that the Unitarians should have a weekly organ and the *Christian Register* was started. The same year Bishop England, Roman

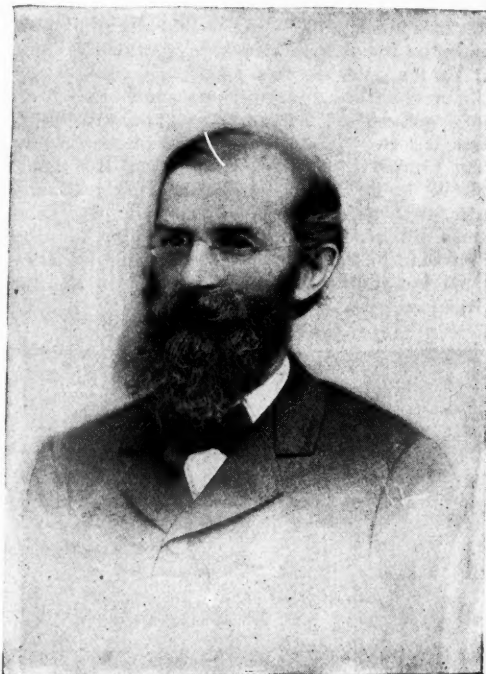
Catholic Bishop of Charleston, South Carolina, issued the *United States Catholic Miscellany*, which had a long and honorable career. In 1823 *Zion's Herald* appeared as the New England mouthpiece of the then despised Methodists.

Thus, in a period of a decade and a half, at least twelve journals were born, which claimed to be religious newspapers. The secular press at that time was far more expensive relatively than it is now. Its news was heterogeneous in character, though limited in range, and the editorials were either indifferent to or hostile to religion. The young people were migrating from the earlier settled portions of the country, and journals which might be the means of communication between the pioneers in the West and the centres of spiritual life and material resources in the East were needed. A new conception of the duty of Christians in America to the non-Christian populations of Asia, Africa and the islands of the sea was just beginning to dawn, and means for diffusing intelligence and kindling enthusiasm were needed. Hence the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, soon after it was established in 1810, began the publication of one of the first monthly magazines in the country, which yet lives in the *Missionary Herald* with its monthly circulation of 24,000 copies.

Also, more especially in New England, owing to the doctrinal controversies between Arminians and Calvinists, and between Trinitarian and Unitarian Congregationalists, which were raging just at this time, it became imperative that new weapons for controversy should be forged. Hence the religious newspaper became a necessity, though too often the original broad purpose of the journal was lost sight of in the bitter partisanship of controversy. Nathaniel Willis, however, declined to permit the *Boston Recorder* to become the organ of the Trinitarians, because, as he said, "the paper was intended as a vehicle of intelligence, which would be excluded so far as long discussions were admitted." This attitude, together with his comments on the claims of the *Herald of Gospel Liberty* and the *Christian Remembrancer* to being called "newspapers," shows clearly that he was the first man in this country to have a definite conception of what a religious newspaper should be and the first to adhere to and live up to that ideal.

Still it must be acknowledged that, with all the developments in religious journalism within a decade—and they have been quite as marked as in any other class of journals—we are not so much superior to the pioneers in the theory of the art. The editors of to-day have resources—typographical and pecuniary—that the pioneers knew nothing of. Type-setting machines, the photo-mechanical processes of engraving, skillful designers of artistic embellishments stand ready to co-operate in making the exterior beautiful and attractive. Great news-collecting agencies place on the editors' desks reports of ecclesiastical gatherings, massacres of missionaries, audiences with potentates, in as many hours

as it took months when Nathaniel Willis began the *Boston Recorder*. Time, energy and space that formerly were given to polemics are now devoted to better and more practical ends. The present is an era of good will, when the bitter personal recriminations and sectarian feuds are disappearing. The typical religious editor of this decade is not the ablest polemicist, transferred for a season from the pulpit to a sanctum. The leading editorial is not a fragment of a sermon or an essay suitable for reading to a gathering of scholarly clerics. And yet when all this is said, it remains true that originally the religious journal was intended to be quite as



WM. HAYES WARD, D.D. ("INDEPENDENT").

catholic, quite as wide-awake, quite as much a servant of the Kingdom of God as the best of them are to-day. That the earliest and best of them degenerated is due to the fact that they succumbed to influences too strong to be resisted—and live.

ARE RELIGIOUS JOURNALS LESS INFLUENTIAL? YES AND NO.

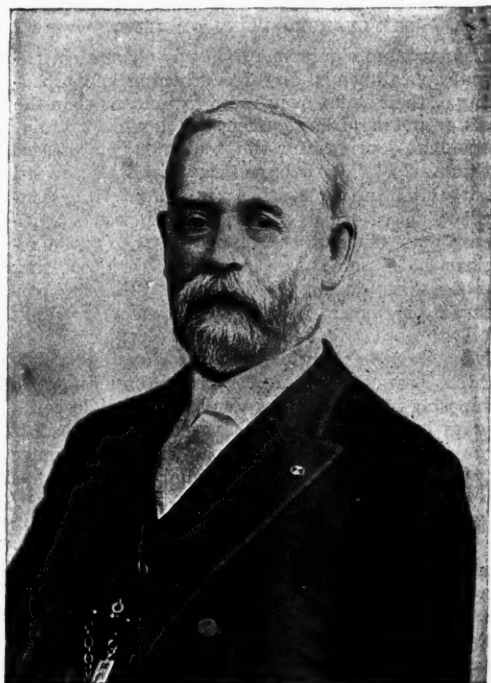
It has been asserted recently by one of the most reputable daily newspapers in New York City that "the influence of the religious press is waning." The influence of a certain type of religious newspaper is waning. A paper that is unattractive typographically; that is brought together by an indiscriminate use of scissors and paste and the insertion of sermons in the guise of editorials; that has neither original editorials nor contributions; that is dog-

matic instead of judicial in its tone; that exists to satisfy either the vanity of the editor or the self-complacency of his friends whom he praises; that makes the Kingdom of God coterminous with the Church—particular or universal—the influence of such a paper is waning, and deserves to. But no fair-minded critic of the religious press of to-day as compared with that of a decade or two ago, can soberly assert that it has deteriorated or that its influence is waning.

IMPROVEMENTS IN TYPOGRAPHY, AND RE-ENFORCEMENT OF EDITORIAL STAFFS.

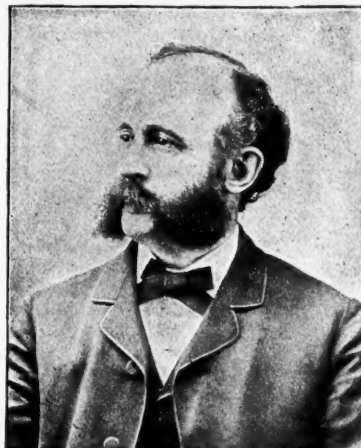
For in the first place, most of the oldest and best of the religious journals, stimulated by the competition of the magazines and daily newspapers, have spared no expense to adapt form and dress to the best standards of taste. The newer, comparatively inexpensive and yet artistic methods of illustrating have been adopted, and it is surprising how, within six months, illustrations have multiplied in the religious publications. Not only the cover page, but also the various departments, are being adorned with portraits of successful preachers, authors, statesmen.

Again, departments are multiplying. Experts are being placed in charge of them. Staffs are being enlarged. More of the income goes into the pockets of editors and contributors and less of it into the coffers of the proprietors or of the denominations.



ARTHUR EDWARDS, D.D. ("N.W. CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE").

Thoroughly educated, ambitious young men, who have made a specialty of history and the social sciences while studying at the best universities of this and European countries, and have decided upon



A. E. DUNNING, D.D. ("CONGREGATIONALIST").

journalism as a profession, are now on the staffs of the best religious journals of the country, drawing salaries which, if they are not quite as large, perhaps, as those given by journals of a more secular type, are accompanied by perquisites, dignities and exemptions from worry and temptation that compensate for any money loss.

NEW JOURNALS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Secondly, within a few years at least two great religious movements have created their own peculiar and influential types of religious journalism, the periodicals being quite as remarkable as the movements for which they stand. The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, international in its scope, with its 2,506,620 members in all lands, is supporting to-day at least a score of newspapers, not to mention a vast amount of other literature. And the society was not in existence fifteen years ago. The *Golden Rule*, the organ of the United Society, is edited by an educated young man, a former college professor, an acceptable contributor to the best educational and literary periodicals of the country, Prof. Amos R. Wells. It has a circulation of 91,000 copies per week. It commands and pays for contributions by the best authors at home and abroad. It has an admirable department of Good Citizenship, conducted by Prof. Graham Taylor, of Chicago Theological Seminary. Through it each week the founder of the society, Rev. Dr. F. L. Clark, delivers those sensible exhortations which have kept the society so harmonious in spirit though so diverse in race and sect. For thousands of young people it is about their only mentor in religion, ethics and civics, and it is having a profound effect in shaping future religious comity and civic purity.



DR. GEO. S. MALLORY ("CHURCHMAN").

And what is true of the *Golden Rule* is true of the *Epworth Herald*, the organ of the Epworth League; of the *Baptist Union*, the organ of the Baptist Young People's Union; of *St. Andrew's Cross*, the organ of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, which Bishop F. D. Huntington says is the best paper the Protestant Episcopal Church has; and the many other papers of the same class, with large circulations, which are the organs of the many denominational and non-denominational organizations like the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the King's Daughters, and the Boys' Brigade. The *Epworth Herald* is but five years old. It is the model paper—for condensation—in the United States. It now has 80,000 subscribers, and next to the New York *Christian Advocate* is the most profitable publication the Methodist Episcopal Church (North) has.

THE JOURNALISM OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

Few realize what a volume of periodical literature, much of it finished in its literary style, handsome in its typography, and all of it admirably suited to its purpose, is sent out week by week from the Salvation Army Headquarters throughout the world. General Booth, who began as a Wesleyan, is thoroughly Wesleyan in his conviction that the devil must be fought with the printing press, and in nothing has his executive ability been more truly displayed than in the way he has set graduates of European universities and American colleges and practical

journalists at work, editing and publishing the Salvation Army literature. For fascinating tales from real life, for devotional literature that is born of salvation from sin—but is not the introspection of a mere moralist—there is no current literature equal to that of the Salvation Army. There is not a missionary society in Christendom whose monthly magazine begins to be as international in its scope and as fascinating as *All the World*. The *War Cry* is issued weekly in Great Britain, Canada, the United States, Belgium, Denmark, France, Switzerland, Finland, Germany, Holland, Norway, Sweden, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and India and Ceylon (in six different languages), and bi-weekly in Italy and South America, its circulation in August being

Great Britain.....	227,836
Australia.....	62,027
United States.....	61,500
Sweden.....	29,450
Holland.....	19,000
New Zealand.....	18,550
Canada.....	17,500
Denmark.....	12,500
Norway.....	11,958
South Africa.....	9,250
Elsewhere.....	35,450
Total.....	505,021

All the other publications of the Army, the *Young Soldier*, the *Social Gazette*, the *Musical Salvationist*, and the *Officer*, have an equally phenomenal circulation.

THE CHANGED POINT OF VIEW.

But far more significant than any changes in external appearance or any strengthening and broadening of their staffs, even more significant than the creation and rapid development of a class of sprightly, wholesome journals for the young, is the present attitude of old journals and new journals toward what, until quite recently, was called "the secular." Typical of the past was the *New York Observer* with its distinct subdivision into "the religious half," and "the secular half," thus catering to not a few families in which the "religious" portion of the paper was kept for Sunday reading, while the other half was only to be read on week days. And the proprietors had formulated a rule for the instruction of the editors and foreman of the composing room, viz., that a religious article could always be transferred to the "secular half" if it were needed to fill out the space, but never under any circumstances should a "secular" article be put in "the religious half." To-day the same paper entirely ignores such a distinction, and has on its staff writing its best editorials Major H. M. Robinson, who never saw the inside of a theological seminary—save as a visitor, who is an authority on domestic and foreign politics, and is retained because of his ability to discuss industrial, commercial and political happenings from the standpoint of Christian ethics.

This is a typical case. To a greater or less degree,

formally or informally, the best religious journals of the day, at home and abroad, have very definite opinions on subjects that pertain to this life as well as to the next. They have come to recognize the truth of a saying of James Parton's, "An editorial is a man speaking to men, but the news is Providence speaking to men." And in wealth of information, justness of judgment, absence of partisanship and skill in expression they are at least the peers of their brethren of the press, which, technically speaking, is called "secular." That they fall far short of the ideal none would be quicker to confess. Organized labor is as severe in its criticism of the religious press as it is of the Christian church, and with quite as much reason—be that much or little. From the days of Frederick Denison Maurice and Horace Bushnell to the present, pioneers in liberal thought have had to suffer brutal blows from men known as "religious editors," but no one who has followed the cases

batim reports of denominational and religious meetings, in their elaborate finished essays—called editorials, in their prompt, signed or unsigned, reviews of important books, in their outspoken judgments of men and movements, and in their prompt adaptation of the "interview," the British papers surpass American papers grade for grade. In typography they are as much inferior to American religious weeklies as English magazines—until recently—have been inferior to American magazines. Though excelling in timely, lengthy, fearless criticisms of books of the hour, their literary departments as such are not as comprehensive or as carefully maintained as ours are. Compelled by the very necessities of the situation to be partisan in politics, according as they represent the Established Church or Dissent, their editorial and news columns take on a partisan color and tone that would not be tolerated in this country, especially in this era of independence, looseness of party ties and disintegration. The *Independent*, of New York City, is the only prominent avowedly political organ as well as Protestant religious weekly in this country, but its namesake in London, now edited by the old Liberal war-horse, Rev. Dr. J. Guinness Rogers, had many companions in its advocacy of Liberal principles during the recent campaign. As for the *Methodist Times*, when it realized the proportions of the Liberal rout it gave over four-fifths of its editorial space to lamentations and oburgations, such as the remark that "any thing like moral disinterestedness is a moral impossibility for any church that is enslaved, blinded, and degraded by the patronage and pay of the State," and "even the traders in strong drink, with the frantic co-operation of the Sporting League, would not have been able to degrade and pollute England had it not received the benediction and the passionate support of the Established Church."

Now all this may be true, but fortunately the American constitution—if nothing else—makes it unnecessary and impossible for Editor Parkhurst, of *Zion's Herald*, to talk so about any Roman Catholic or Protestant Episcopal fellow Christians in New England when the people have expressed their will in a national election. American editors of religious weeklies, save during and immediately after the Civil War, have tried hard to avoid partisanship. Most of them have tried, save when distinct moral issues were at stake, to attain unto the ideal which Rev. Dr. Buckley, of the *Christian Advocate* (New York), says he has achieved, viz.:

"The editor has yet to write a sentence for the *Christian Advocate* that he would not have written if he had belonged to any party with which he never affiliated, or to omit one in the interest of any of the parties with which in different States or under local circumstances he may have at any time voted. He prays for sense, self-control and courage enough to be neither cajoled, threatened nor traduced into considering for a single moment the effect upon party politics, or upon himself, of anything which the *Christian Advocate* publishes editorially."



HENRY CLAY TRUMBULL, D.D. ("S. S. TIMES").

of Prof. Charles A. Briggs and Prof. Henry Drummond as they have been treated in the representative conservative American and British religious journals can have failed to note a new era of toleration. Modern standards of decency, if nothing else, forbid such malicious vituperation and acrid personalities as once disgraced religious journalism.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN RELIGIOUS JOURNALISM COMPARED.

British religious journalism in the main has been and is much like American. In their excellent ver-

But the same men editing British journals would doubtless do as the brethren there do.

The British religious weekly is inferior to the American, too, in that it is written too much for the man of the family, for the clergyman, or the man interested in ecclesiastical or secular politics and the latest books, etc. It overlooks the family, the

which they perhaps first learned to spell, are not likely to throw over the family friend when they arrive at years of maturity, even when the paper does not grow with them, nor its opinions coincide with theirs. Purely from a pecuniary standpoint it is policy for a religious newspaper to have a strong, fresh, helpful Home Department.

RELIGIOUS JOURNALS AND LITERATURE.

British religious journals do not publish as many contributions of a practical character as do the American. Reports of sermons and addresses—and those always of the pre-eminent personages—take much space that in an American journal would be given to signed articles accepted for their intrinsic merit irrespective of the celebrity of the writer. Thus it can scarcely be said that the average British layman or clergyman has anything like the share in shaping the thought of his denomination or sect that the American has. Nor have the British journals—with but few exceptions—fostered good literature as have the American. It is true that Lewis Morris and Norman Gale occasionally have a poem in the *Christian World*, that the *British Weekly* discovered and published the earliest writings of J. M. Barrie, Jane Barlow, Walter Raymond and Ian Maclaren, and that in the *Christian Leader*, of Glasgow, S. R. Crockett first found an audience, but, generally speaking, the editor and the reporter outshine and outweigh the contributor to the British religious press.

Too often this valuable service of the American religious journal—viz., fostering good literature—has been overlooked. It must be remembered that there was a time when some of the religious weeklies had financial resources equal to, if not greater than, the best of the American magazines. Even now, despite the competition of the great monthlies, loyalty and gratitude for past favors plus the certainty of fair pecuniary reward lead not a few of our best writers to send some of their finest work to weeklies like the *Independent*, the *Outlook*, the *Congregationalist*, the *Christian Register*, the *New York Observer*, the *Interior* and the *Pilot*, and if one will run over the files of these weeklies he will discover literary product which, while most of it may not be classic literature—using the word literature in its highest sense—will surprise him. Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Alice and Phoebe Cary, Edward Eggleston, Joaquin Miller, Helen Hunt, C. P. Cranch, Sidney Lanier, Lucy Larcom and Sarah Orne Jewett in the past found the *Independent* a welcome shelter for the prose and poetry which is now enshrined in their selected works, while to-day that journal is a favorite medium for expressing the thought of T. W. Higginson, Edith M. Thomas, Louise Imogen Guiney, Bliss Carman, John B. Tabb, Charles G. D. Roberts and Gilbert Parker. Here also first appeared Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Pearl of Orr's Island" and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's "Old Maid's Paradise," and her "Burglars in Paradise."



JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE ("PILOT").

mother, the children, the home life. The best of the American journals employ editors whose duty it is to procure interesting matter for the instruction, amusement and edification of the children and the guidance of parents in developing and maintaining the home. Parents who have been successful as such are encouraged to give of their wisdom to help young mothers and fathers. Contributors like Margaret E. Sangster, Kate Upson Clark, Marion Harland, the late Mrs. George E. Paull and Grace Duffield Goodwin, and editors like Miss F. J. Dyer, of the *Congregationalist*, Mrs. Lillian Betts, of the *Outlook* and Miss Katherine E. Conway, of the *Pilot*, write on topics which pertain to applied Christianity in the home. Expert educators are invited to contribute their suggestions as to reciprocity between parents and teachers. Clever writers of juvenile stories are welcomed, and everything done to make the paper interesting to the children and helpful to all in the home. Naturally, children thus tied by cords of affection and gratitude to a paper from

The *Christian Union*, now the *Outlook*, was one of the first to introduce Edward Eggleston to the public. In it appeared Helen Hunt Jackson's "Ramona," Maarten Maarten's "The Greater Glory," and several of Amelia E. Barr's best novels. The *Congregationalist* welcomed the brilliant work of young Mary A. Dodge and gave her the opportunity to create the fame that came to her as "Gail Hamilton." In its columns much of the best work of Lucy Larcom, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Julia C. R. Dorr, Margaret E. Sangster, Rose Terry Cooke, Susan Coolidge, Harriet McEwen Kimball and Dinah Muloch Craik first saw the light, and you are likely at any time now to chance on a clear note of song by Richard Burton or Clinton Scollard. It was in the *Christian Examiner* that much of the finest literary product of New England Unitarians first saw the light. There first appeared Channing's great essays on Milton, and Napoleon Bonaparte essays that gave him at once a standing in Europe. It was in the *Western Messenger*, edited for a short time in Cincinnati, that James Freeman Clarke, its editor, found a place for some of Emerson's immortal poems, and *Old and New*, while edited by Edward Everett Hale, was not only literary and political, but religious throughout and the official organ of Unitarians. John Boyle O'Reilly, himself a poet and always the eager searcher for abil-



AMOS R. WELLS ("GOLDEN RULE").

ity in others, during his brilliant reign as editor of the *Pilot*, gave to it, through his own product and the work he drew to it and recognized in it, a literary quality much superior to that of any of its Roman Catholic contemporaries. There first appeared the work of Louise Imogen Guiney. To it Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Blake, Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt, and J. B. Tabb have sent some of their best songs, and to-day you never know when you pick it up but that kind fortune has in store for you the clever verse or prose of some one of the rising Irish school of British literary folk, W. B. Yeats, Dora and Hester Sigerson, Doug-

lass Hyde and the like; for its present editor, James Jeffrey Roche, is one of the best writers of ballads that lives and Katherine E. Conway, his assistant, is a critic of exceptional gifts and a writer of some of the best modern devotional prose and poetry.

RELIGIOUS JOURNALS AS THEY DEVELOP NATIONAL HOMOGENEITY.

The influence of religious journalism in making the population of any given nation homogeneous, patriotic, and catholic in spirit, and in making the men of all climes cosmopolitan and fraternal, can scarcely be overestimated.

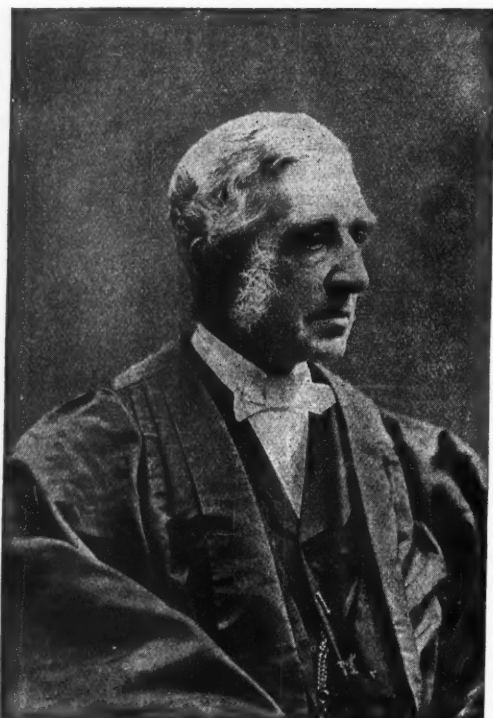
To illustrate by a typical case. Vitally interested in the life of the church, up among the Connecticut hills, in which they were baptized, converted and married perchance, the young couple of emigrants that aided in settling the Western Reserve, Ohio, set apart from their scanty store enough to enable them to have either the *Puritan Recorder*, the *Congregationalist* or the *Watchman* come to them week by week, and they with their children to this day eagerly scan the—by-some-despised—columns of church news and personal gossip to see how religion flourishes at the old homestead, to learn what Rev. John Jones, who was their townsman and playmate, is saying and doing now that he is a recognized leader in the denomination. On the other hand, those who have remained in the East scan just as eagerly the news which comes in reports from the home mission fields. As a medium for the interchange of sectional news and views, as a tie binding together all the people of a given faith, there is nothing comparable with the religious weekly which has a national circulation and reputation.

A most significant table of statistics is that which follows. It shows that for the foreign-born population of the United States and Canada, partial if not complete provision has been made in furnishing them with religious periodical literature, which while it gives them news of ecclesiastical and religious developments in the lands where they were born, at the same time does much toward teaching them the vital principles of American democracy. For in not a few instances the journals are edited by the home missionary societies of the oldest denominations.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA, 1895.

Fifty of the 800 German periodicals are religious.

Eleven	"	68	Swedish	"	"	"
Five	"	72	Norwegian-Danish	"	"	"
Four	"	60	Spanish	"	"	"
Four	"	19	Dutch	"	"	"
Three	"	34	French	"	"	"
Three	"	32	Bohemian	"	"	"
Three	"	5	Welsh	"	"	"
Two	"	24	Polish	"	"	"
One	"	17	Italian	"	"	"
One	"	6	Slavonic	"	"	"
One	"	3	Russian	"	"	"
One	"	3	Lithuanian	"	"	"
One	"	1	Portuguese	"	"	"



THEODORE L. CUYLER, D.D.

Chicago and St. Louis are great centres for this class of religious periodicals, St. Louis being an especially influential centre among German Catholics, and Chicago is the point from which radiate influences that mold the life of the Lutherans and Scandinavians of the Northwest, the total circulation of the Scandinavian papers issued in Chicago being not less than 50,000 per week.

RELIGIOUS JOURNALS AS THEY DEVELOP INTERNATIONAL COMITY AND INTERRACIAL BROTHERHOOD.

But religious journals go far beyond the confines of the nation where they are published. Wherever there is a British or American missionary or consul or a merchant who is at all religious—there go the religious journals, which he prized at home, carrying information and inspiration and furnishing a horizon against which his labors can stand out in proper proportions. From these papers he gets his authoritative interpretation of the theological, political, literary, sociological drift throughout the world. From them he learns what books to buy, what men to follow, and what methods to adopt. By them he is kept in touch with old playmates, schoolmates, classmates in college, and co-laborers on the home field. In fact, the subscribers in foreign lands probably are the most appreciative readers that the editors and contributors have, if they but knew it.

In turn the subscribers in foreign lands serve the editors and the intelligent readers at home by their prompt reports of discoveries in geography, archaeology, ethnology, and the kindred sciences, and by their intelligent comments on affairs of state. The readers of religious papers had accurate reports of the state of affairs in China and Japan preceding and during the recent war long before most of the secular dailies, weeklies and monthlies. The well-equipped religious weekly always has its special correspondent on the field in the remotest parts of the world. This correspondent if he be a missionary may be, often is, the trusted adviser of diplomats. He remains at the post while ministers and consuls come and go. His character wins him confidences that, while it may not be revealed on the mission field, may be used abroad honorably and to accomplish great ends. It was an ex-American missionary who was called in to advise Lord Rosebery about the real situation in Armenia; and it was an American educator, resident in Constantinople, who was closeted with Lord Salisbury a few hours after his accession to power, giving him naked facts and plain advice about the duty of Great Britain toward Turkey. It is such men that regularly supply, either anonymously or over their own signature, information respecting foreign politics to the best British and American religious journals.

Moreover, the exchange editors of religious journals have coming to their desks, week by week, from which to glean for their readers, a steadily multiplying number of high grade religious journals published in Japan, China, Hawaii, Bulgaria, India, South Africa. This suggests a phase of religious journalism which can but be alluded to here, but its fascination, value and significance can scarcely be overestimated or overstated. The printed page penetrates where the preacher or the physician cannot go. The editor in Constantinople or Madras, though he never sees even the outer confines of a Turkish palace or an Indian zenana, can, if he be as "wise as a serpent and as harmless as a dove," issue week by week messages which find their way, not only among the Bulgarian and Armenian Protestant populations of Turkey or among the lower caste native Christians of India, but also penetrate into the palaces of the Turkish officials, the homes of the ecclesiastics and laity of the Roman and Greek Churches, and circulate among the most intelligent and exclusive of the Brahmins of India.

This is not mere theory. It is fact that can be substantiated by proof. This sort of mining and sapping work, undermining of ancient religions and political structures, has been going on for years, despite rigid censorship and countless obstructions. The *Chinese Recorder*, the *Indian Evangelical Review*, the *Indian Witness*, the *Avedaper* and the *Zornitza* in Turkey, the *Kirisuto Kyo Shimibun* (the Christian) and the *Rikugo Zasshi* (the Cosmos) in Japan, are journals—some printed in English and some in the vernacular—that have profoundly shaped the life and thought of the lands in which

they are published, and they are edited by missionaries or native Christians. In the files of these periodicals will be found much that historians and scholars of all times must consult. Robert College, Constantinople, has justly been credited with making modern Bulgaria as free as she is, but, since 1854, the *Avedaper*, issued first in modern Armenian, then in Armeno-Turkish, then in Greco-Turkish, and now in all three, has been edited by intelligent Christian citizens of the United States, and their Yankee wit has not failed them. The classic utterances of Washington and Lincoln, the constitution of the United States, the democracy of the New Testament have not been reprinted in vain. Japan, in which relig-



HAMILTON W. MABIE ("OUTLOOK").

ious toleration began in 1872, now has forty regular weekly and monthly Christian publications, not to mention the religious periodicals of the older native or adopted religions that have been compelled to call in the printing press and establish their organs for defense.

To the office of the *Missionary Herald* in Boston there come each month not less than thirty periodicals of the same class issued in foreign lands, and thirty-five issued in the United States and Canada. The Christian women of the United States and Canada edit and support eighteen missionary journals, thirteen of which have a combined monthly circulation of not less than 150,000 copies; and the Christian women

of Great Britain edit and support eleven similar publications, four of which have a combined circulation of 81,750.

Such facts are indicative, somewhat, of the proportions of this department of religious journalism, but they do not much more than hint at its silent, persuasive, influence in leveling the barriers of race, religion, caste, and political tyranny, and its share in hastening the day when the Kingdom of God shall be on Earth, and the Brotherhood of Men be a fact.

THE DECLINE OF PERSONAL AUTHORITY IN RELIGIOUS JOURNALISM.

The pulpit was never more influential than it is to-day, but never were there so few pre-eminent preachers. The daily newspaper was never more influential than it is now, but where are the men who wield anything like the influence that Greeley, Raymond, Bowles, Bennett, Curtis and Childs wielded in their day. Dana, Watterson and Medill still live to show what a pronounced personality can do, but broadly speaking, the influence of secular journalism is in its impersonality. So in politics. Where are the men in this country now who begin to have the devoted following that Clay and Blaine had? Where is the man who can lead the Liberals of England, now that Gladstone has retired and Lord Rosebery demonstrated his incapacity. These are days of disintegration, of independent thought and action, of repudiation of personal authority, whether the realm considered be that of religion or statecraft, and as a matter of course religious journalism reflects the changed conditions and attitudes. The era when religious editors could not only pose as but be denominational popes has past. The era when an editor was elected or selected because of his ability as a theologian, as a master of the art of polemics, has vanished. The era when one man's superiority of style, vigor of thought, can be relied upon to attract and hold subscribers has passed away. Thousands subscribed to and read the *New York Observer* because S. Irenæus Prime permeated it. So the *Evangelist* has always been interesting because of the brilliant writings of Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field and Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, and the *Interior* is piquant and unique to-day because of the contributions of its editor, William C. Gray; but when Irenæus Prime died, the *New York Observer* felt the disadvantage of being considered so dependent upon a personality, and the *Evangelist* by its recent change of policy has revealed that its owners realize that it must not "bank" forever on the vitality of Drs. Field and Cuyler. It is just so in Great Britain. W. Robertson Nicoll edits the *Expositor*, the *British Weekly* and the *Bookman*. And while they are interesting and must be read because of the peculiar quality which he is able to impart through his unusual sources of information and his rare intuition, nevertheless they have the limitations—the "broad-narrowness"—of his personality, and for range of information, sense of perspective and proportion the *British Weekly* is inferior to the *Christian World*.

To assert all this is not to admit that the present era is one of mediocrity, nor does it imply that the old régime may not return. But any one who will contrast the type of men who have become editors of the great religious weeklies during the last decade, if he is candid, will confess that they differ much from men like Bright, of the *Examiner*—whom President Strong, of Rochester Seminary, described as "An ecclesiastical Thurlow Weed;" Havens, of *Zion's Herald*; Prime, of the *New York Observer*; Olmstead, of the *Watchman*; P. Valentine Hickey, of the *Catholic Review*, or James A. MacMasters, of the *New York Freeman's Journal*. The editors elected by denominations or selected by individuals to day, are chosen because of their intelligence, education, aptness for the profession, willingness to be fair to all denominations—or sections within the denomination—probable judgment and taste in selecting contributors, and enterprise in adorning and circulating their journals. The first question no longer is "Who can best defend our 'ism?'" but "Who can best serve all companies of our regiment?" as the *Christian Register* puts it.

"The best editor" to-day "is not the one who makes his paper depend too exclusively upon his personal effort, but he who, while making himself felt in all departments of his journal, endeavors to make it so strong that it shall have an existence quite independent of his own. . . . The one-voice newspaper is very apt to become *vox, et prætera nihil*, or when the voice fails the journal collapses."

Of the older school of journalists, Emerson, of the *Christian Leader*; Field, of the *Evangelist*; Stoddard, of the *Observer*; Bowen, of the *Independent*; Smith, of the *Standard*; Gray, of the *Interior*, are still wearing the harness, and asserting, though with abated vigor, some of the prerogatives of past days, but all of them are being influenced more or less by the new spirit and the new methods.

REPRESENTATIVE EDITORS AND THEIR TRAITS.

Nestor among the religious journalists of New York City stands Rev. Henry M. Field, the son of a typical New England pastor, born in 1822, the youngest of four brothers, all of them famous; Stephen J. is now a justice of the United States Supreme Court; David Dudley while he lived was the most eminent American jurist, and Cyrus W. was the promoter and builder of the first Atlantic cable. Dr. Field graduated from Williams College in 1838, aged sixteen. After a few years of service in the pastorate, a year or two of travel abroad, he sent his first contributions to the *Evangelist* in 1854. In due time he became its proprietor as well as editor, and since then it has reflected his views and described his travels. As a traveler in foreign lands taking notes and recording his impressions Dr. Field has no peer among his professional brethren. There is a style, an atmosphere, a color which he imparts to his letters that none of them can equal. As an editor, especially when participating in a Presbyterian family

dispute, he is fearless, loyal to his friends and consequently much loved and much feared.

Presbyterianism in the Central States has an unflinching doughty champion in Dr. W. C. Gray, of the *Interior*, a layman. A graduate from Farmer's College, Ohio, and for seventeen years a secular editor, he went from Cincinnati to Chicago in 1871 to put the *Interior* on its feet. He has had back of him the wealthy McCormick family, and his talent and their money have given the *Interior* an external beauty and a circulation which surpass those of any of its Presbyterian rivals. Nor have any of them as pungent and clever a paragraphist as Dr. Gray. But what the paper gains through certain of his mental and spiritual qualities it loses through others.

The ablest controversialist now editing a religious weekly is Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley. The exactness and thoroughness of all his work, his phenomenal memory of the books which he has read, scenes which he has visited and individuals with whom he has conversed, his wit and agility plus a natural combativeness, all combine to make him an opponent with whom it is dangerous to take up either the battle axe or the rapier. That he succeeds in developing the latent journalistic talent of his large constituency, that he gives all elements of the denomination their proper food, and makes the *Christian Advocate* as popular as it might be is denied by some Methodists, but there is no difference of opinion among them that he is a brilliant man, an extraordinary encyclopedia of knowledge, a superior advocate and defender of Arminian theology and Methodist Episcopal polity, and a searching analyst of human character. Like Dr. Field he is a great traveler. His vocation is the editing of the *Christian Advocate*. His avocations are numerous. There are few more versatile men in America. Two other editors of the Methodist fold are notable, Rev. Arthur Edwards, of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, is as fearless an iconoclast as an official editor of a denominational paper can well be. In his denunciation of trusts, in his sympathy for organized labor and in his stalwart Americanism he has no peer in the profession. Rev. E. E. Hoss, of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, editor of the *Christian Advocate* (Nashville), during his term of service has enlivened and broadened the leading organ of the great Southern Church, and done more than any other man to bring the church North and the church South together.

Dr. Wm. Hayes Ward, of the *Independent*, understood Hebrew almost as soon as he did English, although born in New England. Graduating at Amherst and Andover, teaching at Ripon College, he made ready to edit a journal of literature and religion combined, so when the call to enter upon work on the *Independent* came in 1868 he was not found wanting, and two years later he became superintending editor. Since then the chief credit for that great weekly's high standing among scholars and literary folk has been due to Dr. Ward and it is about time that he received credit for it. Dr. Ward is one of the leading Orientalists of the New World.

He led the Wolfe expedition to Babylon in 1884. He edited the first collection of the poems of his friend Sidney Lanier. He is a tried friend of the American Indian, and he hates social distinctions based on color of skin and size of bank deposits.

Rev. Dr. Albert E. Dunning, of the *Congregationalist*, a graduate of Yale College and Andover Seminary, after successful labors as a pastor, put nine years of his life into developing the business and influence of the Congregational Sunday School and Publish-



From "Little Knights and Ladies."—Copyright, 1895, by Harper & Brothers.

MRS. MARGARET SANGSTER

ing Society. As secretary of that society he traveled widely, made hosts of friends and strengthened the denominational interests to a marked degree. An ardent friend of Sunday school work, his service as member of the International Lesson Committee and as leader of normal classes at Chautauqua assemblies has made him influential in shaping the thought of students of Biblical literature. In 1889 he joined the staff of the *Congregationalist*, and when Rev. Dr. H. M. Dexter died in 1890 Dr. Dunning became editor-in-chief. A glove of velvet shields a hand of steel; and a faction that formerly used the paper to further its ends has found that the paper is not to be used in that way now. Genial, approachable, catholic in spirit, he shapes much of the thought and action of an intelligent, independent denomination.

Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott had studied law, been admitted to the bar, collaborated in the production of two novels, and had had a short service as pastor and as editor of the *Illustrated Christian Weekly* before he became a colleague of Henry Ward Beecher in

editing the *Christian Union*, now the *Outlook*. The same qualities of mind and heart that have made him successful as a commentator and preacher have given him favor as an editor. He is catholic in spirit, open-minded to truth from any source, indifferent to the approval or disapproval of his fellow men providing his conscience approves, and peculiarly lucid in expressing his thought.

Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, L. H. D., of the *Outlook*, is the leader of the newer school of religious journalists. Not ignorant of, but somewhat indifferent to, the speculations of theologians—past and present, a student and creator of literature, cosmopolitan in taste and catholic in spirit, profoundly religious and hating cant, he has, through the *Outlook* and his books, interpreted the religious and ethical import of modern politics, literature and art in a way unlike any of his brethren and with a style and finish that few, if any of them, possess. Grace, sympathy, knowledge, noble motives and high ideals combine to make his work peculiarly influential. Mr. Mabie never studied theology. He is an Episcopalian who works harmoniously with colleagues most of whom are Congregationalists. He encourages the dramatic art and is the friend of dramatists and actors. Could three more striking facts be cited to indicate that he is not an "old school religious journalist?"

POPULAR CONTRIBUTORS TO THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

Eldest, most prolific and most famous of all living contributors to the religious press is the Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, D. D., formerly pastor of a Presbyterian church in Brooklyn, New York. Henry Ward Beecher used to say of him: "Theodore Cuyler writes the best religious articles of any man alive." His first contribution was published in the *New York Observer* in 1847. During the next twelve years he contributed chiefly to the *Presbyterian* and the *Christian Intelligencer*. In 1860 he began to write for the *Independent* and for the *Evangelist*, and to the former he has contributed nearly five hundred articles, and to the latter 1,528. Every religious paper at home and abroad has been glad to welcome his work. Six volumes of his contributions have been compiled and translated into Swedish, and two volumes have been transferred to the Dutch tongue. There is scarcely a language spoken which has not been used to reclothe Dr. Cuyler's thoughts. Two articles a week for forty years. Such is his phenomenal record of fertility. As for the freshness, piquancy and individuality of style, spiritual aroma and sanity of these articles, they have never been surpassed. With truth Dr. Cuyler can say, as he ends his days in serenity and exemption from toil or worry, "To me the consecrated *type* has been a thousand fold more than the consecrated *tongue*."

Long before Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster became editor of *Harper's Bazar* she had won the hearts of the good women of the United States and distant lands by her contributions to the religious press; and she still finds time and opportunity to speak from her old coign of advantage, so that to-day her

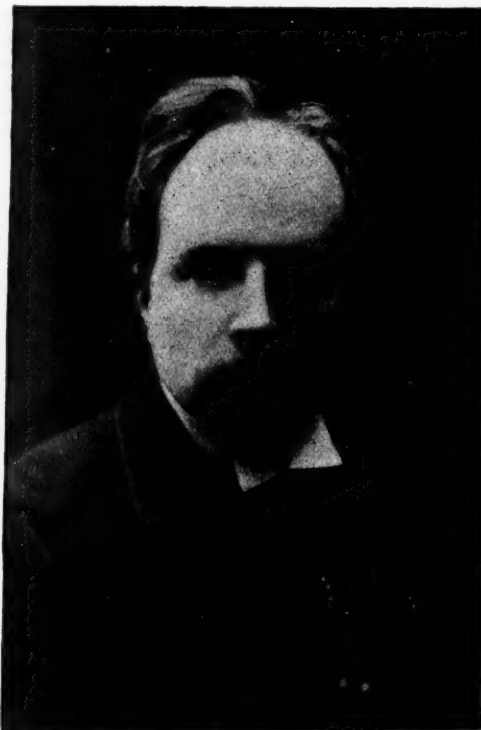
work appears regularly in the *Congregationalist* and the *Christian Herald*, and frequently in the *Christian Intelligencer* and the *Interior*, and is quoted more widely than the similar writings of any other woman. What some editors, who make their papers by using scissors and paste, would do without her contributions—paid for by other papers—it is not easy to say; and it is difficult to pick up certain foreign religious papers without finding in each issue articles or poems by Mrs. Sangster. Hence it is true probably that no woman writing for the religious press to-day is as much sought after by editors or as beloved by so many readers. Spiritual yet free from cant, sensible yet not prosaic, strong of will yet gentle in manner, a poet yet superior as an administrator, Mrs. Sangster has moulded the thoughts and acts of countless maids and matrons and given advice that has had much to do directly and indirectly in shaping the characters of scores of boys and men. Seldom does she find time to travel or mingle with others save those of her immediate circle of friends, but when she does she is beset by the many to whom she has ministered through the printed page. Her face does not belie her character. A strange child once saw her photograph and with a child's mysterious and "awe-full" intuition, said, "Who is that woman? She makes you feel as though she might be everybody's mother." And her prose homilies and her verse testify to the accuracy of the child's intuition, for, as Harriet Prescott Spofford says, "Her reed is tuned to a divine compassion, to the joy of worship and, with a sweet thrill of pathos, to the fullness of love and all the sweet humanities. It is the human far more than the beautiful that moves her."

THE MODERN SUNDAY SCHOOL AND ITS REPRESENTATIVE JOURNAL.

The Sunday school of to-day is blessed, or cursed—according to your point of view and convictions on the subject—with an abundance of printed helps for teacher and pupil such as would astonish Robert Raikes could he return to life. The only way to measure the volume of this class of religious literature is by the ton. To count the number of leaflets issued each year would be impossible. Much of this literature can in no sense be defined as journalism. Some of it can, and notable among the few publications in the United States thus deserving of recognition is the *Sunday School Times*, edited by H. Clay Trumbull, published in Philadelphia, and indispensable to Sunday school teachers the world over. Fifty-two times a year it carries to not less than 160,000 subscribers in every State and Territory of the Union and forty foreign lands the best thought and the latest information respecting the Bible and Bible lands which the leading expositors and archaeologists and most scholarly travelers of Christendom can give. Supplementing this information are practical articles by successful administrators and pedagogues bearing on the problems of Sunday school and child life. The *Times* conveys, at a

nominal expense, to the home missionary teaching Afro-Americans in the Black Belt of Alabama and to the foreign missionary shaping the future of youthful Mexicans or Ugandians, as well as to the Yale bred instructor of Wellesley or Amherst graduates, just what each needs.

Dr. Trumbull's long experience as an adminis-



DR. ROBERTSON NICOLL ("BRITISH WEEKLY").

trator of Sunday school affairs, hence his thorough understanding of the practical problems involved and his sympathy for teachers and pupils; his travels in the Orient and close study of the geography and archaeology of Bible lands; his intimate acquaintance, either personal or otherwise, with the most eminent Orientalists, combined with his common sense and thrift, have enabled him to secure for his paper and its constituents a grade of contributions and a position of authority never approached by any similar publication at home or abroad. It was in the *Sunday School Times* that Mr. Gladstone's series of articles on the Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture appeared. To it Bishop Ellicott, Dean Farrar, Cunningham Geikie, Alex. McLaren, J. Rendell Harris, J. P. Mahaffy, Geo. Rawlinson, A. H. Sayce and James Stalker among British scholars, and Prof. Fritz Hommel, of the University of Munich, and Peter Jensen, of the University of Marburg, have contributed frequently and regularly, while to name

its American contributors would be to enumerate the ablest scholars of the land. Obviously, such men do not overestimate the relative value of the forum in which they are to speak. Americans have reason to be proud of such superiority. Dr. Trumbull deserves praise also for his scrupulous regard for the interests of those who read the advertisements in the *Times*. In his rigid scrutiny of advertisements submitted for insertion, and by recompensing all readers who suffer from fraud through reading advertisements in the *Times*, he has shown an ethical sensitiveness much superior to the ordinary religious newspaper publisher and owner.

CARICATURE.—CAN IT BE USED IN IMPARTING
ETHICAL AND RELIGIOUS TRUTH?

Mr. Wm. Tweed, whilom "Boss" of New York City, was said to fear Thomas Nast's cartoons more than he did the weightiest editorials of the *Tribune* or the *Times* or any of their contemporaries. He knew, as so many have since found out, that truth will often enter the mind through "the eye-gate" more quickly and surely than in any other way. There are some editors of religious weeklies who have assimilated this pregnant truth, and are making their appeals more concrete by the use of the cartoon. Of the more conservative journals the *Churchman* has tried it at least once, and plans to again in the future. The *Golden Rule*, organ of the Y. P. S. C. E., is using one cartoon almost every week, and the editors have received a sufficient number of letters,—praising and condemning,—to make them understand that some sinners have been hit and some saints awakened. The *War Cry* and the other Salvation Army periodicals, from the first have made caricature one of the most effective weapons in their arsenal, not disdaining to reproduce the best cartoons that appear in the secular press if they are pertinent.

But the most interesting and successful experiment in the new art of homiletics is that of the *Ram's Horn*, of Chicago. Only five years old; unique in many respects; the most widely quoted of all religious papers because of the pungent aphorisms—truths and half-truths—of Elijah P. Brown; sold on the streets and in the cars by newsboys; distributed broadcast in restaurants and places of amusement; read by commercial travelers, railway employees and "the masses," it shrewdly called to its aid, two years ago, Frank Beard the artist, who joins to technical skill and power as a caricaturist, a very genuine hatred of sin and sham, vice and folly. Each week he preaches through color and form to thousands who may not read the text of the paper, or if they did might not understand it. Thus far just enough has been done with this style of preaching to prove that it has a sure place in the religious journalism of the future. Much that has been printed thus far has been crude in its execution and oftentimes approached vulgarity in its tone, and since every religious paper is under bonds, as it were, to be as aesthetic and refined as it can be, of course, there must be a discontinuance of such ob-

jectionable cartoons. Ambitious, clever, high-idealed young artists have a field here which it will pay them to cultivate.

RELIGIOUS JOURNALS PATRONIZE NEWS SYNDICATES.

Just as with the secular magazines and weeklies, so with the religious, the possibility of lessening the expense of production and at the same time improving the quality of the contributed articles in each periodical has led them to combine in securing the best work of the most celebrated authors and then publishing the articles simultaneously. The most conservative, individual and wealthy of the religious journals are trying to resist this drift, but even they are adopting the idea to such a degree as to make their opposition quantitative and not qualitative. They confine their combinations to arrangements with British contemporaries, or with journals whose constituencies are as unlike in polity as the Congregational and Protestant Episcopal. Those, however, who have accepted the idea most heartily—and they include not a few of the best weeklies of this country and one or two in Great Britain—have, during the past two years, had excellent service from a syndicate organized and managed by Mr. La Salle Maynard, whose experience as an editor on the *Mail and Express* and later on *Christian Work*, had trained him to cater intelligently for his customers. On the one hand he has been able to offer such remuneration to men and women like Drs. Chas. Parkhurst, T. L. Cuyler, Chas. S. Robinson, A. J. Gordon and Bishop John H. Vincent, Principal A. M. Fairbairn of Oxford, Dean Farrar, Profs. W. G. Blaikie, A. B. Bruce and A. H. Sayce, Sir. J. W. Dawson, Lady Henry Somerset, Hannah Whitehall Smith, Mrs. Ballington Booth, Miss Grace Dodge and others of equal celebrity as to get their very best thought on such subjects as "Hints and Helps from My Pastorate" by Dr. Cuyler, "Christ's Life as an Artistic Ideal" by Dr. Robinson, "Books Specially Helpful for Christian Living" by Bishop Vincent, "Christ Our Ideal" by Principal Fairbairn, the "Ancient Manuscripts" by Prof. Sayce, etc.

On the other hand, he has made it possible for more than thirty papers to publish each week, at a nominal expense, one excellent article by a person recognized as pre-eminent for scholarship, success as a philanthropist or as a spiritual guide. To many of the papers thus profiting a message has come that otherwise would have forever been debarred, and the value to their constituents of such practical, non-sectarian, commanding utterances it is difficult to overestimate viewed solely from the standpoint of religious unity. Lutherans have read the opinions of eminent Congregationalists. Americans have sat at the feet of English and Scotch theologians and scientists, and thus in another way the religious press has fostered interdenominational and international comity.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE.

There are those who believe that the tide of "secularity" in religious journalism has reached the flood

and will soon begin to ebb—and the sooner the better. These critics argue that even looking at it from the pecuniary standpoint, it is foolish for the religious journals to attempt to compete with the monthly magazines and the best political and literary weeklies; and that from the standpoint of religion, it is not the place of denominational or undenominational religious weeklies or monthlies to do aught but furnish ecclesiastical and philanthropic news, and stimulate the spiritual life—i.e., one of introspection and aspiration.

Such critics and prophets—using that word in its narrowest sense—differ, of course, from such a man as Mr. H. W. Mabie of the *Outlook*, or W. Robertson Nicoll of the *British Weekly*. Mr. Mabie believes that just because to-day “for the first time, all institutions are under discussion, and the future is taken into account as susceptible of being definitely molded and directed;” just because “Society has come for the first time to a consciousness of its misery; for the first time is convicted of sin;” just because “what men need above all things is honest discernment of facts, and intelligent, courageous leadership” and fail to get it in the secular dailies (“The prophetic element is not in them,” says Mr. Mabie); therefore:

“The opportunity of the religious press is not to be realized in a stubborn defense of the old sectarian positions, in a blind insistence upon what may be called the old conventionalities of the religious life, but in a new disclosure of the prophetic spirit—the spirit that cares more for the will of God than for the will of the Church, more for the reign of righteousness than for the preservation of things as they are, more for the truth than for peace or repose. . . . Religious questions press for answer on all sides. The part of leadership is resolutely to break with the traditions of sectarian action; to treat the new inquiries of men, not as new evidence of the prevalence of sin, but as signs of a quickening of life; to hold fast the great facts of Christianity, but to look for restatements and readjustments. There is a great future for the newspapers that refrain from cursing and calling names; that are free from that form of atheism which shows itself in fear of truth because it comes from unexpected quarters, of persons because they are old, and of reforms because they are new. The religious newspaper which sees its opportunity, and does its work in the prophetic spirit will be ahead not only of the times, but ahead of all times.”

W. Robertson Nicoll of the *British Weekly* recently said to the London representative of the *Congregationalist*:

“The religious journalist of the future will have to deal with every new phenomenon of literature and of social life as it appears, testing it by the law and Gospel of Christ. Take Ibsen for example. Upon him the last word—or even the first right word—has not been said until he is examined from a Christian standpoint. In the same way the ultimate issues of socialism will depend, not on the fortunes

of political parties, but on the extent to which it is found or not found to agree with Christianity. So, very emphatically, with the whole class of questions raised by the appearance of the ‘new woman.’”

“Will the need of religious journalism diminish or increase?”

“Religious journalism will, I believe, be more and more required because the ordinary journalism is becoming more and more secular. The standpoint of the leading non-religious journals is no longer avowedly Christian. The *Spectator* is the only notable exception, but whether it will maintain its Christian character when Mr. R. H. Hutton is no longer in the editorial chair is doubtful. If religious journals tried to exclude literature and social questions I believe they would gradually wither away, because the class to whom that kind of journal appeals is diminishing. Religious journals must more and more enlarge their scope and aim.”

Dr. Nicoll believes the religious press will yet have to consider the drama. It is, he says, too great a force, and has too much hold upon the people the preacher addresses, to be ignored. The pleasant fiction that church members do not go to the theatre can no longer be kept up.

On the other hand, one of the most progressive and liberal of American preachers and editors, Rev. A. H. Bradford of the *Outlook*, denies that the religious press would gain power by broadening its field. He says: “Those who seek literature will turn to the magazines, and no religious paper can hope to compete with them; neither is there need that any should. Those who desire politics will turn to the dailies. Those who seek art and dramatic criticism are abundantly supplied with periodicals edited by experts. The religious paper has a field all its own. The people were never more eager than now for the latest and best thought concerning spiritual truth, and those papers will have the largest influence which best satisfy this demand. There may be broadening of methods, but power will be lost the moment it is forgotten that spiritual and theological thought and ‘the service of man in the spirit of Christ’ are distinct fields for cultivation by the religious press.”

Certain it is the future will witness no retrogression in the realm of “make-up” and typography; no return to the old sharply defined distinction between “the secular” and “the religious.” Much may be done and needs to be done to create and satisfy a legitimate appetite for devotional literature, but editors must wait for the rise of contributors who can satisfy this demand. Just now writers of this form of literature are very scarce.

The process of consolidation, the absorption of the weaker journals by the stronger will go on with even greater rapidity than it has during the past decade, especially as parties within the sects diminish in number and the supposed necessity for factional organs no longer is felt. The *Examiner* (Baptist) absorbed the *National Baptist* and the *Christian*

Inquirer (Baptist) during 1894. As denominational self-consciousness diminishes, as the movement for church unity develops, the non-denominational journals will probably profit at the expense of the denominational organs. The latter will be needed, will flourish to a certain degree, but never as they used to, especially if they do not report ecclesiastical happenings without their denomination or engage contributors beyond the sectarian fold. Their circulation—absolutely speaking—may become larger, but their relative rank and influence will be less, providing there is no revival of theological and sectarian war cries or an unforeseen declension in the ability with which the non-denominational journals are edited.

The competition of 658 newspapers in the United States and Canada which are published on Sunday is felt not only by the preachers, but by the editors and proprietors of papers that formerly were considered the only ones suitable for Sunday reading. One hundred and eleven of these secular rivals of the religious press have a circulation of more than 10,000 each week for each journal. And the better in quality, the more ethical in tone, the more attractive in style these Sunday newspapers become to a man interested in statecraft, literature, art and science, the more formidable will be their competition with the religious weekly that also tries to interpret movements within those realms of human activity.

An interesting new phase of this special problem has come to the surface very recently by the formation, and incorporation in Massachusetts, of the Newspaper Sermon Association, which has for its *raison d'être*:

"The dissemination of non-sectarian and non-doctrinal religious truths by the aid of the Sunday newspaper.

"Quickening among editors and publishers of the Sunday newspapers to a realization of their possibilities and responsibilities, in the spiritual and moral development of their readers.

"Lessening church antagonism and developing a greater willingness to use the newspapers as a power for Christianity."

This association has among its incorporators editors like Dr. George Hepworth, of the *New York Evening Telegram*; John H. Holmes, of the *Boston Herald*, and Chas. H. Taylor, of the *Boston Globe*, and Christian clergymen like Edward Everett Hale and E. A. Horton, of Boston, and Rev. Geo. Hodges, Dean of the Protestant Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass. Pledges of financial and moral support have come in in a generous way from clergymen and editors, and the projectors of the scheme are sanguine of its development and great usefulness. The newspapers certainly will gain much by the endorsement which they will receive from clergymen and laymen, but whether institutional religion will profit as much by the new method of disseminating truth is an open question.

THE CARNEGIE LIBRARIES.

NOTES ON A POPULAR EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT IN "THE GREATER PITTSBURGH."

BY WILLIAM B. SHAW.

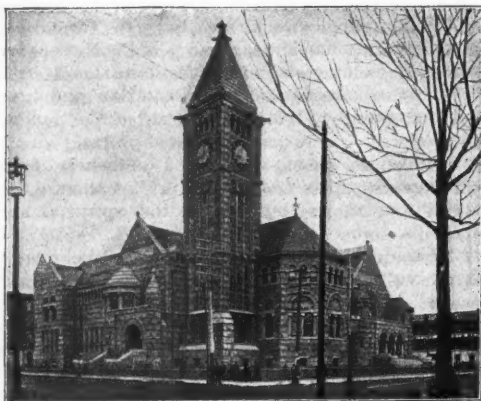
IT is sometimes stated that Mr. Andrew Carnegie's gifts to libraries during the past few years have amounted to more than three millions of dollars. Roughly speaking, this is not an inaccurate estimate of the moneys devoted by Mr. Carnegie to the literary and æsthetic culture of the people, but it would be a great mistake to assume that this vast sum has gone into collections of books. The fact is that only a comparatively small portion of it has been spent in that way. The bulk of the three millions has been used in the construction and equipment of buildings in which are maintained not only libraries, but music halls, art galleries, lecture rooms and museums. It is natural, however, that in every community favored by Mr. Carnegie's munificence the library should be a centre around which are grouped the other educational agencies. Thus the newspapers recently announced that Mr. Frederic Archer, the eminent organist and conductor, had been appointed musical director of the

new Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh. Doubtless most people wondered what the duties of such a position could be, but Pittsburghers understood that Mr. Archer had been selected as head of the department of music in the great people's university of which the free library will be at once the nucleus and the nerve centre.

The animating purpose of Mr. Carnegie's gifts, as well as the intensely practical objects which he seeks to achieve, can best be studied through the institutions which he has founded in and around Pittsburgh.

"THE GREATER PITTSBURGH."

The communities eventually to be benefited by these various institutions aggregate a population of nearly half a million. Half of this population is within the present boundaries of the city of Pittsburgh; more than one hundred thousand people live across the Allegheny river, in the city of Allegheny;



CARNEGIE FREE LIBRARY OF ALLEGHENY.

at Braddock, ten miles southeast, live the employees of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, with their families; the village of Homestead lies just opposite; McKeesport, four miles beyond, is a city of 20,000 inhabitants, among whom are numbered more than 6,000 iron and steel workers, and in the group of boroughs having Pittsburgh as a natural and political centre are gathered the busy thousands who fire the furnaces, mine the coal, burn the coke, operate the oil and gas wells, blow the glass, and carry on all the manifold industries which have made Allegheny County, measured by its products, one of the most important regions on the face of the globe. The foreign-born population is large and of diverse nationalities, but there is also a vigorous element of American birth, corresponding to the native population usually found in American semirural and suburban communities, East and West.

DEVELOPMENT OF A FREE LIBRARY SYSTEM.

This group of rapidly growing towns, like most portions of Pennsylvania, was always very inadequately supplied with popular libraries and reading rooms. Mr. Carnegie was profoundly impressed by this fact, and in 1881 he took a step which marks the origin of what has since grown to be a sort of progressive extension of free library advantages over a great part of the territory embraced in the so-called "Greater Pittsburgh." This first step consisted in the tender to the city of Pittsburgh of \$250,000 for the construction of a public library to be managed by a committee of citizens of the donor's own choosing, the city to appropriate at least \$15,000 annually for maintenance. At the time of this original offer to the city of Pittsburgh there was no law authorizing the City Council to appropriate funds for the maintenance of such an institution. Later a permissive law was passed by the State Legislature, but so great was the apathy of the official mind that for years the city's representatives took no decisive action looking to the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's gift. It would be a serious error, however, to as-

sume that Pittsburgh's best citizenship was indifferent to the demands of the situation. It was clearly seen that Pittsburgh must have a public library if she were to hold her place among progressive American cities. The foundation of the Enoch Pratt Library in Baltimore was an object lesson not to be neglected.

In the mean time the people of Allegheny, Pittsburgh's nearest neighbor, had determined to seek Mr. Carnegie's aid in the establishment for their city of such a library as he had planned for Pittsburgh. Accordingly they offered a site on condition that he should provide \$500,000 for a building; they promised a yearly appropriation of \$15,000 by the city to maintain the library when completed. Mr. Carnegie considered the amount named for a building as larger than necessary. He gave at first \$250,000, and later increased this amount by \$50,000. This fund was found sufficient to construct a building containing library rooms (with a shelving capacity of about 75,000 volumes), a concert hall (containing a \$10,000 organ), a lecture room and an art gallery. This massive building (of gray granite, Romanesque) was formally opened by President Harrison on February 13, 1890.

The Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny now contains some 30,000 volumes, most of which are circulated freely among the city's population. In the last year covered by the report of the librarian, Mr. Wm. M. Stevenson, this circulation reached a total of 125,000 volumes. During the same year about 56,000 books were consulted for "reference" purposes in the library, and in the reading room 160,000 books and periodicals were used. The total "plant" of the Allegheny institution represents a capitalization of about \$850,000. The government and control of the library is vested in a committee of the City Council. The librarian is appointed for a term of two years, his assistants are chosen by competitive examination, and promotions are made under civil service rules. An admirable catalogue of the library has just been printed.



"THE GREATER PITTSBURGH."
Showing Carnegie Library System.

THE BRADDOCK LIBRARY.

Before the opening of the Allegheny library a work had been started at Braddock which demands special notice because of its indirect influence on the general movement. Braddock is a manufacturing borough ten miles east of Pittsburgh, the seat of the principal steel works of which Mr. Carnegie is chief proprietor. The population of the borough and township is about 16,000, mainly employees of the steel works and their families. In 1889, Mr. Carnegie, at his own expense, provided a circulating library for these people and a suitable building in which it might be housed. The significant facts in the growth of this little library are well brought out in the last annual report of the librarian. As we have stated, the library reaches a population of about 16,000, but only about one-third of these are listed as regular readers. The circulation of books during 1894 is shown in the following table:

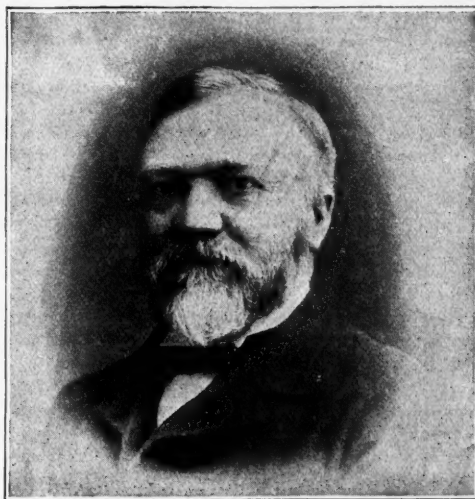
CIRCULATION BY CLASSES.

General works.....	332
Philosophy and religion.....	488
Biography.....	857
History.....	1,315
Description and travel.....	782
Social science.....	311
Natural science.....	417
Useful arts.....	689
Fine arts.....	197
Language and literature. ...	1,798
Fiction.....	21,831
Juvenile.....	19,996

Total.....49,013

The library at this time contained approximately 10,000 volumes; thus it will be seen that each book went out about five times during the year. This, however, is not the remarkable fact in connection with these figures. The total number of volumes issued during 1894 shows a circulation of three volumes per inhabitant. Compared with the statistics of circulation reported by other free libraries in

various cities of this country, this record is most encouraging. It is seldom that a free library is planted in a district inhabited almost exclusively by a particular class of people. Hence it is not easy to find library statistics elsewhere which can be fairly compared with those furnished by Braddock. But it will be seen at once that the population of this manufacturing village is distinctively a reading



MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

population. Going still further into the statistics of circulation, and comparing the returns of successive years in detail, we should find that the reading of history at Braddock has increased 120 per cent., language and literature (including essays, poetry, drama and miscellany) 130 per cent. and biography 93 per cent. Fiction and juvenile literature, it is true, represent 85 per cent. of the whole, but it must be remembered that many of the so-called "juveniles" should be credited to the classes, history, biography etc. It should also be noted that the standard periodicals of the country are not only read in the Braddock library but are circulated the same as books. Several copies of all the popular illustrated magazines, including the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, and even of the more serious unillustrated periodicals, are sent out in suitable covers and may be kept three days by each reader. Usually these magazines go into families who would not subscribe for them in the ordinary way. The librarian feels assured that many are incited by this means to read cleaner and better literature. These facts have been stated in relation to the Braddock institution in order to show what can be accomplished in a typical American manufacturing community by a small free library under wise management. These facts also have a direct bearing on the recent development of general library interests in Pittsburgh proper. The



READING ROOM OF THE BRADDOCK LIBRARY.

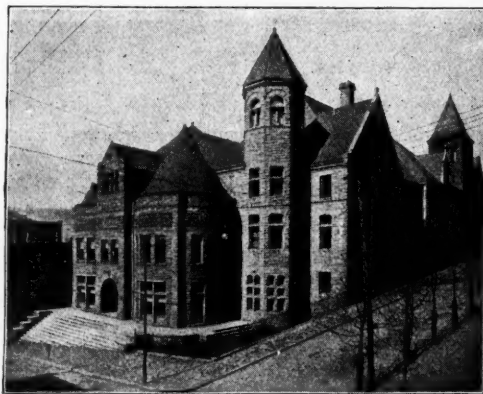
Pittsburgh library, after it shall become an established fact, will serve large numbers of the very same classes in the city's population which the Braddock library, in its more limited field, has served for the last five years. When the directors of the new Pittsburgh institution made choice of a librarian they selected the head of the Braddock library as the person most familiar with the needs and the conditions of the constituency likely to be gathered in Pittsburgh. So much has been accomplished in five years at Braddock, with a comparatively small expenditure, that much may be hoped from the very generous appropriations which will be made at Pittsburgh. The Braddock library will retain its field of usefulness, and will not be overshadowed by its larger and more ambitious neighbor, even in the event of consolidation in the "Greater Pittsburgh." It will continue to do its own work among its own constituency, always co-operating with the libraries at Pittsburgh and Allegheny to the best mutual advantage. As a reference library it has an importance out of all proportion to its size. It provides one of the handsomest reading rooms in the country, which is much used during the day and filled in the evening. Another reading room is maintained exclusively for the use of boys and girls. In this room are kept all the juvenile periodicals, a strongly bound set of *St. Nicholas*, juvenile reference books, and other attractive and useful works.

The attendance in the main reading room averages about 100 a day, and in the boys' and girls' reading room about 75 a day. Readers are encouraged to seek information on all topics of general information from the librarian's assistant in the reading room. These are some of the subjects on which light has been sought in this manner: Hawaiian Annexation, Compulsory Education, Immigration, Nationalization of Railroads, Negro Question, Capital Punishment.

In order to encourage public spirit in Braddock a selection of books on municipal improvement, streets and roads, public health, and other subjects in which the community should be interested, was placed on the library shelves, and it is said that these books have been consulted by the municipal officers, and results are already apparent. Something has been done also to rouse an historical interest by collecting relics of Braddock's defeat, the field of which lies near the site of the library. A complete collection of books pertaining to local history is being made. In connection with the library a women's reading club has been formed, holding its meetings in the building and doing much to spread abroad a knowledge of the library and its practical usefulness. The library constantly works in co-operation with the public schools, the superintendent and teachers of which consult with the librarian in directing the reading of the pupils. The librarian made a graded list of books most suitable for school use, and this was printed by the school directors for the free use of the schools.

THE CARNEGIE CLUB AT BRADDOCK.

Since the opening of the Braddock free library demands have arisen for a much larger building than was at first planned. The library itself soon outgrew its original quarters, and the formation of the Carnegie Club, as it is called, having its home at the library, necessitated very great additions to the building. These were completed in 1894. The new portion contains a hall with a seating capacity of 1100 and an ample stage. For the daily use of the club a large gymnasium equipped with every modern device used in such institutions was provided, together with bathrooms, a large swimming pool, bowling alleys, billiard and cardrooms, and every convenience for the comfort and well-being of the club membership, numbering between five and six hundred men and boys. This Carnegie Club, by the way, is about the only institution bearing the donor's name which is not absolutely free. There is a membership fee of one dollar a quarter, designed to cover the necessary running expenses of the club. Considering the advantages offered to members this fee must be regarded as merely nominal. The gymnasium and baths are under the charge of a competent physical director, who gives his entire time to the duties of his office. As in the case of the users of the library, the membership of the club is chiefly

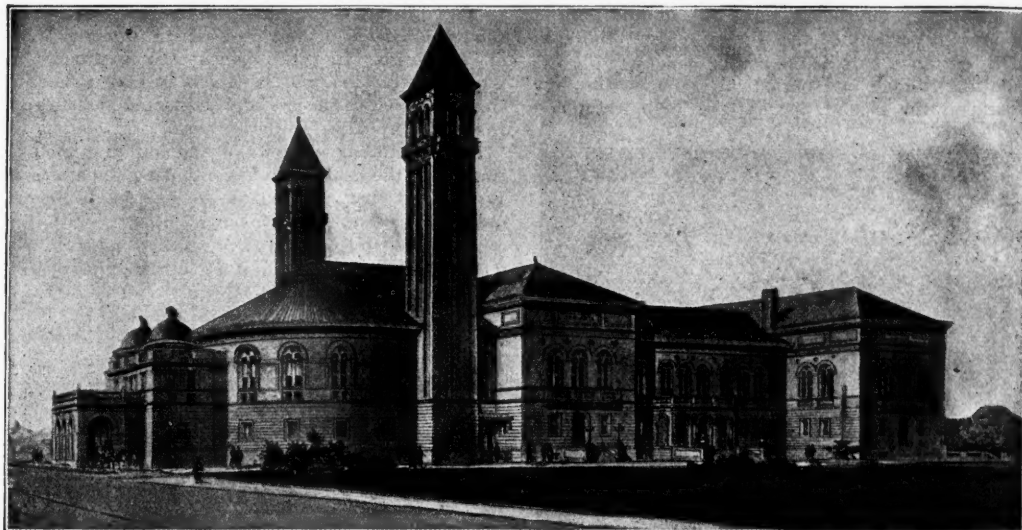


CARNEGIE FREE LIBRARY OF BRADDOCK.

recruited from the skilled artisans of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works.

THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH.

To return to the story of the Pittsburgh library itself, the stimulus afforded by Allegheny's example proved decidedly effective, and it was not long before all legal and other obstacles in the way of Pittsburgh's acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's offer had been removed. When it had been fully decided by the municipal authorities and other public spirited citizens that Pittsburgh must have a public library worthy of the city a committee went to confer with



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, MUSIC HALL, ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM OF PITTSBURGH.

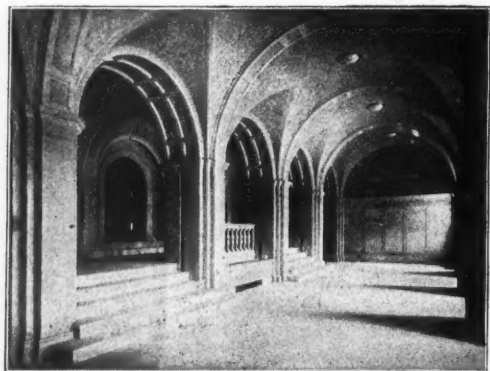
Mr. Carnegie about the terms of his proposition. These gentlemen were somewhat surprised when Mr. Carnegie informed them that his original offer must be withdrawn, and still further surprised, no doubt, when he stated his reasons, which were in brief that the city, in his opinion, had so outgrown its former needs that a quarter of a million would prove wholly inadequate to supply a suitable library building, but that in view of this rapid growth he stood ready to give the round sum of one million for the main building with branches, on a condition that the city should appropriate annually not less than \$40,000 for maintenance, and that the Board of Directors should be composed half of municipal officials and half of citizens of his own naming. Doubtless, the real spirit of Mr. Carnegie's proposition to Pittsburgh may be best interpreted through his own words on a different occasion. "The result of my own study of the question, What is the best gift which can be given to a community?" says Mr. Carnegie, "is that a free library occupies the first place, provided the community will accept and maintain it as a public institution, as much a part of the city property as its public schools, and, indeed, an adjunct to these. It is, no doubt, possible that my own personal experience may have led me to value a free library beyond all other forms of beneficence. When I was a boy in Pittsburgh, Colonel Anderson of Allegheny—a name I can never speak without feelings of devotional gratitude—opened his little library of four hundred books to boys. Every Saturday afternoon he was in attendance himself at his house to exchange books. No one but he who has felt it can know the intense longing with which the arrival of Saturday was awaited, that a new book might be had. My brother and Mr. Phipps, who have been

my principal business partners through life, shared with me Colonel Anderson's precious generosity, and it was when reveling in these treasures that I resolved if ever wealth came to me, that it should be used to establish free libraries that other poor boys might receive opportunities similar to those for which we were indebted to that noble man."

It was this belief in the usefulness of the free library as an educative force in the community which led Mr. Carnegie to give so generously toward the founding of such institutions in various places. Edinburgh, Ayr and Dumfermline, Scotland; Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and Fairfield, Iowa, have reason to remember his name with gratitude for the permanent memorials of this nature which his money has erected. But the crowning gift is to Pittsburgh, the home of Mr. Carnegie's boyhood and the principal scene of his wonderfully successful business career. The central building of the imposing group which Pittsburgh will owe to the public spirit of her distinguished son has been placed at the entrance of Schenley Park, the city's chief pleasure ground.

It is needless to recount in detail the different steps which led to the final acceptance by Pittsburgh of Mr. Carnegie's generous gift, and the erection of the main library, music hall and museum, which will be formally opened to the public in November next. The building fund of \$1,000,000 was at first apportioned as follows: \$700,000 for the main building and \$300,000 for the branch libraries. Later, when it was decided to build of stone rather than brick, it was found that an additional \$100,000 would be required, and this sum was added by the donor to the original amount. The result is a magnificent building of gray sandstone, in the Italian Renaissance style of

architecture. Of this building the middle portion is devoted entirely to the library. From the spacious entrance hall in the centre one enters the circulating library and periodical room on the first floor; on the second floor is the main reference



A CORRIDOR OF THE PITTSBURGH BUILDING.

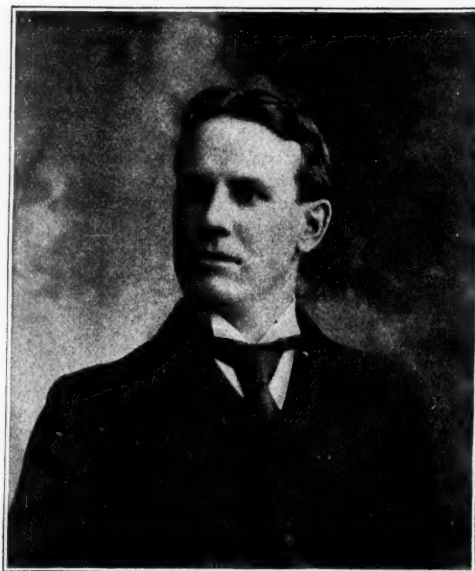
library, and the stack room, containing iron and steel shelving for 150,000 volumes, is in tiers occupying both stories, at the rear. There are also the usual smaller rooms and offices for cataloguing and general administrative work of the library officials. One end of the building is occupied by the music hall, which seats 2,100 people and has a stage capacity of 60 musicians and a chorus of 200. A large pipe organ has been built especially for this hall, and two recitals will be given each week in the year by Mr. Frederic Archer, who has been engaged as the permanent musical director of the institution and who will conduct chorus work during the year. These recitals will be wholly free to the public, and the stimulating influence which they will undoubtedly exert on the musical development of the city can hardly be overestimated. It is proposed that the library shall make a special musical collection, and this will contribute to the educational influences of this musical department. Mr. Archer, who will at once take charge of the work on the opening of the building next November, has had much experience both in England and in this country as an organist and as a choral leader.

The art wing, so called, contains three large galleries on the second floor, with corridors in which statuary will be placed. These galleries will at first be used for only loan exhibitions, and the management is disposed to be quite conservative as regards the purchase of paintings, although it is generally understood that a large fund will be at command for that purpose.

In still another division of the building there are lecture rooms and rooms in which the various scientific societies may meet. Over these are large apartments designed for museum purposes, in which a collection of natural history will be placed. It should

be stated in this connection that the building will be the headquarters of the various scientific associations of Pittsburgh. In the basement are classrooms, in which instruction will be given in clay modeling similar to that so successfully conducted at the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, and elsewhere.

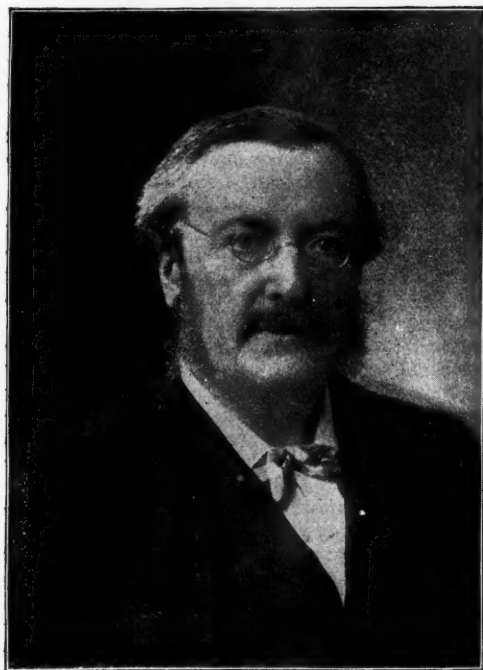
These different portions of the building are distinct, and the heating and ventilating apparatus is so arranged that any one of the four main departments may be shut off without interfering with the others. Of the architecture of the building as a whole it may be said that the utilities have been considered rather than mere artistic effect. Excellent taste is displayed in all the details. Mr. E. E. Garnsey, whose work on the interior of the new National Library at Washington is attracting much attention and who did the general decoration of the New Boston Public Library, supervised the interior decoration at Pittsburgh also. The architects of the building, who were successful in a general competition of plans, were Messrs. Longfellow, Alden and Harlow of Boston and Pittsburgh. The building has just been completed, and nothing has been done as yet toward the erection of the seven branch libraries, or distributing stations, although the sites have been located. A beginning has been made in



MR. EDWIN H. ANDERSON,
Librarian of the Pittsburgh Library.

the stocking of the central library with books, and a force of cataloguers is at work under the direction of the recently appointed librarian, Mr. Edwin H. Anderson, in preparing them for the use of readers. As at Braddock and Allegheny, great care will be taken in the selection of books. It has been found that the people of Allegheny and Braddock will read

the best of literature if it is provided for them, and it is believed that the experience of the new Pittsburgh enterprise will be similar. The manner in which the Enoch Pratt Library of Baltimore has been able, through its excellent administrative service and system of branches, to carry the best books to the greatest number of a compact city population has afforded



MR. FREDERIC ARCHER,
Director of the Department of Music.

an example which will not be lost sight of at Pittsburgh. The system in its details has not been fully worked out for the latter city, but it is expected that the general plan which has been found to work so advantageously in Baltimore will be followed in Pittsburgh, with such modifications as local conditions may require. It will be found necessary, in order to make the library both useful and attractive to the greatest possible number, to place on the shelves a large group of works in mechanical engineering, natural philosophy and the useful arts in general. These classes of books have been much in demand at Braddock and Allegheny in past years. Much attention will also be given to the department of social science.

One thing may be asserted at the very beginning of the Pittsburgh library's career of usefulness. While the equipment of the library is the gift of an individual, the institution itself can in no sense be regarded as a private enterprise or a close corporation. It is owned and supported from the first by the municipality itself. Already the wisdom of Mr. Carnegie's conditions has been made evident. The

citizens of Pittsburgh feel that the library is the city's property, and that they are themselves responsible for the use which is made of it. The directors, under the able chairmanship of Mr. William N. Frew, have acted with great wisdom and moderation in each step thus far taken, and seem to fully realize the extent of the responsibilities intrusted to them and the importance of the interests involved. The board is composed of men who have had much to do with enterprises that have made Pittsburgh famous in years past—practical, far-seeing men, accustomed to the working out not less than to the creation of large plans. These men are building for the future of their city. Their civic pride has been stimulated by the work devolved upon them, and not the least of the benefits indirectly resulting from the gifts of Pittsburgh's foremost citizen to his town will be the quickening of public spirit throughout the community that is sure to come with the throwing open of new opportunities to the people. If the sense of official responsibility in our American city governments is generally feeble, it is largely because neither the officials themselves nor the great body of citizens have any adequate conception of the dignity of the city's interests. Expand and popularize those interests, show to the inhabitants of the city that the city's advancement means their own individual advancement—in an intellectual and æsthetic as well as in a merely material sense—and the whole tone of our municipal life will be raised, the individual's responsibility in public affairs will be emphasized, and the official's responsibility to his constituency will be more keenly felt. What single influence can do more to bring about such results than the development of public institutions like those with which the name of Andrew Carnegie is inseparably associated in the minds of his fellow citizens in Pittsburgh? The oft-quoted remark of Senator Hoar that Boston's early pre-eminence among American cities was chiefly due to the existence at Boston and Cambridge of great libraries has a deeper significance than would at first appear. It was not simply that the libraries helped to make Boston's population an intelligent people, but the very fact that the libraries were there, and that they were recognized as institutions founded for the people's good, helped to give incentive to that municipal pride which did so much to place Boston in the forefront among our cities. And now that Pittsburgh's time of awakening has come, may we not hope that the city which more than any other in our country typifies the enormous material wealth and the resistless physical energy which have long been recognized as America's chief claims to distinction among the nations, will yet show the world how with money getting there may also be such a thing as popular culture, and how in the steady triumph of mind over matter the noblest of ideals may be preserved rather than effaced. The "Greater Pittsburgh" of the coming years, let us hope, will be greater not merely in wealth and population, but greater as an intellectual and art centre than the Pittsburgh of the iron and petroleum age.

MATABELELAND UNDER THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

BY SIR FREDERICK FRANKLAND, BART.

IN this latter part of the nineteenth century, when events crowd so one upon another, the taking of Matabeleland by the forces of the British South Africa Company—an event which at the time was interesting the world at large—has become a matter of past history.

In 1830 Mziligazi, the father of Lobenguela, the deceased king of the Matabele, rebelling against the famous Chaka, king of Zululand, left at the head of a large impi or regiment and settled in the northern part of the Transvaal. There they remained some years until the Boers, wishing to extend their country, drove them over the Limpopo, and after wandering about for some time Mziligazi finally settled in the country now known as Matabeleland.

The Zulus have always been noted for their good fighting qualities, and these men when they left their native country did not deteriorate, but subjugated the Abalozwes, who were the people in possession, and henceforth treated them as slaves, making them herd their cattle and do other menial duties, while they themselves ravaged the country.

Loben, at about the age of 35, succeeded his father Mziligazi, and under him this new nation continued still further to prosper. Always training his young men to the use of the assegai and establishing large military kraals all over the country, he made for himself a great fighting name, such that even the Boers from the Transvaal, who had a burgher force of good marksmen and who also coveted the land, did not think it advisable to try conclusions with them. Although cruel to a degree Loben was a just king, and received from his people the most implicit obedience. His treatment of Messrs. Fairbairn and Usher (traders), who had lived near his kraal for many years, showed a noble side to his character, for he, on the day before the taking of Buluwayo, seeing that their lives were menaced by the young fighting men, placed a reliable guard around their house and when he had to fly himself left them unharmed. Well as these traders knew the king, they were surprised at finding themselves alive when Buluwayo was taken.

It was in 1889 that the Right Hon. C. J. Rhodes, the present Premier of Cape Colony—already so well known in the world of finance for his amalgamation of the various diamond mines in the Kimberley Fields—determined upon a scheme whereby the country north of the Limpopo could be added to the Brit-

ish Empire without cost to the Home Government; and having formed a company for this purpose, he obtained a royal charter in December of that year. This company he called the British South Africa Company. Early the following year found the new company hard at work outfitting their pioneer force and forwarding supplies to their various bases. By June the force was ready to move, and under the command of Colonel Pennyfather 180 men started for the "Promised Land." Mr. F. C. Selous, the famous African hunter, acted as guide, and Major Sir John Willoughby second in command. After enduring many hardships they reached their destination and established themselves at a spot which is now well known as Salisbury; *en route* they also made forts at Tuli, Victoria and Charter, thus preserving communication with the South. Throughout that year living was very hard, there being great difficulty in transport; nevertheless, these pioneers immediately started prospecting for gold, and this with most promising results.

After the return of Mr. Colquhoun, the first administrator, Dr. L. S. Jameson, a doctor who had a large and lucrative practice in Kimberley, was appointed by Mr. Rhodes in his place. Dr. Jameson's great ability had been marked ever since his college days, and it has now been abundantly proved that by his selection the company acquired the services of a man of great administrative and political ability, and it is in a great extent owing to him that the company hold their present position in South Africa.

Lobenguela did not look with a friendly eye upon the occupation of Mashonaland, and his "impis" were a continual source of anxiety to the new settlers. The Mashonas, who had proved themselves willing workers under their new white masters, were still raided and frequently killed by marauding bands from Matabeleland, and consequently the development of the country was much retarded. This continued for some time with more or less frequency, but it was not until July, 1893, that the climax was reached. Victoria at this time had extended into quite a small town, and a considerable amount of mining development work was being carried on, but all work was now at a standstill on account of Lobenguela's men having actually killed some Mashonas in the streets of the town. Dr. Jameson upon hearing of this at Salisbury hastened to Victoria and there held a great "indaba" with the Matabele

chiefs, the result of which was that they received orders to immediately take their men out of the country, and that in a specified time. A few hours afterward news was brought in that they were raiding near by—and this in spite of the promises of the chiefs—and the administrator was consequently compelled to send an armed force after them. In this encounter a few Matabele were killed, but the desired effect was obtained and they retired over the border. Things had now arrived at such a pass it became absolutely necessary that immediate steps should be taken to prevent a recurrence of such scenes. Indignation meetings were everywhere held by the people of the new colony and resolutions passed urging the Government to punish the aggressors. By the laws of the company every man who takes out a license to prospect for minerals signs a paper in which he undertakes to assist in the defense of the country when called upon to do so; thus virtually all the male inhabitants are "burghers." This places in the hands of the Government a body of men who are accustomed to the use of a rifle and have a knowledge of the country—in fact, the best material for Kaffir warfare. Dr. Jameson decided to call upon this force and enrolled volunteers from both Salisbury and Victoria, and in September over 600 men were assembled at Forts Charter and Victoria under Major Forbes and Major Wilson respectively, awaiting leave from the Imperial Government to enter Matabeleland. These troops were promised by the company the following advantages in lieu of pay: 1, A farm of 3000 morgen, or over 6000 acres. 2, One undivided half share with the company in the loot of cattle, and 3, A right to locate twenty quartz reef claims with exceptional privileges, chief among which was a free run of the country for four months after disbanding, other prospectors being excluded.

After a long delay, the required leave having been given, these small forces broke camp on October 4th, and under command of Major Forbes commenced their march to Buluwayo, at the same time the Imperial Government sent a body of about 700 men by a route from the South through Khama's country, Bechuanaland, with a view to supporting them. No determined resistance was offered until October 27th, when they met the Matabele impis at the Shangani River and after a battle drove the Matabele before them. On November 4th the enemy made a vigorous attack upon the troops when in laager at the Bembe River, and it is here that the Maxim gun played such an important part, turning the savages whenever they attempted to rush the laager. On both this and former occasions the losses sustained by the company's forces were slight. November 7th found them in view of Buluwayo, the king's capital, and from that day all determined resistance might be considered at an end, for the king and a few followers had fled. Shortly after this occurred the great tragedy of the campaign, the loss of Major Wilson's gallant party,

when separated from the main body of a patrol which had been sent up the Shangani River in search of the king. The rainy season had by this time set in and the privation suffered by that patrol was fearful; all provisions giving out the men had to kill some of their horses to provide food. The carriages from the Maxim gun had to be left behind. Harassed day and night by large numbers of the enemy, who concealed themselves in the thick bush, their chances of life seemed every day more remote; but by forced marches they at last effected a junction with a party coming to their relief. From the effects of the great hardships undergone both Captains Lendy and Raaff succumbed shortly after their return to Buluwayo, and many men were invalided for a long time. On December 15th this burgher force—having been previously addressed by Mr. Rhodes, who had hastened up from Cape Town—was disbanded and many men commenced prospecting.

In January Mr. Dawson, who was thoroughly acquainted with the country, having been a resident many years, volunteered to go and treat with the king, and Mr. Rhodes and Dr. Jameson agreeing, he left with one other white man and a wagon and followed the "spoor" of the king's party until he overtook them. He was immediately apprised of Lobenguela's death, and having verified this he returned, bringing with him on the wagon many women and children who were in the last stages of starvation. At an "indaba" held by Dr. Jameson at Buluwayo in March the administrator pointed out to the chiefs there assembled the friendly intentions of the Government toward them, and they returned to their homes promising to influence their followers to lay down their arms.

April found the country perfectly tranquil, the natives having submitted and returned to their homes, and prospectors, who by this time had gone far afield, found them friendly and in some cases willing to work and the Government having raised a force of mounted police, which they stationed in the most populous districts, made the country perfectly secure. Commissioners were appointed by the Imperial Government to inquire into the condition of the natives and select favorable sites for reservations; and they, having taken evidence from the leading chiefs, submitted their report to the Colonial office, which report has been favorably received and the majority of their suggestions acted upon.

The country has been divided into districts, each of which has its native commissioner, whose duty it is to find work for those who are willing to serve the white community, either in the mines or on the land, and these officers, who are all fluent linguists, have established confidence among them and have also been of great service in supplying grain, the want of which has been severely felt, owing to the war, to those in need of it.

A large area of ground has been set apart for those who wished to live on their own land and not mingle with the white population, and it is satisfac-

tory to note that only a small proportion have elected to adopt this course. They are also well provided with cattle, the Government having reserved a large number for their use. An imperial commission was also held on the Victoria incidents, the subsequent effects of which were the cause of the war, and the Colonial Secretary has expressed himself in the following terms:

"It has given me sincere satisfaction to find that the result of an inquiry so exhaustive and impartial has been clearly to exonerate Dr. Jameson and the officers of the British South Africa Company generally from the serious charges which have been made against them in connection with these occurrences," thus refuting the calumnies of a certain hostile portion of the English press and the party of "Little Englanders."

When the troops arrived at Buluwayo they found it in flames, the king's people having fired it before their flight. The encampment was therefore made some little distance away, and before long quite a village sprang up—very ragged in appearance, the houses being built by natives very much after their own style. No time was lost in selecting a favorable site for a town, it being very necessary to move as soon as possible on account of the large numbers of new arrivals for whom there was no accommodation, and in this site they have been extremely fortunate, the ground having a good slope and the soil drying rapidly; the water has also proved sufficient for present needs.

Buluwayo, which is about 4,700 feet above the sea level and on a healthy water shed, has been laid out on the same plan as the majority of towns in the United States, the streets running parallel, with avenues at right angles, the avenues being numbered but the streets named. The size of the town lots are larger and the streets wider than the general run of South African towns, the Government profiting by former experiences, and all the surrounding country to a radius of four miles has been reserved as commonage, which has proved a very wise precaution.

The first sale of town lots took place at the end of March, the upset price being \$150, conditional upon a building to the value of \$1,000 being erected in two months from that time. The area of these is about 140 feet by 100 feet and residential ones 200 feet by 300 feet. Not more than about 400 people attended this sale, and the prices did not average more than \$250, the highest being \$325, and that for a corner stand. Only every alternate lot was sold, and this with a view to distributing the buildings.

On June 1 the Government offices moved to the new site, and a few days after the first Matabele township was deserted. Owing to the scarcity of material the buildings were not in a very advanced condition, and it was not until the end of that month that there was much semblance of a town. The second sale, held late in July, was a great surprise, even to the most sanguine believers in the

new country, the total realized being over \$265,000. During the months of April, May and June there was a large influx, and many leading merchants from the Cape Colony and the Transvaal were represented, they being desirous of opening new stores. The bidding was very animated throughout; a good corner site fetched from \$2,000 to \$3,000, one stand on the Market Square with a favorable position realizing \$4,500. The site had also been selected for a small town at Gwelo, about 120 miles N. E. of Buluwayo, in the centre of a gold belt, at that time more known than any others on account of its being on the road to Salisbury; these stands also sold well.

Taking the town as it stands to-day (April, 1895), the rapidity of its growth compares very favorably with those in America. The value of these buildings, nearly all of which are of brick, exceeds \$300,000. Large market buildings costing \$15,000 have been erected in the centre of the Market Square, the square itself covering some eight acres—a very necessary area when all the wagons are drawn by large teams of oxen. The Government spent \$25,000 on two large blocks of offices, in one of which is the Court House, a room 50 feet by 30 feet. The Buluwayo Memorial Hospital is in course of erection and will cost \$25,000, the money having been raised by voluntary subscriptions as a memorial to those who fell in the war. Besides these are churches, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, a synagogue, bank, three large hotels and many small ones, and commodious offices erected by the Mashonaland Agency, Willoughby's Consolidated, the Bechuanaland Exploration Company, the Gold Fields of South Africa, the Buluwayo Syndicate, the Matabele Gold Reefs & Estate Company, Limited, and other leading mining and land companies.

Since the great boom in South African shares in the early part of this year between twelve and fourteen million dollars have been subscribed by companies in London and on the Continent for developing the country, chief among which are the United Rhodesia Gold Fields, Limited, the Buluwayo Waterworks & Electric Lighting Company (which will be in full operation by the end of the year) Willoughby's Consolidated Company and many others.

There has been a proportionate activity in the mining department of the Government, over thirty thousand claims as well as a number of coal areas in the vicinity of the Zambesi having been registered at the Buluwayo office since the opening of the country.

Mr. John Hays Hammond, the famous mining engineer, together with Mr. Charles Jefferson Clark, well known in California and other states, have reported well on the surface indications of the gold belts, pronouncing the quartz veins a true fissure formation, and this opinion has been substantiated by the work as far as at present carried out. The mineral area of the country is about 1,200 miles long and 500 broad, the general altitude being from 3,500 to 6,000 feet. The geological features are granite and

metamorphic schists, and there are sandstone formations in the vicinity of the Zambesi, showing deposits of workable coal.

The condition of the country generally is favorable to the mining industry, there being an abundance of labor, water and fuel, and were it not for transportation development would proceed apace.

The mining laws have recently been revised by Mr. Hammond and others, and based in general upon the American and Mexican laws. The claims are 150 feet by 600 feet and each prospecting license carries with it a right to ten of these, five of which are for the prospector and the other five for the company. The fact of their having the right to charge 50 per cent. does not necessarily make it follow that they always do so, for in no case have they ever charged this amount, but the range has been from 25 to 30 per cent., according to the property and the circumstances under which it was floated. It is in no manner a royalty, but a charge on venders' shares of all gold mining companies proper which are floated, and this percentage is not levied on the working capital, but only upon the shares accruing as profits to the venders. Neither is this charge made on developing companies or syndicates. The conditions under which the claims are held are extremely beneficial to the prospector, there being no monthly claim license, as in the Transvaal, which charge has generally led to the small holder being frozen out, and the owner has also the right to all the dips and angles of the reefs outcropping on his claims, which in the latter country are confined to the lode in his area.

The ancient workings for gold and also the many ruins with which the country is studded, gives evidence of an early occupation by a race at present unknown, and to-day they are the only existing monuments of an ancient and extinct people.

The greater number of the quartz reef claims located are on these old workings, the average depth of which are from 25 to 40 feet. Enormous quantities of gold must have been extracted, although their method of working and reduction of the ore were extremely crude.

The farm rights issued to the pioneers have been in great requisition. One thousand and seventy farms have been pegged in mining and agricultural districts, and good results obtained from those in the vicinity of Buluwayo. From experiments in Mashonaland it has already been proved that the country is well adapted to stock and sheep farming, and the growth of cereals and semi-tropical plants, such as coffee, sugar, fruit, etc.

The procedure of the administration of the company's territory has been altered by the Colonial office since the taking of Matabeleland, in view of the larger responsibilities incurred, the extension of their fields of operations and the increase in the white population. The new Government consists of an administrator and council of four, of which the newly appointed judge is a member *ex-officio*. A

new court has been created, called the High Court, with full jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, and the new system is working well.

The present position of the company is satisfactory. The area of its territories is 600,000 square miles, and the share capital still stands at only \$10,000,000, together with a debenture debt of \$3,550,000, against which they have paid for 100 miles of railroad in the crown colony of Bechuanaland, as the beginning of a great trunk line to the Zambesi, and putting the assets of the company in the railroad at \$1,500,000, a low estimate, the debenture debts are reduced to the small figure of \$1,750,000.

Every town in the country is connected by telegraph, the company having laid over 1,400 miles of line, and the trans-continental wire has now been carried as far as Blantyre, about 60 miles north of Zambesi, and is being pushed on to Lake Tanganyika, with an ultimate view to forming a connection with the Cairo wire.

The postal facilities are good considering the roads which have to be passed over, a letter from Buluwayo to London, a distance of about 7,500 miles, averaging 28 days. Parcel post and money order offices have also been established.

The tsetse fly, which has hitherto proved such a scourge to transport, has been overcome by a railroad of 120 miles, which is in full work from Beira and has reduced the retail prices of goods in Salisbury by 30 per cent. At the close of the last financial year the expenditure exceeded the revenue by \$100,000, and this when the company was engaged in a war. This year should show a considerable balance on the right side, as the revenue is increasing every month. The directors do not propose to pay any dividends out of the country's revenue; this will be devoted to its development. It will be from return on the shares accruing to the company in the mining companies of the country that payment will be made. The capital of the country represents the ordinary debt of a self governing country, for it must be remembered that in the early stages of the country's development no European or American capitalist would have lent money to the people for the purpose of public works, to say nothing of military expenditure, at the same rate as they would be willing to advance it to countries already established.

The formation of this company has had a most marked effect on Africa in general. Land called impenetrable, only to be traversed under great hardships by men of the calibre of Livingstone and Stanley, is now open to the commerce of the world—and that under exceptionally favorable conditions; the present tariff of the Cape Colony (12 per cent. ad valorem) applying to Charterland, but with 7 per cent. rebate on transit—and Mr. Rhodes is very desirous of binding the country to this present tariff, wishing to introduce a clause in the country's constitution guaranteeing that the duty on British goods should never exceed the present one, thus forming a possible nucleus for imperial federation.

THE MAORI.

POLITICS AND SOCIAL LIFE OF THE NATIVE NEW ZEALANDER.

BY LOUIS BECKE AND J. D. FITZGERALD.

"THE government is resolved to act with promptitude in connection with the Uriwera trouble, and the Premier has wired instructions for a force of forty men—military and police—to proceed from Auckland to the Uriwera country."

This we heard read at the hotel table in Auckland last May and, naturally enough, wanted to know what "the trouble" was.

"Bosh," said a short, stout man, with a gray moustache, who sat near us, "it's only another piece of crass stupidity on the part of the government when dealing with native matters. Certainly there is a little difficulty down there in the Uriwera country over a surveying party which has been blocked by the natives from proceeding with their work, but why on earth the government should rush an armed force down there for so little reason heaven only knows! Except it is for the purpose of driving the Maoris to fight over a matter that can be settled amicably with a little talk and forbearance on the part of our hot-headed Premier."

The speaker, we learned, was one of the oldest settlers in the North Island, and had just returned from Whakatane, the nearest European settlement to that part of the Uriwera country where the disturbance had occurred. At the present time of writing this particular incident has passed into the limbo of the scores of other threatened native difficulties that have cropped up and died away during the last few years, leaving behind only a bitter feeling of resentment and injustice to rankle in the native mind.

A MAORI TROUBLE.

Briefly stated it was this: Two surveyors, sent into the Uriwera country for the purpose of making a trigonometrical survey, were stopped by the natives and ordered to return and their instruments taken away from them by some Maori women. The Maori mind not being able to discriminate between a survey for triangulation purposes and one for subdivision imagined that the government had broken faith with them and were surveying and cutting up their country for sale. Consequently they made a sort of negative resistance by preventing the survey from proceeding until they could be advised by Hone Heke and Wi Pere, two Maori members of the House of Representatives, as to their course of action. "Give the instrument back and do not obstruct," was the answer telegraphed back from Auckland by young Heke. And in reply to this the Uriweras wired, "We have given back the instruments. Come down to us and advise us. Come quickly." So while the soldiers and police went down to Whakatane in a coasting steamer intent upon—according

to the government organs—suppressing a "rebellion," the young Maori M. H. R. proceeded quietly overland and explained to the Uriwera people that no harm could come to them from a trigonometrical survey. And when the soldiers and police arrived from Whakatane, footsore and weary, the Maoris sold them some vegetables, and intimated their willing-



A MAORI CHIEF.

ness to work at so much per day for the surveyors, who wanted labor to clear a track through the bush! Then in a few days the military expedition returned to Auckland, the surveyors went on with their work, and Hone Heke returned to his hotel in Auckland, to go on with his work—that of assisting in the federation of the long sundered Maori tribes, who claim to be harassed and oppressed by the hard and unjust legislation of the Pakeha. And it is the purpose of this article to endeavor to show how he and those associated with him seek to bring it about.

THE NEW MOVEMENT.

Only by brief newspaper paragraphs has the world been made aware that for some time past a great movement has been growing, slowly but

steadily, in the land of the Maori for the purpose of uniting the scattered tribes and chiefs for political purposes, and especially in connection with land issues. For to the Maori the land question is a matter of vital importance, and there is scarcely a native who will not assert that the land legislation of New Zealand, as affecting the Maori race, has been a bitter injustice since the days of the treaty of Waitangi. The Maori race is without doubt the most intelligent, politic and adaptive of all colored races throughout the world, yet by reason of their being split up into such a number of tribes, they have never, until of late, understood their own strength and capabilities for political organization. Their heroic struggles with the British for the possession of their territory have given them a status among the white population, which enhances their position as the original possessors of the soil, while the many instances of their chivalry and generosity during the conduct of the various wars have secured for them for all time the respect of the European. Holding with conservative tenacity to so many of their native customs, traditional modes of tribal and internal government and language, they have shown a resistance to that fatal and rapid decay that as a general rule follows the contact between native races and modern civilization. But within the scope of such an article as this it would be impossible to more than give passing mention to such a fascinating subject as the Maori race presents, with its primitive tribal government, communistic life, and unfaltering adherence to the authority of the hereditary chief.

AN INTERVIEW WITH HONE HEKE.

It was on the morning of the dispatch from Auckland of the military force referred to that we first met the leader of the Maori movement for federation, Hone Heke, M. H. R. We were in the smoking room when there entered two Maoris, the one stout, broad shouldered, with grave, impassive features; the other of slighter build, with clean shaven face, dark wavy hair and keen black eyes. The first man was unknown to our friend, the latter was Hone Heke, to whom he at once introduced us.

"I am pleased to meet you," he said, "Let me introduce you to Penetaui, the chief of the Ngapuhi tribe, to which I belong."

We shook hands with the big Penetaui, who, although he speaks English well, seldom converses in it, and then we besought Mr. Heke to tell us some thing about the Uriwera trouble and the federation movement.

He assented cheerfully. "But as for the Uriwera affair"—and here he smiled—"that is hardly worth talking about. There's nothing for Mr. Seddon to be alarmed at. It is a very silly business and a shocking waste of money. I am going down to 'the seat of war' in a day or two. I want the Premier to countermand his orders, and keep the soldiers and police in barracks, but he says he is determined to uphold the Queen's *mana*, and so I will go down and



A MAORI BELLE.

tell the people not to attempt to prevent the trigonometrical survey from proceeding."

And then for nearly two hours the young Maori member talked to us about the hopes and aims of the Maori race. Imagine him as he appeared to us that morning, a handsome perfectly dressed young man of twenty-six, whose English is irreproachable and whose quick, animated manner at once suggests the cultured French or Italian gentleman.

THE MAORI IN PARLIAMENT.

"First of all," he said, "I must tell you that the Maori members of the House of Representatives represent only the native population of their respective districts. In my district, which is called the Northern Maori District, there are several districts within my area where Europeans represent Europeans. Mine is one of the four Maori districts which return native members who constitute the sole representation of the native race in the Lower House. It extends from Auckland to the North Cape, and comprises all that spur of land representing the toe of the reversed Wellington boot which the conformation of New Zealand resembles. For the same area there are, however, six European representatives—three for the country districts and three for Auckland city."

"How many tribes are there in your district?" one of us ventured to interrupt.

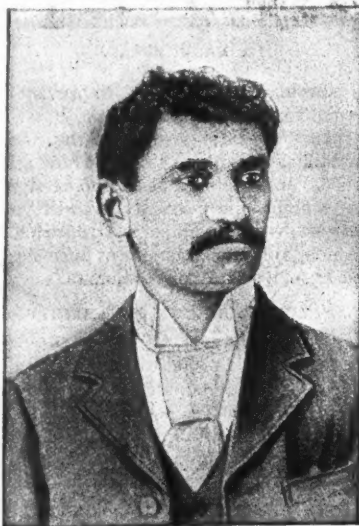
"Four—the Ngatiwhatua, the Ngapuhi (my own

tribe), the Te Rarawa and the Teapouri. You ask which has most influence and power? Well, in olden days (our history tells us) they were all powerful, but the Ngapuhi were the most successful in battle. We opposed the British, and were never among the loyal lot.

"The first Maori member was elected in 1868, and for this Northern Maori District. It was Mr. Russell—Tamata Waka. He was called after a man of the same name, who was leader of the loyal natives in the Kororareka war in 1848. There were no great hopes cherished of the political experiment; in fact, the natives took no interest at all. They were ignorant of what it meant. In 1867 the number was fixed at four in the Lower House and two in the Upper (nominee). It was not in consequence of any agitation from the Maoris themselves. During this period there were continued land troubles and rumors of wars. Ever since 1842 the land troubles had been recurring between Europeans and natives, and no change, as far as beneficial legislation is concerned, has occurred since the advent of the native members."

"There were troubles in respect to titles to land, were there not?"

"Yes; ever since the first Native Land act, in 1862, the trouble with respect to native titles has existed. This act was introduced for the purpose of



HONE HEKE.

investigating titles to native owned lands in New Zealand, and also to repeal the Crown's right of pre-emption, which was embodied in Clause 2 of the treaty of Waitangi. In our native land tenure there was no individual title to land; it was held in common. In former days the chief of each tribe was the recognized person who held sole *mana* (authority in a wide sense) over the people, and over the land held by the people. After the introduction of legis-

lation and European ways, in respect to putting everything down on paper, a tendency arose to alter the former true Maori honesty of settlements. In olden days the chief made the agreement, which was held sacred. If that was broken, the usual result was compensation or bloodshed. But under the new state of affairs, natives who were neither chiefs nor owners of the soil gave signatures to deeds of land to the Crown as well as private individuals."

"Since then you have had legislation? With what result?"

"Disastrous results to the native races, who are dissatisfied, and who now take a deep and absorbing interest in the land question—a personal interest. Education has spread and the Maoris are great students of the politics of the country. They fully understand also that they can only look for redress through constitutional methods."

WHAT THE NATIVES WANT.

"What is it that the native race wishes for now as regards the land question?"

"That is a very difficult question. The natives, in years past, under pressure put upon them by legislation passed by the New Zealand Parliament, have reverted back to the treaty of Waitangi, signed by their fathers in 1840. They contend that under that treaty they agreed to allow the Queen's sovereignty over the islands of New Zealand. On her part the Queen guaranteed to the natives the full and exclusive rights over their own property."

"Here is the second article of the treaty—the much-debated Clause 2"—and Mr. Heke repeated it:

"Her Majesty the Queen of England confirms and guarantees to the chiefs and tribes of New Zealand, and to the respective families and individuals thereof, the full, exclusive and undisturbed possession of their lands and estates, forests, fisheries and other properties which they may collectively or individually possess, so long as it is their wish and desire to retain the same in their possession, but the chiefs of the united tribes and the individual chiefs yield to Her Majesty the Queen the exclusive right of pre-emption over such lands as the proprietors thereof may be disposed to alienate, at such prices as may be agreed upon between the respective proprietors and persons appointed by Her Majesty the Queen to treat with them in that behalf."

"Ever since 1865 the native mind continually referred back to the treaty of Waitangi, contending that several provisions of acts passed since then were contrary to the treaty, that their rights have been ignored and the confiscation of their lands is a direct violation of its clauses. After the Waikato war the lands of the Waikato people were confiscated as payment of a war indemnity, and this extended also to land in the Taranaki district. The land was taken away and sold."

"Now for later times. The Parihaka affair was a land trouble, was it not?"

"Yes, and I may tell you that the action of the



TANA TAMEHANA,
Chief Ugathaua Tribe.

HON. R. J. SEDDON,
Premier and Native
Minister

TUTUI TE UGAKAU,
Prime Minister to Tawhiao,
Maori King.

government in respect to the Parihaka trouble against Te Whiti was of a very provoking character. Te Whiti took a very reasonable stand, and submitted to all the hardships imposed upon himself and his people by the then government. There was a smoldering feeling of resentment left in the native breast. Meanwhile there have always been minor troubles since then—and large ones also."

THE LAND QUESTION.

"What is the position at present?"

"The present feeling amongst the natives is that the legislation on native lands of the past has been of so harassing a nature, and so detrimental to their interests, that they consider the New Zealand Parliament ought to grant them the power of suggesting a scheme to be passed into law for the administration of their properties and affairs."

"The white population have been clamoring for the native lands to be thrown open for settlement. I suppose the Maoris are feeling very nervous about it?"

"The Maoris quite agree that the Europeans ought to be able to obtain lands, and to have the whole matter settled under favorable conditions. The impression some people seem to have, that the Maori race desire to remain in a state of seclusion and to exclude Europeans from gaining a foothold, is entirely erroneous. We would welcome settlement but for the unfair terms imposed upon us by acts of Parliament. The government in 1884, by an act of Parliament, excluded the Waikato from proper purchase."

"After the last war were there any tracts of country reserved especially for the Maori race?"

"Some lands were given back to the Waikato people, for this reason: to try and gain the confidence of the Maori King, Tawhiao, and by doing that the authorities thought that it would bring all the Waikato people into touch with the government of the day. After the war—in order to placate the Waikato natives—the government endeavored to secure the good will of Tawhiao, offering him a pension, which for many years he refused. Eventually he accepted the pension, and sums of money were paid to him. When, however, his people heard of it there was great indignation, and the moneys received by the

King in this way were repaid—with interest.

"Of course I prefer to speak generally of native affairs. Latterly the Waikato natives have petitioned Parliament several times and tried to get redress, but all their petitions have ended in nothing at all.

THE APPEAL TO ENGLAND.

"In 1886 or thereabouts the Waikato tribes held large meetings, the effect of which was to send representatives to England to place their grievances before the Queen. Delegates were appointed by their people consisting of the King, Tawhiao, Te Whero, and others. They arrived in England and placed their petition before the Queen. As this emanated from merely a small portion of the natives of New Zealand, and therefore not appearing to be the desire of all, the home authorities did not consider it of any importance. 'Natives of New Zealand have representatives in the Parliament of New Zealand, and they ought to place their grievances before that Parliament.' That was the whole effect of the answer to that petition, and this answer of course was based upon remarks made by the New Zealand government in reference to the allegations set out in the memorial of the Waikato chiefs to the Queen of England. Ever since that the minds of the natives—not only of the Waikato district, but throughout New Zealand—are growing stronger and stronger every year to try and have their grievances placed before the New Zealand Parliament first, and should they fail in getting consideration or redress here in New Zealand, they intend to appeal

to the Imperial Parliament again. There is also a feeling amongst the natives that the treaty of Waitangi is still held good by the Imperial authorities, and they intend to bring a case before the high courts of the land to test the legality of acts contrary to the provisions of that treaty. The present and past disturbances amongst natives and Europeans have been caused through the harassing legislation passed by the various governments."

"And what are the aims of the movement now organizing?"

THE CASE FOR THE MAORIS.

"Our first aim is to ask the New Zealand Parliament to grant to the natives a separate constitution, the main reason being that in former years and up to the present day every government has been passing experimental legislation with regard to the administration of native lands. This the natives find has been most detrimental to their interests, and therefore they consider that the time has now arrived when Parliament ought to allow them the right of making laws for the administration of their own properties. They base their right, first upon the treaty of Waitangi, and then upon the Constitution act of 1852. In the former case the Crown guarantees to the natives the full and exclusive right to their own lands. In the latter case they are given the right to establish legal government among themselves. They contend that the provisions of the treaty have been violated, and in the latter case they have not had the opportunity or the privilege of obtaining the right set forth in Clause 71. The movement was first originated by the northern natives, and also a similar movement was made by the Waikato natives and on lands about there. Formerly the natives acted independently of one another, the cause being the jealousies of the chiefs amongst themselves. This jealousy has been brought under the notice of the natives throughout New Zealand as being detrimental to their aims. They are shown that the time has come to try and organize themselves into one body—in other words, to federate. By doing that they may be able to make themselves felt in the New Zealand Parliament in respect of their grievances and desires."

"And how does the movement stand now?"

"The scheme of federation has been accepted by more than half of the natives of New Zealand now, and the organization is going on steadily toward success. The result of this abandoning of jealousies has been an actual federation amongst the native tribes and chiefs. Hereditary enemies have met, and casting aside the memories of former days of bloodshed, have made compact to stand by each other for the common good. For some time I have been engaged in the work of organization, addressing meetings of the natives, negotiating with chiefs of the tribes, etc. The last meeting of the "Terunanga Ote Kotahitanga" or "Maori Parliament of the Confederation" was held at Rotorua, in the Hot Lakes District, on March 7, this year. It was a representative meeting

of chiefs of all the tribes and Hapus (or sections of tribes) named above. We had present the Hon. Mr. Tairoa, M. L. C., representing the natives of the South Island, Wi Pere, M. H. R., Ropata Te Ao, M. H. R., and myself."

THE MAORI PARLIAMENT.

"What procedure was adopted at the meeting? Were the ancient Maori customs preserved?"

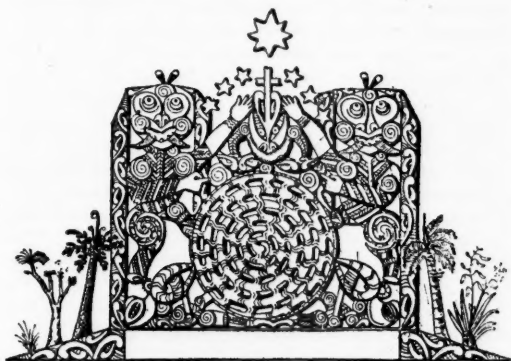
"In the European style with regard to debate, and the standing orders are similar to those of the Legislative Assembly of New Zealand. While we were in session we received invitations from the Waikato chiefs to meet them and their people at Maungakawa, and place before them our views upon the proposed federation, and explain the whole scheme and motive of the organization. The following were appointed, with others, to proceed to Maungakawa: Major Kemp (one of the local chiefs who supported the British government in the war, for which service he received his title as major), Te Heu Heu Tukino, the young chief of the Taupo natives, and a man of marked ability; Pene Tau, chief of the Ngapuki," and here Mr. Heke smiled at the chief, who was listening to our conversation with the deepest attention, Wi Pere, M. H. R. (my Parliamentary colleague), the Hon. Mr. Tairoa, M. L. C., and myself."

Just then we had very reluctantly to leave, for during all the time Mr. Heke was speaking he was subjected to frequent interruptions, letters, telegrams and Maori visitors following one upon the other. Outside in the hall we saw a number of respectably dressed natives, all anxiously waiting for a word with the young member. Just as we rose to leave a fine, handsome young Maori, with the air of a prince, came in, and we were introduced to Te Heu Heu, the chief of the Lake Taupo natives. Standing side by side, they formed excellent types of what may be called the "new Maori"—that is, the Maori who has been to college, and who is equipped with the traditional lore of the schools; and, in the case of Hone Heke in particular, with the historical aspects of other racial questions, the phases of great social and economic problems, with the ability to apply all the teachings of historical example to the circumstances of his own people. Toward such men as he the Maoris are looking for guidance. They know that the time is past for them to contend for their rights, as they did not so many years back, with their rifles in their hands, and that with such leaders the fight can never be hopeless. For not only has he a great *mana* as one of their Parliamentary representatives, but he is the grand nephew of the great Hone Heke, the fighting chief of the Ngapuhi in the Kororareka war. To real oratorical powers in both languages, and a special education, are added a personality of great charm and attractiveness, and a mind of no ordinary calibre. Bearing in mind that the object of this Maori federation of tribes is to absolutely question the whole of the legislation on Maori affairs placed upon the statutes of New Zealand since the famous treaty of

Waitangi, the British rule in New Zealand may find a constitutional and legal combat with Hone Heke and his colleagues as harassing as the former appeals to arms.

WHERE THE MAORI PARLIAMENT MET.

Maungakawa is in the King Country, and to reach it occupies the best part of two days' journey from



Te Pahi o Matariki

MAUNGAKAWA, CAMBRIDGE, WAIKATO, NEW ZEALAND. TIRIEMA 31, 1894.

TITLE PAGE OF OFFICIAL MAORI NEWSPAPER.

Auckland—one day by train to Cambridge, through a beautiful country swept by the noble Waikato River; the next day from Cambridge, over a steep range of hills and down the other side in the direction of Te Aroha. From the top of this range of mountains one commands a magnificent view of the valley through which the Waikato flows, and the smoke of many a distant town on the river rises in faint blue streaks over the green and fertile landscape. Upon the pinnacle of the hill stands a mansion, the country residence of a gentleman who made a fortune as a manufacturer in Russia, and who, apparently, having succeeded in effecting this very desirable object, proceeded to select a spot as far removed as possible from the scene of his commercial triumphs. The house is worthy of its commanding situation, is of beautiful design, a park growing up around it and a garden beginning to smile in front. As we drive along the ridge and descend on the Maungakawa side a glance every now and then as we come round a curve showed the house like a matchbox in the air, or a doll's house silhouetted against the blue sky.

The descent is, in some places, exceedingly difficult, if not actually perilous. The main road toward Te Aroha was abandoned, and we pursued a side track cut straight through a dense forest—the true Maoriland forest—every tree of which is covered with green parasitic growths from its base to the tiniest twig of its topmost branches; gigantic tree

ferns—the root of which was once used by the Maoris as an edible—and supple jacks, writhing round great straight trunks towering up into the sunshine. On either side brambles overhang the road, and it required a good look out to avoid contact. Then the road emerged into a fern country, mile after mile of tall fern, until at last we saw the great meeting-house of the Maori King standing on a hill amidst other hills, and the gay flag with the inscription, “Mahuta, Te Kingi” (Mahuta, the King), lettered upon it flying in the breeze.

MAORI ORATORY.

Upon the left of the meeting-house, as we drove up the hill, was an inclosed paddock, within which were half a dozen whares, one of which was the King's. All around the edges of this acre or so of inclosure were squatted Maori men and women. As we drove up the King's “talking man” was standing engaged in delivering a speech. We sat down with the others on the grass and listened. A young Maori beside us, who spoke good English, translated here and there. It was a speech of welcome. After he sat down there was a silence for some time. Then one of the visiting chiefs, with whom we were sitting, rose to reply. It was Te Heu Heu, chief of the natives in the district round Lake Taupo. Advancing to the centre of the paddock and turning toward the King, he spoke slowly at first, walking a few steps between each sentence, then more rapidly, with excellent elocutionary gesture and effect. Though we understood nothing of the rapidly spoken sentences, the rhythmic musical effect of the language was very striking. The Maori is a born orator, and from what we subsequently saw, he practices carefully the laws of production (as the singers say), of gesture and of facial expression. After Te Heu Heu, our fellow traveler, Mangakahia, a chief from the Coromandel district, who, besides being an orator in his own language, possesses considerable fluency in English, made a speech.

At the conclusion of this speech a sudden sound from the outside of the inclosure caused us to look, and we saw some thirty Maori men and women, in serried ranks, coming toward us, singing in chorus and keeping step to the music. In their hands they carried small baskets woven of raupo reeds, containing *kai*, or food. This was the “*kai* dance.” The leader gave out the chant in a loud voice and the chorus took it up, advancing in time meanwhile until they came opposite us. Then they placed the baskets on the ground and retired.

A MAORI MENU.

We fell to, being very hungry, and did justice to the spread. The *menu* was as follows: Eels, dried, fried in oil; eels, fresh, boiled in small raupo baskets; roast pig, pork chops, Maori bread, kumeras (or sweet potatoes) and the ordinary potato. These were eaten without the adventitious aids of forks or knives. One simply put forth his hand and helped himself from what was in the raupo basket and

conveyed it direct to his mouth. Tea, sweetened in the "billy," was the beverage; and taken altogether it was one of the most enjoyable meals the writers have ever partaken of, seasoned as it was with good humor, gayety, and to us, the novelty of surroundings. Later on special arrangements were made by Mangakahia and Te Rawhite, the King's secretary, to supply us with a table cloth, knives, forks and spoons, milk and butter; but the gusto of the first meal was never again approached.

It must not be understood, we learn, that this is the ordinary method of Maori life; but in this district civilization has not permeated the natives so completely as elsewhere. After lunch the company separated, going about their routine duties, while we had a good look around the settlement. A few of the visiting tribes had arrived, and all the whares were full. Besides the permanent whares, camps were established all over the ground.

One interesting ceremony took place before lunch which would be somewhat of a novelty to a foreigner who had not seen the custom in operation before. This was a great ceremonial rubbing of noses. The visiting chiefs stood in a line close to the inclosure of the paddock, and the principal people of this pah, men and women, came along in single file and in turn shook hands, or rather clasped hands and stooped toward each other, putting their noses flat together for about fifteen seconds, then parting with a curious little sound. It cannot be said there was any actual "rubbing," but certainly *ils se sont frottés le nez l'un contre l'autre*. When the women came they did likewise, and two of them, relatives of the late King Tawhiao, after "bumping" noses with the guests, returned to a boy of about fifteen, Tawhiao's youngest son, who had been long adopted by Te Heu Heu, and mourned over him with a long minor wail of evident and genuine grief.

A SOCIAL EVENING IN A WHARE.

After tea, which was served at half-past four p.m., we were taken to a large whare puni, on the crest of a small hill overlooking the big meeting-house. Here about 350 people were gathered, reclining on mats or fern leaves, and soon the air was clouded with tobacco smoke from the pipes of men and women—for the Maori woman has cultivated this branch of "new womanhood" with much success. There was no ventilation except the low door of entrance; the roof was impermeable, and there were no windows. Two small kerosene lamps shed a dim insubstantial light on the proceedings. Men, women and children reclined side by side, no screens or partitions, and apparently slept thus. Conversation was general until the king's talking man rose and made a speech, referring to the forthcoming runanga, and a successful issue thereof, and this was received with great applause. Our young Maori friend, Martin, who spoke excellent English, translated it in substance. Then one of the visiting chiefs, a tall, ascetic-looking man with high cheek bones, bright, rather wild eyes and untattooed face, proposed to hold a religious service.

He proceeded to put on his spectacles and light a candle, so as to see his hymn book better. Then with excellent effect he gave out a hymn in Maori and commenced to sing. Other visiting chiefs also produced hymn books and joined in a unisonal chorus, keeping good time and tune. The visitors were all Christians, while the Maungakawa people are nearly all heathens. They regarded the good preacher, however, with some interest, while he, encouraged, warmed up and began to expound Scripture, making one picturesque comparison of the building of the ark by Noah to the launching of the proposed Maori federation. A good long sermon was the result, which was toward the end received with some skeptical laughter and murmurs, the cause, one young interpreter informed us, being a statement of the preacher that he had once died for two days, and when he revived he had forgotten the Maori language and spoke like a "Pakeha." The interpreter also said the chief did, in fact, speak Maori with an English intonation.

When the preacher at last sat down one of the king's men rose and in a fiery speech very wisely deprecated the intermingling of politics and religion, expressing as much abhorrence at the union as the scope of the Maori language allowed. When he had lashed himself into an eloquent fury some one irrelevantly interjected a request for a song. Great laughter followed, in which the orator joined, and he at once commenced to sing a strangely well-marked melody, the words of which, as translated to us, were that an old chief was wooing a young Maori girl, and at each of his fervid love verses a little bird on a neighboring tree said—and here the sound was imitated. The song was given in a fine bass voice, and with inimitable *finesse*, and was received rapturously.

HOW IT ENDED.

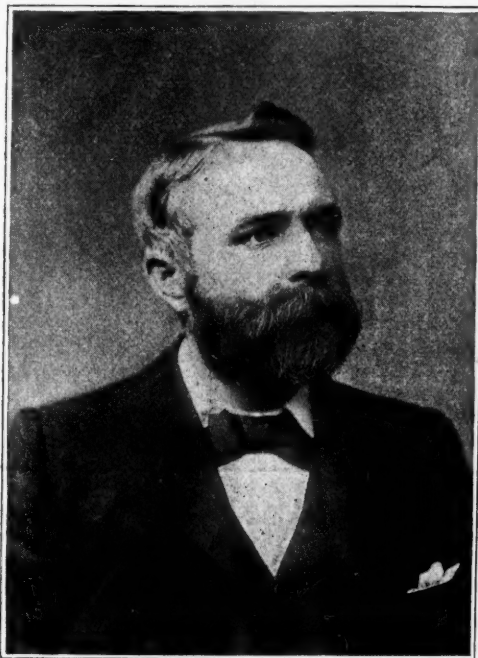
Very soon the preacher got another chance, and again began to expound the Scriptures, this time with better attention from his audience. He was explaining the Trinity, and was fairly on with his exposition when a negro, who had come down with one of the chiefs, entered the wharepuni and sat down. The orator at once pointed to us, to the negro and to the Maoris, then, applying the illustration of the three races of mankind and the Trinity, sat down amidst a burst of applause, drawn perhaps rather by the rapid seizure of the incident to illustrate his point than for any special application of the comparison.

Soon afterward the company began to go to sleep where they were. Children first; then the crescendo of snoring rose higher and higher, racking coughs were heard (the race is subject to pulmonary diseases, and no wonder, in the stifling whares), and the visitors sought their various camps; we to our tent, where with rugs thrown down on a good layer of dry ferns we slept, with only one nocturnal interruption—a chorus of camp dogs, who set up one united howl about two a.m., kept it up for about five minutes, and then diminished into silence.

THE CIVIL SERVICE PROBLEM IN AUSTRALASIA.*

B. PERCY R. MEGGY, SECRETARY TO THE NEW SOUTH WALES CIVIL SERVICE INQUIRY COMMISSION.

[In 1892, as some of our readers will remember, the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* called prominent attention to the remarkably instructive and interesting report, which had then made its appearance, of the New South Wales (Australia) Royal Commission on Strikes and Industrial Arbitration. The secretary of that commission was Mr. Percy R. Meggy, and it was to his indefatigable labors that the great volume owed its unique importance as something like a cyclopedia upon the experience of the world in the matter of legislation touching the question of conflicts between capital and labor. We have now received from Mr. Meggy another important volume containing the report of still another royal commission which had the good fortune to secure his services as secretary. We refer to the report, which was completed on June 18, of the New South Wales Royal Commission to inquire into the Civil Service. The report is a strong and lucid argument in favor of the most approved and advanced methods for the businesslike conduct of public administrative work, and its recommendations will undoubtedly be accepted by the Parliament of New South Wales. It is not likely that many of our readers will ever see the somewhat bulky Australian document which Mr. Meggy has so ably edited; but we are fortunately able to present herewith a very timely article by Mr. Meggy himself, in which the civil service question, particularly as it relates to Australia, is clearly presented. Those who would like to procure the report should send to Charles Potter, government printer, Phillip street, Sydney, New South Wales. The price of the book is 5 shillings and the postage is 2 shillings more. Seven shillings, therefore (\$1.75), should be remitted.—EDITOR.]



MR. P. R. MEGGY.

THE question of civil service reform may not be as fascinating to the general public as a detective story by Conan Doyle, nor as profoundly interesting to the man of science as the problem whether the mystery of existence would be solved if he paid his grocer in two metals instead of only in one; but it is, nevertheless, a question which touches more or

* The report of the New South Wales Civil Service Commission, of which an outline is given in this article, was presented to Parliament on June 18, 1895.

less directly nearly every member of the community. In the first place, the civil servants are a very large and influential section of the general public.

Exactly how large the civil service is throughout the whole of the Australasian colonies it would be difficult even to guess, but in New South Wales there are close on forty thousand persons more or less permanently employed by the Government, including those in the railways and the tramways, the police, and the military and naval forces, whose aggregate salaries amount to over \$21,250,000. Excluding the employees named, and limiting the civil service to the town and country staffs of the different departments, the total number of persons employed on December 31, 1894, by the New South Wales Government was 21,363 (of whom 14,291 were permanently employed), whose aggregate salaries amounted to \$11,000,000. In the lengthy summaries of the report of the New South Wales Civil Service Commission, which were surreptitiously published in the Sydney press, almost before the report had reached the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor, only a few of these figures were given—and they incorrectly, having been taken from an incomplete and suppressed edition of the report.

That the question of civil service reform has attracted considerable attention south of the line may be inferred from the fact that a royal commission has been appointed—sometimes, indeed, more than one—in each of the Australasian colonies to inquire into the organization, discipline, management and prospects of the civil service.

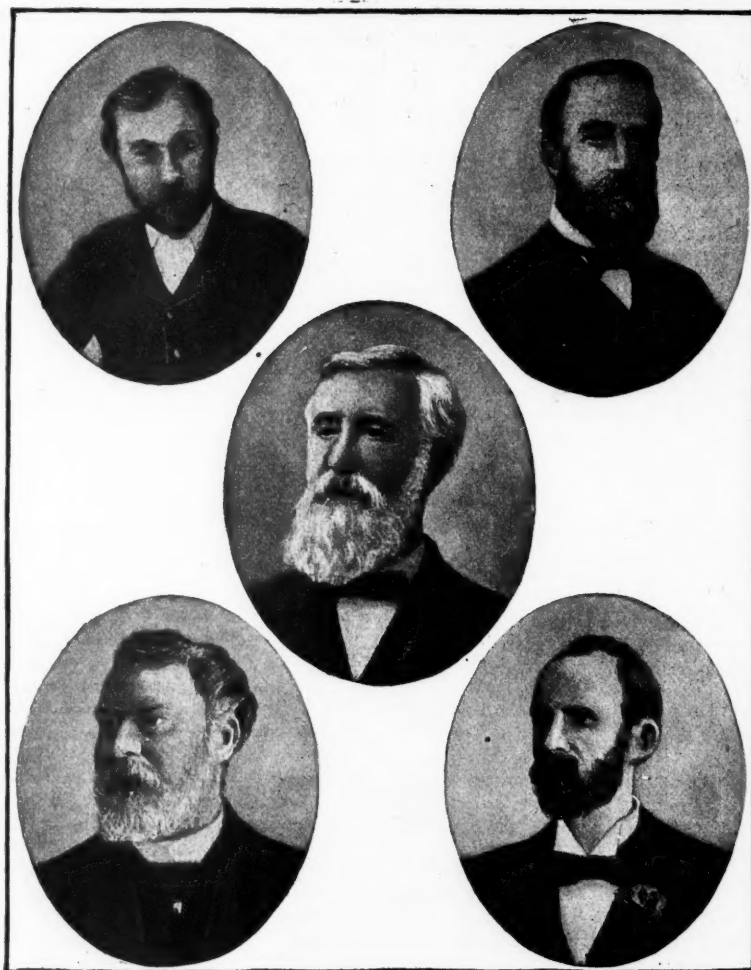
Victoria led the way in 1859, Tasmania followed in 1863, New Zealand in 1866, Victoria again in 1870, Queensland in 1873, New Zealand again in 1880, Queensland again in 1887, New South Wales in the same year, South Australia in the following year, while Western Australia appointed her first, and New South Wales her second, in 1894. In all, eleven

royal commissions sat, their deliberations extending over thirteen and a half years. The two New Zealand commissions of 1866 and 1880 were the shortest, lasting three months twenty-five days and three months eight days respectively, while the South Australian and the first New South Wales commission were the longest, their deliberations lasting three years eight months four days, and three years seven months two days respectively.

But Australasia is by no means the only one of the British colonies that has been exercised over the state of its civil service, for Canada, which approaches more nearly to the conditions of the Australian group than any other country in the world, has displayed at least equal interest in the question, having held no less than three royal commissions to inquire into the condition of the civil service there—namely, in 1868, 1880 and 1891; the report of the last of the three, which took a little over five months to prepare, having been singularly lucid and able. Of course, in this both Canada and Australasia have only followed the lead of the mother country, which has completely revolutionized its civil service since 1853, when Sir C. E. Trevelyan and the late Lord Idlesleigh (better known as Sir Stafford Northcote) were appointed the first of the numerous royal commissions and Parliamentary committees (five in all), that have made such exhaustive inquiries into and reports on the civil service of the United Kingdom during the present reign.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The year 1853 indeed was the starting point of civil service reform, both in England and in India. In that year an act was passed which provided that the power of the Court of Directors to appoint whom



MR. R. TEECE, J. P. MR. T. LITTLEJOHN, PRESIDENT. MR. J. H. STOREY, J. P.
HON. F. T. HUMPHREY, M. L. C. MR. J. ROBERTSON.

NEW SOUTH WALES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

they chose as students for the Indian civil service should cease, and that all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty should be admitted to be examined. Macaulay and Lord Ashburton were the leading men on the committee appointed to draw up the regulations. The report of the committee made in the following year, in favor of open competition as the sole passport to admission into the Indian civil service, was approved, and thereupon, says Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, the standard authority on the subject of civil service reform in the United States, "the merit system, based on open competition, was for the first time put into actual practice on a large scale."

The merit system has now for so long been an established part of the civil service system of Great Britain and India, and people there are so accustomed to see it in operation, that they seldom realize that there was a time when the civil service was largely filled by a set of incompetent barnacles, who had managed to get themselves squeezed in by an abuse of patronage, and who, once in, held on with a deadly grip resembling that of the old man of the sea on the unfortunate Sinbad, and who regarded the civil service as the old man of the sea did his victim, as their legitimate prey. It is now just forty years since Dickens took part in one of the mass meetings held in Drury Lane Theatre for the purpose of forcing on the Government the consideration of administration reform, and followed it up in the same year by publishing the first number of "Little Dorrit," in which he so scathingly caricatured the civil service of his day. But while England has long since taken the lessons of her caricaturist to heart, some of the Australian colonies, particularly New South Wales, stand in as urgent need of reform, so far as the civil service is concerned, as England did when "Little Dorrit" was born.

THE EARLIEST HISTORIC REFORM.

What indeed is wanted is a reform based on principles which were laid down in the remarkable Civil Service act passed by the English Parliament more than 500 years ago (1388), which provided that "none shall obtain office by suit, or for reward, but upon desert," and which forbade the authorities to make "officers of the king for any gift or brokerage, favor or affection," and provided that they should "make all such officers and ministers of the best and most lawful men, and sufficient to their estimation and knowledge." But it requires something more than an act of Parliament to bring about civil service reform, and so we find that things got worse instead of better till, in 1780, Burke submitted his plan to the House of Commons "for the economical reform of the civil and other establishments." Burke bent the whole force of his mind, as he tells us in his speech, "to the reduction of that corrupt influence which is in itself the perennial spring of all prodigality and of all disorder; which loads us with . . . debt, takes vigor from our army, wisdom from our council, . . . and authority and credit from the more venerable parts of our Constitution." In the course of his speech Burke laid down seven fundamental rules under which, he said, all regulations for the reform of the civil service should come. Summed up in brief they provide for the abolition of all circumlocution of all offices and "subordinate treasuries," the consolidation of separate and subordinate establishments, wherever possible, under one head, and the prevention of extravagant expenditure by checking its origin and progress.

These ends must always be steadily kept in view in every well-concerted project of civil service reform. Their value has been signally illustrated by a recent experiment, initiated only this year by the

Public Works Department of New South Wales, where about \$115,000 a year has been saved by a scheme of retrenchment, the main features of which are the abolition of sub-branches and "subordinate treasuries" of the department and the merging of them into one, whereby the services of a number of highly paid officers were dispensed with and the work carried on far more expeditiously than before. It appears indeed to have been a case where a smaller but wiser expenditure has resulted in the promotion of efficiency and the quicker dispatch of the business to be done.

THE MOVEMENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

It was the conviction that the whole civil service needed just such an administrative pruning as the Public Works Department has but now received that induced Mr. Reid, on finding himself for the first time Premier of New South Wales, to appoint a royal commission to inquire as to the charges necessary to place the public departments upon "a strictly economical and efficient footing," and the methods of public expenditure upon "a sound and economical basis," to draw up a scheme for the better regulation of appointments and promotions, and finally to report on the civil service superannuation fund, which was known to be *articulo mortis*. This somewhat extensive order the commissioners were asked to execute in three months, so as to enable the Premier to "put his house in order," to quote his characteristic phrase, and to reduce the expenditure on the civil establishments to its proper level before inaugurating a new era in taxation. He had been returned to power under a definite engagement to abolish the iniquitous tariff which had been forced on the people against their expressed desire, and behind their backs, and to introduce the great principle of land value taxation, which a large number of people in New South Wales firmly believe to be the only method by which the financial and commercial affairs of the country can be established on sound and equitable lines.

It was at first thought that this was a little *ruse* on the part of the Premier for the purpose of gaining time—after the manner of Premiers in general, some of whom have not been altogether guiltless of similar tricks of political *finesse*. It was remembered that a former royal commission had only recently sat on the civil service of New South Wales; that their deliberations had extended over nearly four years; that after costing the country thousands of pounds they had then only dealt with five out of eight of the departments, and that, with the exception of one, on the Post Office, none of their reports had ever seen the light. The idea therefore that the civil service commissioners appointed by Mr. Reid would differ in any way from their predecessors—and above all, that they would present a report in time for the Premier to frame his budget by in May, or that even if they did the Premier intended to put their recommendations into force—was regarded as too chimerical to be entertained.

QUICK WORK.

Yet exactly what no one believed would be done has been accomplished and is now a matter of history. The commissioners commenced their labors in the first week of December, 1894, sat a minimum of four days a week for four months, or seventy-three times in all; examined eighty-three witnesses, including the heads of all the departments, and on the recommendations contained in their report the budget speech was framed. It is true that civil service commissions in other colonies have occasionally presented reports with similar or even greater celerity—to wit, the Tasmanian Royal Commission of 1863 and the New Zealand Royal Commissions of 1866 and 1880. But the task of examining into the civil service is a much heavier one in New South Wales than in either New Zealand or Tasmania, so that if a fair comparison could be made it would probably be found that the New South Wales commission of 1894-5 had broken the record. This was owing, of course, to the constitution of the commission, which was composed, to quote Mr. Reid, of "five of the keenest business men."

THE MEN WHO DID IT.

The president was Mr. Thomas Littlejohn, head of the well-known shipping firm of Scott, Henderson & Co., a Scotchman with almost more than a Scotchman's phenomenal power of work. The other members were the Hon. F. T. Humphrey, M.L.C., one of the smartest members of the Public Works Parliamentary Committee, and a practiced cross-examiner, whose experience was invaluable to the commission, as it enabled him to extract the pith of what a witness had to say in the briefest possible space of time; Mr. James Robertson, a rising, in fact a risen, accountant, who made his name in the exposure of the building society frauds three years ago; Mr. J. H. Storey, ex-chairman of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, and one of the members representing capital on the late royal commission on strikes; and Mr. Richard Teece, the well-known manager of the A. M. P. Society, whose report on the civil service superannuation fund in 1887 was the first intimation the civil servants received that their cherished fund was unsound. Two of the commissioners—the president and Mr. Storey—had some previous experience of the New South Wales civil service, having been members of the Civil Service Board, which was established in 1884, shortly after the creation of the Public Service Board of Victoria, for the purpose of securing, as the commissioners point out in their report, "a more efficient control of the public service and to remove it from political patronage." The bill, however, was so mangled in Parliament that the act entirely failed of its purpose, and the New South Wales Civil Service Board, as at present constituted, does little but afford the heads of departments, of whom it is almost exclusively composed, an opportunity for a weekly chat.

A CENTRAL PRINCIPLE.

It became clear to the members of the New South Wales Civil Service Commission very early in their inquiry that a condition precedent to all real reform in the civil service of New South Wales, or indeed anywhere else, was the establishment of a permanent civil service commission, composed of members so far independent as to be beyond the range of Ministerial or Parliamentary influence, able to exercise complete control over the entire service, to classify both work and workers on common-sense and commercial lines, and to insure that all the appointments and promotions should be made not, as now, on the ground of political patronage, but as the reward of merit alone. England established such a commission forty years ago, with the wondrous results known to all. The United States followed suit in 1883, and had thereby struck a deadly blow at the "spoils" system, which had for so long been sapping its energies and destroying its fame. In the same year Victoria, first among Australian colonies, created a public service board, in order, as the act stated, "to abolish all patronage with respect to appointments and promotions in the public service, and to establish a just and equitable system in lieu thereof which will enable all persons who have qualified themselves in that behalf to enter the public service without favor or recommendation other than that of their own merits and fitness for the position." The attempt made by New South Wales in the following year showed, at any rate, that the movement was "in the air," where, so far as we are concerned, it still remains. In 1889 Queensland established a permanent civil service board, and the royal commission, sitting in South Australia from 1888-91, recommended that such a board should be formed there. In Canada, too, the royal commission of 1891-92 made a precisely similar recommendation, as also did the New South Wales Civil Service Commission, which sat from 1888-92. Furthermore, it is the principal recommendation made by the second New South Wales Civil Service Commission, which has just reported, and the commission felt so strongly on this point that they conclude their report with the remark that unless their recommendations for the appointment of such a commission be approved and adopted they "despair of any permanent reform."

VICTORIAN FAILURE.

The commissioners were told by more than one prominent civil servant that the failure of the Victorian Public Service Board proved that the establishment of a similar board in New South Wales would not have a good effect. But the witnesses had evidently based their condemnation of the Victorian board on the merest hearsay. The Victorian board may be a failure for aught the commissioners could tell from the evidence given. All that they knew for certain was that in 1893 the constitution of the Victorian board was altered by the substitution,

without additional salary, of the Commissioners of Audit for the then existing board, and they were aware, since they have placed it on record in their report, that one of the chief reasons for the failure of the New South Wales board was that its members had other duties to perform. If the Victorian board is a failure the explanation may be found in that very fact. I have also heard it said by a very prominent civil servant in New South Wales that the Queensland Civil Service Board is likewise a failure, but that remark, too, appears to have been made without any solid grounds, and was completely contradicted by Mr. W. L. G. Drew, C.M.G., the chairman of the Queensland board, who informed the commission that the board was a great success and that no one in the Queensland service now would think of returning to the old state of things.

Much opposition is anticipated in all quarters to the establishment of a permanent commission in New South Wales, principally from members of Parliament, who are supposed to be afraid of losing whatever problematical advantages they may gain from the existing system. Considerable interest will doubtless be felt by the other colonies in the issue of the conflict as the question is one which affects them all, and they are bound to be influenced by whatever action New South Wales may take.

POLITICAL PATRONAGE.

Few people have any idea of the extent to which political patronage is abused. "There is," said President Grant in his message to Congress in 1870, when he first brought the need of civil service reform officially before the country, "no duty which so much embarrasses the Executive and heads of departments as that of appointments; nor is there any such arduous and thankless labor imposed on senators and representatives as that of finding places for constituents." President Garfield declared later on that one-third of the working hours of senators and representatives was scarcely sufficient to meet the demands in reference to appointments, and Mr. Reid said in his recent budget speech, when dealing with the recommendations of the Civil Service Commission, that three-fourths of his correspondence was from persons wanting posts in the civil service. It will be seen at once that the creation of a permanent civil service commission would relieve Ministers of a very heavy burden which they ought not be called upon to bear. "It is time," said Mr. Reid in the famous speech referred to above, "that these conditions should come to an end in the civil service," and he declared his intention of appointing "a board of free and independent commissioners, responsible not to Ministers, but to the Governor-in-Council," to set about the work of reorganization without any delay.

HOW TO CUT DOWN THE COST.

Next to the establishment of a permanent civil service commission, the most important point which the commissioners had to consider was that of retrenchment. After a careful inquiry they came to

the conclusion that "by a thorough rearrangement of departments, classification of the work and salaries of officers, and the economies that can otherwise be effected, a saving to the State of certainly not less than a quarter of a million sterling would result." The Premier evidently concurred in the recommendations of the commission on this head also, since he reduced the estimates by \$500,000 for the ensuing half year, or at the rate of \$1,000,000 a year.

The first question with which every permanent civil service commission has to deal is that of classification. In Victoria and Queensland that work has all been done, but in New South Wales the service is full of anomalies which a well-devised system of classification would remove.

THE PROBLEM OF CLASSIFICATION.

In the English service a hard and fast line is drawn between the ranks of civil servants—those who do the routine clerical work, the rank and file of the great army of red tape, and those who are placed in positions of greater responsibility and trust—the portals of the two divisions being the higher or lower examination tests. There is doubtless a broad natural distinction between intellectual and routine labor, although whether it can be accurately defined by means of a university examination is a moot point. There are, of course, and always will be, two kinds of workers in the world—those who do the work given to them ably, perhaps, but from a sense of necessity rather than of love; and those who from an instinct implanted in the very depths of their being create the work which the brief space allotted to them on earth is all too short to enable them to perform. It is probable that the proportion of the latter would be very small under any conditions, but under the false state of society which now prevails it is reduced to a minimum; and it is needless to say that men of that stamp do not join the civil service as a rule, and when they do they either have to live their real life in the scattered hours that remain to them after the office work is done or else seek elsewhere a more congenial sphere. As a matter of fact most of the clerical work required in the civil service of a country is of a purely routine and mechanical character, which any properly trained clerk could easily perform. A dividing line, similar to that characteristic of the English service, has been drawn in Victoria between the officers of the clerical division, and in the Public Works Department of New South Wales regulations have recently been approved by the Executive Council in which a similar distinction is made. The commissioners, however, did not think that such a distinction was necessary in the colonies, and contented themselves with recommending that the service be classified on the basis of salaries, that "all candidates for admission to the civil service should pass an examination, not of the elementary general character at present in existence, but devised for the particular branch of the service which they select," and that "heads of departments and superior officers holding important positions in

the service should receive liberal remuneration, as a strong inducement to qualify themselves for the discharge of their important duties; and that vacancies should be filled by officers in the service of the highest attainments, as well as of mature experience and practical capacity for business, who should be held directly responsible for the efficiency and good conduct of the staffs under their control."

SUPERANNUATION.

The superannuation question was another with which the commission dealt. There is an impression in the minds of many in New South Wales that pensions are a fraud and should be abolished without a moment's delay. The view held by the commissioners on the subject was one of "strong approval of the value both to the service and to the public of a scheme of superannuation," believing that its tendency is to attract to, and to retain in, the public service the best talent available, and that it affords a convenient means of dispensing without hardship with the services of officers whose usefulness has become impaired by age or infirmity," in which case they held that "the support of such a scheme should not be entirely the duty of the civil servants." In some of the colonies the experiment of compulsory insurance has been tried, but in New South Wales the civil servants are left to act as they please, and it is said that the insurance societies have no stronger supporters than they. In fact, it was entirely owing to the adverse vote of the civil service members of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, so I am informed, that Mr. James Robertson,

one of the commissioners, lost the auditorship for the current year, and had it not been for his popularity in the other colonies a similar fate would probably have befallen Mr. Littlejohn, the president of the commission, who was a candidate for a seat on the board. The opinion of the commission on the superannuation question was looked forward to with some interest, as one of the commissioners was a well-known expert on the subject. The view held by the commission was that the retiring allowances were too large, and should be very much smaller than those provided by the existing act; that Parliament should be asked to assist the fund; that no future contributor should be admitted above the age of twenty-five, except at an increased rate of contribution corresponding with his increased age; that gratuities should be limited to cases of illness or accident; that the contribution made to the fund should be returned in case of an officer dying or retiring from the service, or being dismissed, except for misconduct, and that retirement before the age of sixty-five should not be insisted upon.

So much for the main lessons to be gathered from the commissioners' report. It now remains to be seen whether Mr. Reid will prove strong enough to carry the recommendations of the commissioners into effect, and above all, whether he will be able to give effect to his intention of appointing "a board of free and independent commissioners, responsible not to Ministers but to the Governor-in-Council," with the mandate to set about the reorganization of the service on the lines of commerce and of common sense.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

A STATEMENT BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE.

THE present difficulty about the Manitoba school law is one which illustrates the complications arising under a federal system, where there is not an absolute division between federal and state, or provincial jurisdiction. Manitoba became a province of Canada in 1870. The constitution then framed gave to the Provincial Legislature power to deal with the subject of education with certain limitations. Legislation prejudicially affecting the rights enjoyed by any class at the union was prohibited. Legislation or administration affecting any rights acquired by a minority, Protestant or Catholic, after the union, gave such minority a right of appeal to the Governor-General in Council; in other words, to the Dominion Government. On appeal to the Dominion Government that body might deal with the rights affected, but not with the general subject of education except in so far as might be necessary to enable it to deal effectively with such

rights. Should the provincial authority refuse to carry out the decision of the Dominion Government on appeal, then the Canadian Parliament has power to legislate to give effect to the decision, in so far as it is a legal and constitutional decision.

Before 1890 there was a dual system of schools, Protestant and Catholic. Protestant schools were, in effect, public schools, and not subject to sectarian management. Catholic schools were, in effect, Church schools and under Roman Catholic clerical control. Both were supported by rates and public grants. In the year 1890 the Legislature abolished the dual system and established a uniform system of non-sectarian public schools. The business executive was vested in the Provincial Government; the technical educational executive in a board consisting of gentlemen of special qualifications. Religious exercises are prescribed by the board. The exercises are colorless in respect of doctrine as far as possible;

they are held at the close of school and at the option of the trustees. There is a strict conscience clause, which is enforced whenever required.

The Roman Catholic people attacked the law of 1890 on the ground that it infringed rights enjoyed prior to the union. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council negatived this contention and held the law constitutional. The Roman Catholic people then took an appeal to the Governor-General in Council. There being doubts as to the competency of that tribunal to hear the appeal, the Dominion Government exercised its power of submitting questions to the court and asked for a decision as to its powers. The Judicial Committee decided that the appeal would lie.

(The Dominion Government then heard counsel, allowed the appeal, and made an order directing the restoration of the rights of the Roman Catholics as they existed previous to 1890.) The provincial authority, as it might lawfully do, declined to carry out the order. Thereupon the question arises whether, as a matter of policy, the Federal Parliament will legislate to carry the order into effect, in whole or in part. A few days ago the leader of the government party in the House of Commons stated, in effect, that parliament would be called again in January, 1896, and that in the meantime the government of Manitoba would be asked to remedy the grievances of the Roman Catholic minority, and if such requests were not acceded to the Dominion Government would bring in legislation in January to provide a remedy. Parliament has been prorogued and the request has been sent to the government of Manitoba. The reply to such request has not yet been made.

Different advocates of remedial legislation have, in effect, urged the following arguments:

That there was an understanding at the union that the Catholics should have separate schools.

That in its last decision the Judicial Committee affirmed the moral right of the Catholics to separate schools.

That the establishment and continuance of the separate school system for nineteen years gives a moral vested right that it should be maintained.

That separate schools are, on principle, the best way of satisfying the educational requirements of a mixed community of Roman Catholics and Protestants.

That it is unjust to compel Roman Catholics to contribute to the maintenance of public schools, to which their church forbids them to send their children, and of which, therefore, they cannot conscientiously avail themselves.

That the question has been fought out in other provinces and finally settled on the basis of separate schools, and that the same principle of compromise should now be followed in the case of Manitoba.

That, politically speaking, the Catholics may as well be granted separate schools now, because, being two-fifths of the population of Canada, they will, in time, force the hands of the authorities and accomplish their wishes.

To these arguments the opponents of remedial legislation reply:

That it has been proved that neither the negotiations for union, nor the constitution, stipulated for separate Catholic schools in Manitoba.

That the function of the Judicial Committee was to declare the powers of parliament and not its policy.

That the establishment and continuance for nineteen years of a system of schools inefficient in operation and wrong in principle gives no vested right to its perpetuation.

That the educational requirements of a mixed community, especially when, as in Manitoba, the people are poor in circumstances and scattered in location, can best be satisfied by a uniform system.

That neither Catholic nor any other sect can be permitted to refuse contribution to the support of an institution deemed for the best interests of the public by the majority, on the alleged ground of conscience. The admission of such a principle would render all legislation impossible.

It is further alleged that the Catholic people of Manitoba themselves are not deeply concerned about the matter, and would readily adopt the public school system if they were not led or coerced by their clergy into adopting an opposite course.

That the adoption of the separate school principle in Ontario and Quebec, wholly on account of political exigencies, forms no ground for the adoption of an unsound principle in Manitoba.

That the establishment of separate schools in Manitoba out of fear of possible political consequences in the future will be a virtual admission of the power of a minority to dictate legislation in their own interests, contrary to the true merits of the case and contrary to the clear convictions of the majority.

The question is purely one of policy. The courts will decide in every case whether the Dominion and provincial authorities in any past or future action are within their respective jurisdictions. There should not be the disposition in either case to act illegally or arbitrarily. If the fears which have been expressed of a disturbance of the peace of the Dominion are justified by events, it will be on account of reckless or arbitrary action by some one in authority. In view of the thorough training of Canadian public men in the methods of constitutional government and their pride in the observance of law, there should be no ground whatever to apprehend any such contingency.

CLIFFORD SIFTON.

WINNIPEG, August 17, 1895.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

A NEW PROGRAMME OF MISSIONS.

THE Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, editor of the *Missionary Review of the World*, takes as the text for the opening article in the September number of that periodical the suggestion offered as a solution of the missionary problem by Mr. Luther B. Wishard in his book, "A New Programme of Missions," recently published.

FAILURE OF THE "STATISTICAL" SOLUTION.

The old "statistical" solution of the missionary problem has been tried and found wanting. Says Dr. Pierson: "No doubt the combined churches of Protestant Christendom could, from 40,000,000 communicants, supply 500,000 missionaries, or one for every 2,000 of the unevangelized, and could furnish sinews of war in the shape of \$600,000,000 a year for the support of this army of missionaries. But in view of the fact that, with all the tremendous facts of human need before the Church of Christ, and all the inspiring history of missionary labor and triumph to incite to zeal and sacrifice, we have as yet less than ten thousand foreign missionaries, and less than \$14,000,000 a year to apply to the whole work, and even now are hampered by immense debts which threaten the whole work with collapse; we are compelled to abandon the hope of bringing up the Church to the point of supplying fifty times the present working force and forty-three times the present money basis for the work." Dr. Pierson therefore welcomes a solution from one who has for years been closely associated with the practical workings of international missions, and is qualified to speak with authority on the subject.

CONVERT THE COLLEGES OF FOREIGN MISSION LANDS.

Mr. Wishard's proposition, as he himself states it in his book, is: "Convert the colleges of foreign mission lands into strongholds and distributing centres of Christianity; make them academies of the Church militant, to train leaders for the present crusade of evangelization." Commenting upon this proposition, Dr. Pierson says: "This solution is not a new one, for it has already had practical trial both at home and abroad, as the Oxford Holy Club, the Haystack meeting at Williams College, the Yale revival under President Dwight, and the intercollegiate Y. M. C. A. have proven. But the scale on which Mr. Wishard proposes to have this method put into operation is new.

"It is now nearly twenty years ago that, on the Day of Prayer for Colleges in 1876, a rain of spiritual refreshing came down on Princeton College, which became the source of a new river of spiritual energy, which was parted into two streams; one was thorough organization of the Christian element

in the colleges, and the other was co-operation among the colleges. Hence the so-called inter collegiate association work, whose sublime aim is to bring out every student fully upon the Lord's side, and then organize a vast student army for work in extending the kingdom. The three methods relied on for reaching these results are Bible study, joint prayer, and personal work for the unsaved.

"One inevitable outcome of this movement has been that students have been confronted with the question of missions. It is impossible to study God's word, draw near to Him in prayer, and come into close touch with needy souls, without having a passion for world-wide missions awakened. And hence the inter-collegiate work almost unconsciously took on a missionary department.

STUDENT VOLUNTEERS.

"Careful research reveals already results at once surprising and stimulating. Not only is it found that the Bible has never before been so diligently studied, but over 25,000 students have been turned unto the Lord since 1876, and fully three times that number have been enrolled in the association. Thirty-two hundred have been led into the ministry; and within nine years, since 1886, when the Student Volunteer Movement began at Mt. Hermon, Mass., over 700 have gone forth to mission lands.

"These student volunteers have adopted as their motto the cry of the new crusade which the writer of this article was strongly led to suggest: '*The evangelization of the world in this generation.*' Five hundred institutions, with over 30,000 students, are already embraced in the intercollegiate system, which now reaches out like a banyan tree, and bends down to take root in new soil. Ten years since it reached the University of Berlin, and has started a new Reformation in Germany.

"Six years ago God gave signs that so-called heathen nations were to take part in the new crusade. In the summer of 1889 the students, meeting at Northfield, Mass., were startled by a cablegram from the Sunrise Kingdom, in which the Christian students of Japan conveyed this sublime message: '*MAKE JESUS KING.*' Great enthusiasm was kindled, and that message finding its way to Sweden, where it constrained Scandinavian disciples to call a conference of students in 1890, representing Norway, Sweden and Denmark, became another war cry of the new crusade.

"The students of Great Britain and Ireland have likewise united the university forces of their Western island empire, and the missionary volunteers already number hundreds there also, of whom 90 per cent. are in the foreign field.

"The awakening among Christian converts in the

Orient, as in Japan, naturally suggests a new plan for missions. To students in mission lands the work is one of home evangelization. Why not, then, organize in the colleges of lands, yet to us foreign missionary fields, a student volunteer movement for home missions! And so, while in the Occident we are raising a foreign contingent, rely on converted young men in the Orient to supply a home contingent, and together push the work of a world's redemption."

WORK ALREADY DONE BY CONVERTS.

But has any actual work done by such converted young men in heathen lands justified the hope that they will undertake such home evangelization? This question Dr. Pierson answers as follows: "Mr. Wishard has collated a few very convincing illustrations. For example, the *Sapporo Band*. When President Clark, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, taught for one year, and through an interpreter, a class for Bible study in the island of Hokkaido, thirty-two students openly confessed Christ and formed a society of 'believers in Jesus.' Six years since one-fourth of the students in the Hokkaido Agricultural College were professed disciples, and the city of Sapporo was permeated by their Christian influence. It was a letter from this body of students to their fellow students in the Massachusetts college, upon whose model the Japanese was formed, which first prompted the embracing of students in mission lands in the new movement or crusade started in America.

"The *Kumamoto Band*, in the Southern part of the Island Empire, furnishes another illustration of God's leading in the same direction. In 1871 an American teacher was put in charge of an institution which Dr. Davis, in his 'Life of Neesima,' states was founded and supported by professed opponents of Christianity. When the new instructor was hired on a five years contract it was not known that he was a Christian believer, and at first he had to proceed cautiously. But eventually the students, in order to be furnished with weapons against Christianity, consented to study the Bible, as did Gilbert West and Lord Lytton, for a like purpose, and with similar results. The opposition of unbelief and disbelief was slowly but surely broken down; and it was found by a few of the young men that they and others with them were secretly cherishing belief in Christ, until the avowed believers reached the number of forty! Their avowal brought a baptism of fire. But they endured it. In January, 1876, while the new revival in Princeton was starting the fire in America, they, on Flowery Hill, covenanted with each other and Jesus to be as a city set on a hill, which cannot be hid. Persecution ensued, and the school was disbanded; but thirty of these converts entered Joseph Neesima's school at Kyoto, and half of them completed in the *Doshisha* their theological course, and to-day the record of their character and work is written large over the Christianity of Japan.

"The *Doshisha* revival is a still further illustration of the possibilities of student work in the East. Some twelve years since a skeptical spirit prevailed in this college of the *Single Aim*, as to the personality and deity of the Holy Spirit, and there was a demand among the students for some adequate proof of His claims to being more than a vague Divine influence or effluence. Of course, such doubts do not go alone; the inspiration of the Word of God and the vitality of spiritual life were alike in peril.

"Now, our Lord teaches us in that significant word of His in the Gospel of John (3:8) that the Spirit breathes where He will, and, like the wind, can be known only by the sound of his going. Being invisible, He can be traced only by His effects."

Tungchow College, China, and Pasmalai College, Madura, South India, are other illustrations of the plan for the evangelization of Oriental lands by converted and educated young men. The former institution, presided over for a quarter century by Dr. Mateer, has sent out over fifty graduates, not one unconverted; and the latter have, during a half century, given over 500 Christian workers to the field.

Mr. Wishard in his book tells us that Christianity is now firmly intrenched in nearly all Christian colleges in Japan, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Persia, Turkey, Egypt, as well as some of those in India. Outside of India the majority of such students are Christian communicants. He further states that Christianity has made some progress in Government institutions not openly under distinctive Christian control. For instance, in 1889 one-fourteenth of the three thousand students in the seven leading Government colleges of Japan were Christians.

Does this movement give promise of permanence, or is it an evanescent awakening of enthusiasm? "Only time," says Dr. Pierson, "can certainly answer this question. But meanwhile signs of permanence must be acknowledged. For instance, the aggressive spirit of evangelism pervading these Oriental student bands, as alike exemplified in Japan, China, among Armenians and Tamils. Witness also the persistency and energy of the Japanese and Chinese; the intensity of conviction, which leads to such tenacious holding fast the faith in the face of ostracism, caste prejudice and open persecution."

The Church in Japan.

The Reverend George William Knox, D.D., contributes to the *Missionary Review of the World* a short article on "The Year 1895 in Japan," in which he says that the church in that country has never had fairer prospects.

"It has had official recognition, and that counts for much. It is representative of that spirit of Christ which all the nation has honored in the work of the Society of the Red Cross. Confucianism in its stronghold has been shown unable to make citizens patriotic or officials honest. The influence of Christendom has been proved more effective in practical humanitarianism in a generation than was the influence of Budd-

hism in a millenium. The hostility excited by the old treaties against foreigners has been removed by the revision. Missionaries can reside and travel without restrictions. The Church responds to its new conditions and undertakes with zeal work at home and abroad.

"As the Church thus finds its opportunity, so does it find its difficulties increased. With Japan unevangelized, it must begin work abroad; as it comes on to self-support a minority deny the essential faith; with its increased self-consciousness and strength, it finds the greater difficulty in co-operating with foreign missionaries, and the foreign missionaries may well question whether their increased facilities are not too late for the most efficient service.

"Our prayer is that the Church may accomplish the work whereunto it is called. Our sympathies are all with it. Its triumph will be the vindication of foreign missions. Its success will mean hope and salvation to the lands beyond."

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

IN the *Forum* Clarence King reviews the history of Cuba from the time Diego Velasquez landed on its shores in 1511 with an expedition of 300 men, down to the landing of Campos with his army during the present year. This history as set forth by Mr. King, has been wholly one of oppression for the benefit of Spain. His article is an appeal for the recognition of the Cuban patriots as belligerents in the present struggle with the Spaniards.

THE ODDS AGAINST CUBA.

The material advantages of war are against the Cubans. All the harbors of the island and the roads within the theatre of war are held by Spain. She can, therefore, pour in the whole resources of the nation, men, supplies or munitions, without a moment's interruption or a shadow of danger. These resources are a peninsular population of 17,000,000 to draw from, and a standing army, which on a peace basis carries over 100,000, and reaches in nominal war resource something more than 1,000,000. The financial advantage is also wholly with Spain.

Cuba on the other hand has a population of about 16,000,000, of which more than half are in the garrison cities, and regions so overawed by the power of Spain that they cannot successfully rise. All told, the available fighting force is probably not more than 100,000. Impoverished by centuries of financial oppression, the Cuban patriots are poor. Their slender resources are the sum of innumerable small contributions. But though few in number and empty of purse they are undaunted. They are the same men who with the same slender resources for ten years held the arms and pride of Spain at bay, and then capitulated to promises, which were made only to be broken. "Of Spain the insurgents have no fear; but if the United States rigorously prevents the shipment of arms

and munitions from our shore we can discourage, we can delay the triumph of patriotism, but in the end we cannot prevent it. In this war, or the next, or the next, Cuba will be free. Although these men are our near neighbors, although we are to them the chosen people who have won independence and grown great in freedom, yet they have never made the slightest appeal to us for active aid in their struggle. They expect no good Samaritan offices. They look for no gallant American Lafayette to draw sword for them and share the penury and hardships of their camps. They ask nothing. But I happen to know that they are at a loss to comprehend how a great people to whom Heaven has granted the victorious liberty for which they are fighting and dying, should let months pass in cold, half silence, without one ringing 'God speed!' to cheer them on into battle.

THE REAL CUBAN QUESTION.

"It is doubtless explicable enough that a people whose own business is so essentially materialistic as ours, and who mind it so absorbedly, should remain carelessly ignorant of the real Cuban question and the moral attitude of the island people; but is it fair, is it generous, is it worthy of the real blood of freedom that still flows from the big American heart? Already a change is coming, and isolated expressions of genuine sympathy are becoming frequent. The time will come, and that not long hence, when the voice of America will ring out clear and true.

"The Cuban war hangs before us an issue which we cannot evade. Either we must stand as the friend of Spain, and, by our thorough prevention of the shipment of war supplies to the insurgents, aid and countenance the Spanish efforts to conquer Cuba into continued sorrow, or we must befriend Cuba in her heroic battle to throw off a mediæval yoke. Let us not deceive ourselves! Spain alone cannot conquer Cuba; she proved that in ten years of miserable failure. If we prevent the sending of munitions to Cuba, and continue to allow Spain to buy ships and arms and ammunition here, it is we who will conquer Cuba, not Spain. It is we who will crush liberty!

RECOGNITION OF CUBA'S BELLIGERENCY NECESSARY.

"To secure victory for Cuba it is necessary for us, in my opinion, to take but a single step; that is to recognize her belligerency; she will do all the rest. That step the government will doubtless hesitate to take at the present state of the struggle, because as yet the insurgents have neither instituted a government nor established a capitol. In the last insurrection they did both, besides maintaining a state of war for ten years. That a state of war exists today is virtually admitted by the proclamation of Governor-General Campos, who in addition to the army under his command, consisting of about 60,000 regulars and 40,000 militia, calls for heavy reinforcements, and the Spanish war office has been obliged to order out the first class of reserves. Moreover, a

commander-in-chief routed in battle and fleeing, his 'rear-guard fighting bravely all the way into Bayamo,' to use his own words, connotes nothing less than war.

"When the Cuban government is set up, as it soon will be, we shall have equally as good international authority and precedent to recognize a state of war in the island as Spain did for our own Confederate insurgents forty days after the shot on Fort Sumter. We can return to her in the interests of liberty, the compliment she then paid us in behalf of slavery. The justice will be poetic. With all possible decorum, with a politeness above criticism, with a firmness wholly irresistible, we should assist Spain out of Cuba and out of the hemisphere as effectually as Lincoln and Seward did the French invaders of Mexico in the 'sixties. Moreover, according to American precedent, neither a state of hostilities nor the setting up of a civil or military organization is positively necessary to entitle a people to belligerent rights; for before either of these conditions were established in 1838, we went so far as to issue a proclamation for 'prevention of unlawful interference in the civil war in Canada.'

"Our record toward Spain is clear. We heartily approved when George Canning invoked the Holy Alliance to prevent her from recovering her American provinces, and in 1825 we refused to guarantee her perpetual possession of Cuba in exchange for commercial concessions to ourselves. Our obligations to her are measured by an easily terminable treaty, which, however, while in force, in no way prevents us from recognizing Cuba's belligerency. Is it difficult for us to decide between free Cuba and tyrant Spain? Why not fling overboard Spain and give Cuba the aid which she needs, and which our treaty with Spain cannot prevent? Which cause is morally right?—which is manly?—which is American?"

From the Spanish Point of View.

The Cuban situation from another point of view is presented by Senor Don Segundo Alvarez, ex-Mayor of Havana, in the *North American Review*. He declares that the insurrectionary movement makes no progress and that as soon as the rainy season is over the government will increase its efforts to bring it to a speedy termination; that the country at large is fully resolved to withhold support from a movement which must lead to ruin; and that whatever strength the movement has shown has been derived more than anything else from external aid, assisted by the involved financial situation of the country at present. But for these causes, says Senor Alvarez, the movement would have ended almost as soon as it begun. He admits that independence would be very grateful to the majority of the native born Cubans, but this, he declares, experience in the previous outbreak proved to be futile. Annexation in his opinion is absolutely impossible. The greater majority of the Cubans do not wish it, because they realize that should it be put into effect their individuality would disappear in a short

time. The most thoughtful men of the island see no other solution than to continue belonging to Spain to live tranquilly under the national flag, and to endeavor to bring about all the reforms which may be necessary for the well-being of the country.

REGISTERING THE NEGRO IN RECONSTRUCTION DAYS.

THE *United Service* reprints from old series Captain Chester's "Recollections of Reconstruction," which, setting forth the difficulties attendant upon the registration of the newly enfranchised negro, and, by inference, his unfitness at that time to exercise intelligently the rights and privileges that had been accorded him, has an element of timeliness in view of the movement on foot in South Carolina to disqualify the negro from ever holding office in that State.

DIFFICULTIES AND METHODS PURSUED.

The following paragraphs give a fair idea of the difficulties encountered and methods pursued in registering the negroes in reconstruction days:

"Imagine a registration board in session. Crowds of negroes,—men, women and children,—a few mules, and any quantity of cur dogs surround the place. Registration is going on through an open window inside of which the members of the board are seated. The recorder, at a table provided with writing materials, is biting the butt end of his pen, and has an impatient look. The other two members are seated near the window, one on each side, prepared to do the questioning. The prospective voters have been gotten in line, and are instructed to keep their places and wait their turns. The women are interested, and, as it turns out, useful spectators. They arrange themselves in a dense mass as a background to the picture.

"Everything being ready, the first man is called up, and a bullet headed negro presents himself at the window. Nothing of him is visible to the board but his head. The chairman constitutes himself examiner, and, assuming what he considers a legal air, asks the applicant his name. 'George Washington,' the darky replies, in some trepidation, as he plucks nervously at an old felt hat which he holds in his hand, and listens to his own heart-beats, plainly audible in the death-like stillness of the crowd. 'And what is your age?' continues the chairman, in a persuasive tone, as he glances at the recorder, who has now put his pen to its legitimate use. 'Don't know, boss,' says the elector expectant; 'spect I's forty.' This is manifestly an untruth, for the head has a decidedly youthful appearance. The chairman deems it his duty to cross-examine. 'How do you know you are forty? When were you born?' These are stumpers. The applicant becomes confused and exhibits some inclination to bolt, but, being hemmed in by the crowd, finds that impossible. He therefore takes refuge in silence. Nothing will induce him to venture any further opinion as to his age. The chairman becomes em-

barrassed, and the recorder resumes operations on the wrong end of his pen. Silence reigns for about a minute. Then a rather corpulent negress on the outskirts of the crowd, with her head done up in a yellow bandana, testifies as follows: 'I knows dat nigger eber since he was a pickaninny. He was borned on Mar's Pope's plantation de y'ar de sorrel colt bruk his leg.' This important piece of information was considered by the crowd conclusive as to age, but the chairman still seemed unsatisfied. This looked like obstinacy, and murmurs were heard. At last the chairman, driven to desperation, and determined not to have a failure in the first case, turned to the recorder and said, 'Put him down forty, Mr. Simons; put him down forty.' The recorder's pen having again done its legitimate duty, the recorder reads in a rather loud voice, 'George Washington, aged forty,' by way of information that to that extent the applicant has been registered. The chairman, then, anxious to get rid of George, puts the question as to residence very suggestively: 'Residence, Pope's plantation?' To which George gives his assent, and is hustled from the window just as the old auntie who settled the question of his age is beginning to take him to task for lying.

"The first registered voter no sooner left the window, than another, his exact counterpart, took his place. He also claimed George Washington as his name. His age, however, was only twenty-five. This was an improvement, and manifestly fifteen years nearer the truth than number one. The chairman was pleased. It might be possible to get down to hard facts in course of time. He was on the point of complimenting number two on his modest estimate, but gave up the idea. The possibility of inducing further reference to the era of the accident to the sorrel colt stopped his mouth. George Washington number two was got on record, his place of residence being kindly suggested to him by the chairman.

"The board now began to brighten up. The business was fairly started. The chairman was particularly happy, and disposed to get facetious about the two G. W.'s. When the third bullet head presented itself at the window he straightened himself up in his chair, and, looking the applicant straight in the eye, said, in a tone of some severity, 'Perhaps you claim to be called George Washington, too?' The darkey promptly answered, 'Yes sah,' and the chairman wilted. His brain was fairly in a whirl. Perhaps they were all George Washingtons. The routine questions were asked mechanically and several voters registered before the chairman recovered complete consciousness. At last an old gray-headed darky gave the name of Julius Caesar, and the chairman was himself again. The next, however, created more trouble. His name was Hannibal. He had no other name. He had never heard his father's name mentioned. His mother's name was Dinah. She had no other name. His old master's name was Johnson. Here a bright idea occurred to the chairman.

The darkey's name should be Hannibal Johnson. He was so registered and so informed. Then the list was revised. George Washington number one became G. W. Pope; number two, G. W. Smith; number three, G. W. Calhoun, and so on. The same principle was followed throughout. It was a capital idea, and made the registration lists look respectable, whatever the voters did. I have no means of knowing if the names thus given adhered to the individuals, but I presume they did. I noticed that all the Julius Cæsars, Hannibals and Pompey's were old men, and that the George Washingtons were young. A horrible suspicion has haunted me ever since that the younger negroes never gave their right names. They had heard, perhaps, that George Washington was the father of the country of which they were to become adopted sons, and they may have thought it the right thing to mention the old gentleman's name on the occasion."

CAN WHITE MEN COLONIZE THE TROPICS?

MR. FREDERICK BOYLE writes in the *New Review* for September an interesting paper, in which he maintains, contrary to the almost universal opinion, that white men can colonize and cultivate tropical countries. Indeed, he expresses a strong opinion that it is precisely by peopling the tropics with white races that we are going to bring about the millennium. He admits that such colonies as those established in Ceylon and other hot countries where white men go out to employ colored labor have no future before them. He says: "It is not such a colony that I propose, but one of the earlier pattern, in which men settle to make a home by the labor of their hands—each in his plot of soil which he cultivates."

Mr. Boyle quotes a remarkable passage from Mr. Bates' book, "The Naturalist on the Amazon," to the following effect: "I hold to the opinion that, though humanity can reach an advanced degree of culture only by battling with the inclemencies of nature in high latitudes, it is under the equator alone that the race of the future will attain to complete fruition of man's beautiful heritage, the earth."

MAN ATTAINS HIGHEST DEVELOPMENT IN THE TROPICS.

But Mr. Boyle is not satisfied with Mr. Bates' declaration; he goes one step further than Mr. Bates and says: "In brief, it is my conviction that man the animal, like all other living things, attains his highest development in the tropics. And I am well assured that Mr. Bates is exact in foretelling that the perfected race of the future will appear in those latitudes."

Speaking of his proposed colony and its site he says: "Shortly it would be—at the beginning—a wooded upland, sparsely peopled, of which the inhabitants could be bought out mostly; they might return when things were settled. There are hun-

dreds of such districts. I would have the settlement compact above all. Strict power of discipline should be granted to the authorities—it is well to repeat 'at the beginning'—strict as were possessed by the founders of New England, Cape Colony, and all other emigrations which have been conducted reasonably, and so have flourished in a wholesome way. These authorities would have no more right to meddle in private affairs than has a magistrate at home. But they would be empowered to deal with any public act, conduct, or behavior detrimental to the well-being of the community at large. Idleness, for example, would be a misdemeanor, because, if unchecked, it must lead to vagrancy, and this to trouble with the natives. The incorrigible would be expelled."

A SECRET OF HEALTH AND SPIRITS.

He asks the question: "Can white men labor in the tropics regularly, day by day, hard enough to gain their livelihood? To a question like that one best replies by citing examples. But in this age of the world they are not easily produced, owing to circumstances. Individual cases abound, but they will not do."

He calls attention to the success with which white men have worked and work to this day in Costa Rica, the history of which he hopes is a foreshadowing of that of his own tropical colony: "For it is to be observed that these Costa Ricans tend their own plot of banana and cacao in the damp heat of the *Tierra caliente*. But they are working for their own interest, not for wages. So are those individual Europeans scattered up and down in Tropical America. And it is my impression that a great secret lies here. A man will keep his health and spirits where he is tilling his own land under conditions which would prostrate him if he were toiling for another. The belief that white men degenerate in the tropics is founded especially on the case of the Portuguese. It will not bear scrutiny."

For this obvious reason, among others, that the Portuguese have deteriorated in their own country quite as much as abroad. Mr. Boyle maintains that the finest races in the world live in the hottest countries.

No, Says Mr. Silva White.

Mr. Silva White, in an article in the *Nineteenth Century*, discusses the papers read at the recent Geographical Congress as to the possibility of colonizing tropical Africa. His verdict is adverse: "In tropical Africa, however, there can be no talk of Europeans displacing the negro: because colonization by the white races is impossible, and the feeble forms of administration to be set up in the future must depend largely on the co-operation of the negro. Nature has, in short, marked off tropical Africa as the abiding home of the negro and indigenous tribes. The bulk of the continent is still untouched, though not untainted, by Western civilization. I cannot, therefore, believe that tropical Africa will ever be brought within the pale of Western progress."

GLAVE, THE AFRICAN EXPLORER.

IN the October *Century* Mr. Robert Howard Russell has a short sketch of the career of Edward J. Glave, the daring young Englishman who recently died of fever after traversing the Dark Continent from the East to the West. He was fathered in this project by the *Century Magazine*, the editor of which appends to the article an appreciative note and gives the glad news that the dauntless young explorer brought such photographs and records out of the heart of Africa as made his last journey well worth the while.

"His purpose was to proceed from Zanzibar to the strongholds of the Arab raiders far in the interior of the Dark Continent, and there to obtain such exact information as to the strength, system and source of supplies of the African slave dealers as would enable the civilized powers now interested in Africa to proceed intelligently toward the eventual suppression of the horrors of the cruel traffic in human lives carried on by Arab man hunters. Entirely alone save for a dozen native carriers, he was to make his way past the great lakes and deadly swamps to the head waters of the Congo, and thence across the continent to the West coast, relying almost entirely upon his skill with the rifle to provide food for himself and his followers; for it was only by going in this way, in the guise of a hunter, that he hoped to obtain the information he wished. The Arabs would not be likely to molest a single hunter, whereas they might attack and destroy a small armed force coming among them, or flee from a superior force, in either case defeating the ends of the expedition."

Glave had been a counting house clerk in London, but became imbued with a love of travel, and by persistent work obtained a place under Stanley. The latter became much impressed with Glave's ardor and success.

"Toward the end of August when all the preparations were completed and Stanley was leaving for his long and perilous voyage on the upper waters of the Congo, Glave was summoned to the presence of the great explorer, and was told he was to be given the command of one of the new stations. 'I will give you the choice of two,' said Stanley. 'One has been occupied by a European officer; comfortable houses have already been built; there is a fine flock of goats, plenty of fowls, and well stocked gardens; and the natives of the surrounding villages are good natured and peaceful. Now, the other station is entirely different. No white man has ever lived there; in fact, the place I wish to occupy is a dense forest as yet untouched by human hands. It is about three hundred miles from Stanley Pool, in the district of Lukolela. It will require a lot of hard work to make a settlement there, as you will have to commence right at the beginning. Now, Glave,' said Stanley, 'make your choice.'

" 'I prefer the latter, sir,' replied the young man, unhesitatingly."

Glave had further experience in the wilds of both Africa and America before he departed on his last journey with its humane instigation. Midway in it he wrote a letter to his American patrons descriptive of his work, from which we quote below:

A LETTER FROM THE HEART OF AFRICA.

"There is no post office at above address. I must carry this letter myself for another three hundred miles before I can dispatch it. I am just now in a very wild part of Central Africa. I am traveling up between the Luapula River and the Bangweolo Lake toward Lake Moero. Upon reaching this I shall turn to the East again, and strike the south end of Tanganyika; thence I cannot say for certain, but I hope to descend the Congo and come out on the West coast. I have covered a lot of new ground, and got together a budget of manuscript, new, and I think of some value as throwing considerable light upon the slave trade.

"I have had splendid hunting—bagging lion, zebra, eland, and all sorts of buck and antelope. I have kept fifty men supplied with fresh meat for three months, besides feeding many a hungry native. My journey has thus far been most successful, in so far that I have not had the slightest trouble with any chief or his people. I have succeeded in making friends everywhere. My men, a rag-tag-and-bob-tail lot, have behaved splendidly; but I am not out of the woods yet.

"I shall have a fine collection of photographs if I get out all right—some of considerable value. I feel confoundedly lonely at times without a white companion, and I have not spoken any English for months. My object all along has been to do a share toward the suppression of slavery, and the information I have gathered on this trip in regard to the subject will to some extent aid the cause. I should like to return to Africa, to this section of the continent, and take some active part in the suppression of slavery. I have now only four rifles besides my personal weapons; but with three hundred rifles I could rid the whole land between Lake Nyassa on the East and Lakes Moero and Bangweolo on the West of lawless slave raiders. With my present information I know where the murderous crews could be hit the hardest.

"The cattle plague has played dreadful havoc among the domestic and wild animals throughout Central Africa. A year or two ago vast herds of buffalo roamed throughout the country I have traversed, but I have not seen a single one. I have also been unfortunate in failing to see a rhinoceros, although I have seen their tracks dozens of times, some quite fresh, which I have followed, but with no success.

"Twice in the journey the grass has been covered with frost in the morning—very miserable for my poor blacks, with their bare feet and legs, and only a flowing rag around their loins; but as soon as the

sun is up the air becomes more genial. I have enjoyed remarkably good health, and I feel that I am as tough as piano wire. . . ."

AMERICAN MIGRATION TO THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

AN important and suggestive article by Mr. S. A. Thompson on the recent movement of farming population from some of our Northwestern States to Canada appears in the *New England Magazine* for October. (It will be remembered that Mr. Thompson contributed an article on "The Possibilities of the Great Northwest," to the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* for November, 1893.)

Mr. Thompson had his attention directed to the emigration question by statements in the daily press to the effect that at times within the past two years the "gates of Castle Garden have swung outward." He found, on investigation, that the emigration was in another direction.

"Viewing the matter in the light of all obtainable information, I was led irresistibly to the conclusion that the alleged emigration to Europe was either non-existent, or at least not proven. It was with surprise, therefore, which was almost a shock, that I learned on undoubted authority that American citizens by the thousand are leaving the United States for another land, going not as sojourners, but to make new homes, and taking with them for that purpose not only their families, but household goods, live stock and farm machinery by the trainload. When I found further that they were moving neither to the East, the West nor the South, but to the North; that most of them are taking up land under a homestead law that involves the exchange of a republic for a monarchy, the surrender of citizenship in the United States to take the oath of allegiance to the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, I said to myself, 'Here is indeed an emigration question, and one that is worthy of serious study.'

"Little reflection was needed to make it evident that the subject could not be satisfactorily studied at long range, so I decided to follow these American emigrants to their Canadian homes in order that I might learn from their own lips the conditions out of which they have come, and see with my own eyes the conditions into which they have gone, and thus be enabled to reach intelligent conclusions concerning the two great questions to which all others connected with the inquiry are subsidiary. These are:

"First, are the causes underlying this movement local and temporary, or widespread and permanent,—or, in other words, is emigration from the United States likely to decrease and disappear or to continue and increase in volume?

"Second, if the stream of American emigration is to be perennial, is it likely to continue to flow in

the same direction; that is to say, is there an area of unoccupied land in the Canadian Northwest sufficient to accommodate a great volume of immigration, wherein the soil, climate and other conditions are such as to provide support and promise prosperity for a large population?

"Accordingly a number of weeks were devoted to a journey through Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta and a portion of British Columbia, during which, in addition to the necessary travel by rail, many hundreds of miles were traversed by wagon in order to meet and talk with the settlers, some of whom live fifty miles or more from the nearest station. The facts and conclusions of this article are presented, therefore, as a result of this personal investigation, supplemented by correspondence and a study of the records and reports of the various departments of the Dominion Government."

EXTENT OF THE MIGRATION.

Mr. Thompson found that while there has always been a gradual interchange of population going on between Canada and the United States, the census reports showing that there is not a State or Territory in the Union without citizens of Canadian birth, nor a single electoral district from Halifax to Vancouver without residents American born, the particular movement from the United States to the Canadian Northwest as distinguished from the older portions of the Dominion began in the early '80's. Records were not kept previous to 1891, and no reliable statistics for the earlier years can be obtained. "Even in 1891 no official record was kept, but the Commissioner of Dominion lands estimates the number of American settlers during that year at four hundred, which would represent some twelve hundred souls. In 1892, no less than five hundred and thirteen homestead entries were made by settlers from the United States, representing fifteen hundred and fifty-two persons. During the same year the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company sold five hundred and forty-eight quarter sections or eighty-seven thousand six hundred and eighty acres of land to four hundred and fifty separate American purchasers coming from twelve different states. It is impossible to determine what increase of population is indicated by these latter figures, as some purchases were made by homesteaders who desired additional land, and some by persons who bought as an investment without intention of settlement."

"In southern Alberta I found a settlement containing a population of about one thousand, of whom seven hundred are Mormons, all of whom came from the United States except the children who have been born since the colony was founded in 1887."

Mr. Thompson canvassed all the settlers he met to learn their motives for removing from "the States."

"Almost every one who was interviewed had some special reason to give for his change of location. Some of these reasons grew out of personal likes and dislikes, and some, while they rest on a broader foundation, can receive but the briefest mention, if space is to be left for the discussion of two additional causes of emigration which are fundamental. Some told of rain and floods in Western Washington and Oregon; some of the low price of wheat in central Washington and North Dakota, regions which they considered not adapted to mixed farming; some had raised fine crops of fruit, only to see it rot in the fields because the great railroad strike made it impossible to reach a market; some from the Dakotas complained of blizzards; some from Kansas and Nebraska of cyclones and ceaseless winds; some of wet lands on the Minnesota side of Red River; some of extortionate railroad rates and the growth of trusts and monopolies. One man even thought that the railroads and money power have the people so firmly in their grasp that there will never be a change until there is a revolution."

CAUSES AND REMEDIES.

The two great causes of emigration, however, Mr. Thompson finds in the exhaustion of land rights—pre-emption and timber culture—and the practical exhaustion of all the public lands available for individual settlement and cultivation by ordinary methods—without irrigation.

"Two lessons seem to be too plain to need a word of argument. We must turn back the ever-rising tide of immigration and hasten the reclamation of our arid lands. Meanwhile it is a cause for gratitude rather than of regret, that so large an area of fertile lands lies vacant at our doors. To view the matter from no higher standpoint, the unoccupied lands of the Canadian Northwest will act as a safety valve which will prevent the pressure of population from reaching the danger point while we are adjusting ourselves to new conditions.

"For Canada the hour of destiny has struck. She has the physical basis for an empire; and the stream of immigration which has now begun will swell into a mighty movement of population like that by which our central West was occupied, until her fertile lands shall be the home of millions of prosperous people. Thus far American immigrants are largely in excess of those from other lands outside of the British Empire, and American thought will have a mighty influence in molding the character of the coming commonwealths of the Canadian Northwest. The English speaking immigrants outnumber many fold all those of other tongues; and thus it is made sure that both the Great Republic and the nascent nation of the North will be loyal to the ideals of constitutional liberty and, standing side by side, will work together to advance that Anglo-Saxon civilization which seems destined to dominate the world."

THE FETE DAY OF THE ENGLISH SPEAKING WORLD.

ADVOCATES of the reunion of the English speaking world perceive that their dream might be better realized if some day were set apart which could be kept as the common festival day of the whole race. The Queen's birthday does very well in the British Empire, although it has the disadvantage of being a movable feast, which varies with each change of sovereign. It would, however, be impossible to expect the whole of the English speaking world to accept as the fête day of the race the birthday of the sovereign who happened at the time being to be reigning over a fragment of that race. The day on which the Magna Charta was signed, which goes back far beyond the time when our race split up into its two great sections, has the disadvantage of being popularly unknown and absolutely uncommemorated. There remains still another suggestion. It is that the British section of the English speaking world should, as a great act of international fraternity, and also as a tribute to the memory of patriots whose allegiance to liberty and truth compelled them to revolt against the mother country more than one hundred years ago, adopt as the common festival day of the whole English speaking race the Fourth of July. The Fourth of July is as near midsummer day as could be desired; it is admirably suited for holiday-making and for the enjoyment of out-door life. It has no associations, whatever, which jar upon any of the British colonists or upon the great majority of the English at home.

AN ENGLISH FOURTH OF JULY.

A beginning has already been made in this direction, to which reference is made in an article which Mr. W. T. Stead contributes to the current number of the *Contemporary Review*, entitled "Jingoism in America." After dealing with the various causes of dispute supposed to exist among the English and American peoples, Mr. Stead concludes as follows: "The happy idea occurred to the Warden of Browning Hall, Walworth, to invite representatives of all the English speaking communities to celebrate the Fourth of July in a place associated with the early days of one of the greatest of modern British poets. The idea was so happy and so entirely in accord with the best sentiments of these latter days, that I venture to believe that the Pan-Anglican celebration of the Fourth of July will become one of the established festivals of the English speaking race.

LETTER FROM THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

"The American Ambassador, Mr. Bayard, who was invited to attend, but who was unavoidably detained at the regular American Fourth of July celebration, wrote the following letter:

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, June 11, 1895.

SIR.—I have to thank you for your invitation to attend a meeting in the Robert Browning Hall on the evening of

July 4, to be held in testimony and promotion of the fraternal sentiment that you deem so desirable among all members of the English speaking race and especially between the United States and the United Kingdom.

I heartily concur in your desire to strengthen such ties, which would indeed be incomplete and defective unless the working classes, who constitute so vast a majority in both countries, should be efficiently enlisted in their support and maintenance.

The literature of the English language is one of the strongest ties between my countrymen and the people of these kingdoms, and Robert Browning is one of the great poets and leading interpreters of the human thoughts and feelings common to us all.

Were it possible, I should with pleasure have accepted your invitation, and been present to take part in your proceedings on the evening you have indicated; but I have already made such engagements with my fellow-countrymen in London to commemorate the natal day of our national independence as to preclude me from being with you on the occasion.

Regretting my compulsory absence, and with thanks for the courtesy of your invitation, I am, Sir, with entire respect and sympathy for those whom you and your associates represent, your very obedient servant,

T. F. BAYARD.

"On the platform were representative men and women from the United States of America, the not yet United States of Australasia, the Dominion of Canada, and other communities of the English speaking race. The proceedings were harmonious and enthusiastic throughout.

THE RED-LETTER DAY OF THE RACE.

"The chairman insisted strongly upon the importance of recognizing the Fourth of July as a red-letter day for the whole English speaking world, certainly not less in the old country than in the great Republic of the West. There is a great need among the ocean severed members of the Anglo-Saxon race for a festival which would be to them what the Fourth of July is for the citizens of the United States. There is no other date than the Fourth of July which would serve so well for that purpose. The adoption of such a date by Great Britain would indicate better than anything else the entire extinction of the old feud, the burying of the hatchet, and the generous and enthusiastic recognition of the independence which was so violently asserted on the Fourth of July when the famous declaration was signed which brought the United States into being. There is not a British colony or a British county in which the Fourth of July is not as frankly recognized as in any state in the American Union as one of the red-letter days of the world's freedom, and as marking a great era of the world's progress. What, then, could be more appropriate, of better omen, and more likely to serve as an exorcism of the Jingo fiend on both sides of the Atlantic than the adoption of the Fourth of July as the day on which all members of the English speaking race made their substantial unity recall the glories of their common history and emphasized the responsibilities of their incalculable future?"

A Suggested Reunion Day

The same subject has been exercising the mind of Mr. J. Astley Cooper, who has a paper in the *Nineteenth Century* upon the Americans and the Pan-Britannic movement. His article is really a report upon the progress which has been made toward realizing his great idea of a quadrennial festival in which all branches of the English speaking race would take part. Naturally in discussing this question Mr. Cooper has stumbled across the difficulty of the festival day, and although it does not seem to have occurred to him that the Fourth of July might be adopted, he recognizes that no one has any objection to that day in England. Arguing the case from an altogether different point of view he comes to the conclusion that the first week in July would be the best date for this festival, and he proposes that it should be called Reunion Day. Mr. Cooper says: "A petition recently addressed by the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute to the government pointing out whereas other nations have annual days for national celebration, such as the Fourth of July in the United States, and Dominion Day in Canada, there is no such day for the Empire, much less for the English speaking race, is an emphatic approval of the suggestion which I put forth in connection with the 'Pan-Britannic' scheme that the sixth day of the gathering should be a general holiday throughout the Empire, and, if possible, throughout the English speaking world. The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute prayed (I quote from the annual report) that one day in the year should be set apart for the purpose throughout Her Majesty's dominions, or at least throughout all portions of those inhabited by people of our race and language, and further suggested that no day in the year would be so popular and appropriate for such a celebration as the birthday of the Queen. Lord Rosebery, however, stated in reply that he thought the matter one in which the community generally should take action, rather than the executive government; that so far as the public departments in England were concerned, the day in question was already kept as a holiday; that Her Majesty's birthday usually falls about the same time as Whit Monday, which is already a recognized bank holiday; and that there are obvious objections to appointing another public holiday at that season. This petition, it is admitted, emphasizes the want of a day on which the whole Empire and race may holiday together. If the several features of the 'Pan-Britannic' scheme are carried out by the governments, it is a natural deduction that the morning of the Saturday afternoon of the festival week might be added to the usual Saturday afternoon holiday, now a common custom throughout the Empire and the United States; and as the time suggested for the gathering is in the first full week of July, midway between Whitsuntide and August bank holiday, the ex-Premier's objection will not hold good in case of my suggestion being carried out. If the proposed gathering did grow beyond imperial limits, and our kinsfolk of the United

States did join heartily in the celebration, the holiday might be called *Reunion Day*."

THE OPINIONS OF TWO PRIME MINISTERS.

Among other things he has stowed away the opinions of Lord Rosebery and Lord Salisbury on his scheme as a whole: "Perhaps it is fitting here to add that a much more detailed scheme than I have yet put before the public has been submitted to a large number of leading men, and that the ex-Premier is among those who heartily support its general scope, and he is sure that the general passion for athletics and for closer communication between the Anglo-Saxon race might well take such a form as that which I contemplate. Lord Salisbury, while approving of some parts of the scheme, thinks they are much more likely to be carried out as separate entities than in a concentrated and as a perfect whole, which is my object. The present Premier, in his further criticism of the scheme lays stress upon the fact that one of the most conspicuous features about it would be the fact that it includes the American people, and would involve, if he chose to accept it, great honor to the President of the United States. Such then is a brief summary of a portion of the scheme in which not only the Empire, but the whole English speaking race might take part at the fourth yearly and chief celebration."

THE FINANCIAL INCIDENTS OF A COLONIAL WAR.

IN the *Canadian Magazine*, Mr. A. C. Galt presents a strong negative argument in favor of the federation of England and her colonies by pointing out the financial losses which would occur in event of a colonial war, and which it is the leading object of imperial federation to mitigate or prevent. The losses to England would be chiefly in damage to her export and import trade, which in 1894 amounted to \$3,415,500,000, and in the \$5,000,000,000 and more of capital outstanding on colonial securities.

These losses would be, of course, felt by the colonies quite as severely. Besides, says Mr. Galt, "there are other considerations specially applicable to the colonies which teach the same lesson and point to Imperial Federation as an urgent necessity. 1. The present insecurity of the colonies and their liability to capture in case of war. 2. The enormous losses they would sustain even in successfully repelling an enemy."

"Whether the question be regarded from an English or from a colonial standpoint, the advisability of a federation by means of which the defenses of the empire can be taken in hand and strengthened is abundantly clear. The case of an out-and-out war is a matter in which both England and her colonies would have a joint liability. No one can foretell where the theatre of such a war would be. It might be in a colony or a group of colonies."

CLOSING NEW YORK SALOONS ON SUNDAY.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, of the New York City Board of Police Commissioners, contributes articles to the September *Forum* and October *McClure's* on the subject of law enforcement in the matter of Sunday saloon closing. In connection with New York's experience in excise legislation, Mr. Roosevelt, in his *McClure's* article, offers one or two suggestions which other communities may consider with profit.

One of the chief obstacles to enforcement, he says, was in the terms of the law itself. "I wish much it were possible to impress not only the legislators, but also the bulk of their constituents, with the fact that a law is good for what it accomplishes, and not for what it makes believe to accomplish. It often happens that the temperance people will work hand-in-glove with the liquor sellers by accepting an act which makes a great pretense of severity in exchange for striking out the provisions which would render its enforcement possible. The excise law which we are enforcing in New York city contains two or three provisions which were put in for the purpose of rendering it largely nugatory. The men who enacted it were swayed by two motives. They did not themselves have the slightest desire to keep the saloons closed on Sunday from principle. On the contrary, they were largely drawn from the class in which the saloon-keeper is the recognized social and political leader. They felt no opposition to the saloon, and no objection from the standpoint of morality to the saloon being open on Sunday. But they were swayed by two powerful motives in deciding that the saloons should not be allowed to be open on Sunday. They wished to keep the saloon-keepers in their power, so as to secure their fealty, and they feared to offend the very large number of people who objected to Sunday opening. They feared lest the ordinary church-going citizen, who did not like the saloons, would become irritated at any avowed permission to open them on Sunday; but they believed that this same citizen would be too stupid and too indifferent to care what was actually done by the saloons, provided only the policy was not openly avowed.

"The present law, which was passed in 1892, at a time when the machinery of the New York State government was dominated by Tammany Hall, was put upon the statute books with a twofold purpose; first, of securing the allegiance of the church-going people by the hypocritical putting on the statute books of a law which was not meant to be observed; and, second, of providing a trenchant weapon wherewith to blackmail and browbeat the saloon-keepers into the support of the then dominant power in New York city."

And yet under this law the saloons have been closed by Commissioner Roosevelt and his colleagues impartially. The *Forum* article closes with this prediction: "In the end we shall win, in spite of the open opposition of the forces of evil, in spite of the

timid surrender of the weakly good, if only we stand squarely and fairly on the platform of the honest enforcement of the law of the land. But if we were to face defeat instead of victory, that would not alter our convictions, and would not cause us to flinch one hand's breadth from the course we have been pursuing. There are prices too dear to be paid even for victory. We would rather face defeat as a consequence of honestly enforcing the law than to win a suicidal triumph by a corrupt connivance at its violation."

THE CAUSES OF VAGABONDAGE.

IS the shiftless, roving disposition of the tramp inherent in him, acquired, or thrust upon him? Can the tramp be domesticated, or is it a case of "tramps will be tramps," and "once a tramp always a tramp?" These questions suggest the scope of two articles appearing in the periodicals this month, —one by Professor J. J. McCook in *Lend a Hand*, and the other by Josiah Flynt in the *Century*. Both writers, as is well known, have given special attention and study to this troublesome element in our population.

FLUCTUATIONS IN THE LABOR MARKET AS A CAUSE.

Professor McCook, in his investigations, has discovered a large increase in the number of tramps during the years 1874 and 1894, and attributes this increase directly to the panics of 1873 and 1893. It was brought about in this way: "When business falls off and the pay-roll must be cut down, the average drinker is the first to be dropped; then follows the indifferent or negligent workman; then the good single men, and, last of all, sober and industrious married men. This, I find, is the uniform custom in all of these establishments. And when times brighten and orders increase, men are taken up again in exactly the reverse order; married men, good single men, ordinary workmen, drinking men.

"Here, then, is, as I believe, a key to the situation as revealed in those curious forward leaps of vagabondage after 1873 and 1893. Men had to be discharged. Drinkers went first, single men afterward, married men last of all. But the tramp is generally a drunkard self-confessed; and an unmarried man by his own admission. So he was the first to be dismissed when the crash came, and the last to be taken back when the skies brightened.

"This, however, is not the whole of the case. If there were no further complications of the problem we should find the figures going back again promptly with the return of good times. And such is not the case. The rise in 1874 was followed in 1875 by a further rise of 31.4 per cent. The flood had not yet reached its height. But in 1876 there was a still further rise, though slight,—3.6; and in the following year the fall was only 10 per cent., which was far more than compensated by the rise in 1878.

"Similarly, twenty years later, in 1895, we find a

rise of 24.7 per cent. above the mark of 1894—note the resemblances. In 1874 a rise of 75 per cent.; in 1894 of 63.9; in 1875 a rise of 31.4 per cent.; in 1895 of 24.7. Further in the comparison we cannot go, but if the likeness is to hold we shall witness a gain in 1896 of not far from 3 per cent., corresponding to that of 1876, and then the waters will begin to subside.

"If the likeness is to hold, they will never fall back to their former level; and in any event, if human nature repeats itself, they will reach the old level only to make another and a stronger start later on."

But why does not reviving business, why does not business activity, far outrunning the growth of population, bring back the tramp to steady industry?

"For the same reason," says Professor McCook, "that the horse, which has once run away, runs away again when he gets the chance. It is against nature for the horse to work in harness. He does it, however, because, while he is still young and green, the cleverer animal, man, convinces him that man is the stronger. When the horse discovers the contrary, it is all over with his domesticity. He is ruined as a servant."

THE FATAL DISCOVERY.

"Similarly, the average man grows up to live a regular life and to work as a part of it. Somebody began it, of course, long ago, with most of us; and from the time we know anything, we are taught to believe that there is a necessary relation between doing our daily tasks, eating our regular meals, going to bed in a fixed place, rising at a prearranged hour, wearing a certain kind of clothes,—that there is between all this and being 'good,' an unalterable relationship; as also between being good and being happy. Religion gives its awful sanction to this theory; habit fortifies it; successive generations of what we call civilization even creates an instinct which makes us think, or at least say, we like it;—when suddenly to one of us comes the discovery that we can stop all this and yet live—nay, grow fat, perhaps, and vigorous and strong; drop worry and responsibility in health, have the best of care when sick, go everywhere, see everything, choose his own company, read the newspapers, vote often, commune with nature, live and die the lord of creation again."

"And when that discovery comes it is apt to be fatal. There are too many, it is true, complete returns to orderly life. The old habit overcomes revived nature—the horse never runs away again. But to many others, apparently to most, it is all over with the artificial man. The original savage resumes sway. Nature is triumphant."

Summing up Prof. McCook says: "Here, then, is the problem. Look at it. Industry liable to fluctuations; taking on, when it must, men of all sorts; dropping, when business becomes slack, first drunkards, next single men, last of all married men; a class of men employed by industry, of at least aver-

age ability and skill, but mostly hard drinkers, nearly all single; these men, when dropped, ascertaining that they can live and be fairly happy without work; when business revives, the same men left out until the last, partly through the determination of industry to use their kind only when it must, partly through their loss of the habit and disposition to consecutive labor. To this great army a contingent is added from the ranks of strikers and of sick persons who, during enforced idleness, have made the fatal discovery of the others, that living and labor are not interchangeable terms. The law, stepping in, scatters this host, but neither destroys nor subjugates nor converts it. It is soon back again, with firmer tread and more confident air, moving apparently to new and more dazzling victories."

METHODS OF SOLUTION.

Given the causes it is easy to suggest methods of solving the problem. The solution itself is not so easy. Following are Prof. McCook's suggestions: 1. "Stop letting people get drunk when they like." Until something is done in this direction, there is really no use in talking about the thing at all. 2. "Don't let people make the fatal discovery that they can live without work." This implies, of course, that everybody must stop giving food, clothes and money to the casual beggar, unless he does a certain amount of work for it, which should always be in excess of that which a man regularly employed in the same occupation has to do to get the same accommodation. 3. "Make good laws and enforce them." 4. "Abolish industrial booms, financial crises, business slumps, encourage marriage." How all this can be accomplished Professor McCook is not even able to suggest. 5. "Help the railroads in putting a stop to universal and unlimited train jumping."

Josiah Flynt's Observations.

Josiah Flynt has tramped with the "hobo," and shared his lot, throughout this country and England, with the view of discovering a solution to the tramp problem. He agrees with Professor McCook that whiskey is the root of the evil of vagrancy, but does not believe that the American tramp is in any sense the result of fluctuations of the labor market. The American tramp, as he has found him, does not want to work as a rule. Under the influence of drink he becomes a sort of voluntary idler. If he could rid himself of this vice, however, Mr. Flynt is convinced that he will go to work and could be made a valuable citizen.

Mr. Flynt sums up as follows the principal causes or sources of vagabondage as he understands them: "1. The love of liquor. 2. Wanderlust. 3. The county jail, owing to the promiscuous herding of boys and homeless wanderers with criminals. 4. The tough and rough element in villages and towns. 5. The comparatively innocent but misguided pupils of the reform school."

"Though not, properly speaking, a cause of vaga-

bondage, the non-enforcement of law is its nursing mother, and misguided and misapplied charity its base of operations. The tramp evil is not so much a disease as a symptom of public ill-health. As such, and all the more because it is such, it deserves to be more thoroughly investigated, more reasonably apprehended and more boldly treated."

THE CHICAGO STRIKE OF 1894.

PROFESSOR EDWARD W. BEMIS writes a calm and unbiased review of the great strike instituted by the American Railway Union last year in a recent number of the *Revue d'Economie Politique*, of Paris.

Professor Bemis begins with a careful account of the situation at Pullman, based on the testimony given before the national commission. As to the source of the Pullman company's profits just previous to the strike, and its bearing on the question of wages, he says:

"If there be a moral claim on the employer, such as Mr. Pullman did not acknowledge, it does not appear much weakened in the case before us by the fact that the profits of the Pullman company were chiefly made by the operation of cars and not directly by the work in the Pullman shops. In these shops about 36 per cent. of the work in a normal year, and perhaps 90 per cent. in 1893-4, according to the company, was work in constructing and repairing the Pullman cars which rendered possible the large profits of operation. Wages were reduced upon this work equally as upon the contract work above mentioned."

As to rents in the town of Pullman, after the reduction of wages, Professor Bemis can see no reason why they should have been maintained at their former level.

"The other serious grievance of the workers was that competition was appealed to by the company to fix wages, but not rents, which remained unreduced and from 15 to 30 per cent. higher than similar tenements in adjoining towns, where, however, the street paving and sewerage were inferior. Although only two-thirds of the employees lived at Pullman and so were personally affected, it is probable that the same proportionate reduction of rents as of wages would have prevented the strike.

THE TOWN OF PULLMAN AS A SOCIAL EXPERIMENT.

"There is general agreement even among the strongest friends of Mr. Pullman that his experiment, wholly aside from the strike, is not sufficient of a success to warrant its being copied. Where all industrial power is lodged in one company, which owns the land, houses, water, gas and streets, all discontent even if really due to general industrial depression is dangerously concentrated on the management, while the inability of the men to buy land and build homes

makes the Pullman experiment less educative of independence and other valuable features of character than would a different policy on the part of the management."

Passing from the original Pullman grievances to a consideration of the general attitude of the American Railway Union as shown in the strike, Professor Bemis concludes: "But while the haughty attitude of Mr. Pullman, the partial destruction of competition for labor among railroaders by the General Managers' Association, and the unfair advantages possessed by our moneyed classes in many legislative bodies have aroused much sympathy for the strikers, yet the thought of what might have happened had they won appalls one. The American Railway Union would not have used its power any better than the General Managers' Association, if as well. Neither one can be trusted. Public control, in some way, of the relations of labor and capital in our enormous transportation lines has become a necessity. President Debs of the American Railway Union in his opening address to the first convention of his organization in June, 1894, said: 'I do not hesitate to believe that the time will come in the history of the American Railway Union, if indeed it has not already come, when if coal miners strike for honest wages, no A. R. U. man in any capacity will contribute to their defeat by hauling a pound an inch mined by non-union labor.' It is singular that the strike commission did not get hold of this. Another high officer of the union told the writer before the Pullman strike, that when this union was developed its members would not haul the freight of any employer who might otherwise successfully refuse what the union should consider the just demands of his employees. . . .

SOME GROUNDS OF HOPE.

"We may say in closing that the strike would never have been possible without widespread unrest and discontent. This has been increased by the strike and the continuance of the industrial depression. It is rendered serious by the generally admitted lawlessness of some of the wealthy in the West, the inequalities of taxation and the corrupt character of our city and state governments, and by the absorption of nearly all in money making, to the neglect of civic duties and public spirit. A large portion of the wage-workers, too, are the immigrants or the children of such from Ireland, Germany, Poland, Italy and all the parts of Europe, and are largely ignorant of American institutions and of their true interests and led in too many cases by unscrupulous demagogues. Yet there is much hope in a wave of municipal reforms and interest in economic and social problems, that is now rapidly spreading among our professional and middle classes, which may be powerful enough to secure a peaceful and gradual introduction of moderate but greatly needed social reforms and to render less bitter the relations between capital and labor."

WHY WOMEN DO NOT WANT THE BALLOT.

THE Rt. Rev. William Croswell Doane, Bishop of Albany, sums up the case against woman suffrage, in the *North American Review*, as follows:

"1. Suffrage is not a right of anybody. It is a privilege granted by the constitution to such persons as the framers of the constitution and the founders of the government deem best.

"2. The old political proverb, 'No taxation without representation,' is utterly inapplicable to this question. It grew out of the tyrannical action of a government 'across the sea,' in which no one of all the people on whom the tax was levied had the faintest voice in the framing of the laws or in the choice of the government. We may be said to have in this country a great deal of representation without taxation, because in thousands of instances voters and indeed the very men who impose the tax own no property at all. But women who are taxed are represented by their relatives, by their potent influence, and by men's sense of justice, amounting even to chivalry, which the woman's suffragists are doing all they can to destroy, but which has secured to them far more protection, far more independent control of their property, than men have reserved to themselves. The complement and object of taxation is not the right to vote, but the protection of property. And women's property is better protected than men's.

"3. Equality does not mean identity of duties, rights, privileges, occupations. The sex differences are proof enough of this. The paths in which men and women are set to walk are parallel, but not the same. And the equilibrium of society cannot be maintained, nor the equipoise of the body, unless this is recognized. As St. Paul put it forcibly long ago: 'If the whole body were hearing, where were the smelling?' Overstocked professions, men and women crowding each other in and out of occupation, neglected duties, responsibilities divided until they are destroyed, must be the result if this unnatural idea be enforced.

"4. The theory of increased wages for women, to be secured by giving votes to women-workers is equally preposterous. Wages like work are regulated by the unfailing law of supply and demand. Work cannot be created and wages cannot be forced up. If there are too many workers there will be less employment and lower pay.

"These are some of the fundamental and axiomatic truths of the argument.

"It is important, too, to guard against the specious method of mixing up things that have no relation to each other. A man or a woman who opposes the forcing of the ballot upon women is classed with the people who dislike female bicyclists and the bloomer costume—questions of taste about which we may differ, but which lie upon the lower plane of æsthetics. The unattractiveness of an ugly dress or an ungraceful movement may repel a man's feelings and lessen the charm of a woman, but there it ends.

Women may ride bicycles and wear bloomers without violating any political principle, provided they neither ride *on* the one nor walk *in* the other to the polls.

"It is still more important to draw another distinction. The slavery of American women exists only in the warped imaginations and heated rhetoric of a few people, who have screamed themselves hoarse upon platforms or written themselves into a rage in newspapers. There is no freer human being on earth to-day, thank God, than the American woman. She has freedom of person, of property, and of profession, absolute and entire. She has all liberty that is not license."

REVOLUTION, NOT EVOLUTION.

Of the changed relations between men and women that would result from the granting of the suffrage to women, the Bishop says: "With women mingling in the rough strifes and contests of political life, and assuming positions and duties hitherto unknown to them, there will inevitably come the quenching of that chivalrous feeling of men toward women, born of the protection hitherto expected by women and afforded by men, which is the inspiring cause of so large a part of the amenities of life and the politeness of manners. And yet, just because woman is physically weak, and man physically strong, there will be no change in the real necessities of things. One may well look with grave anxiety at what is really a *revolution* of the natural order, utterly unable to conjecture what the results may be when women shall have become, not only *votresses*, but *legislatresses*, *mayoresses* and *alderwomen*. It is the favorite habit of women arguing this cause to deal with it as though woman's suffrage were an evolution. But it cannot fairly be considered as, in any way, a progress along the line of that steady advance in the power and position of women which has been wrought out by Christian civilization. It would not be progress, it would be retrogression. And it is not the least after the manner of growth and improvement in the character, the education, or the opportunities of women. It is a new departure, an entire digression, a violent change, and the appeal of this article is in a way 'from Philip drunk to Philip sober.' Certain women have said so loudly, and so often, that they are 'enslaved,' 'reduced to a level with idiots,' 'classed with criminals,' 'deprived of natural rights,' 'down-trodden and oppressed,' that they have really come to believe it and to make some sensible people believe it. I trust that wiser counsels may in the end prevail."

Bishop Doane urges the women of New York State "to see to it that, in the approaching elections for the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, men shall be chosen who will defend them from this wrong; and when the elections are completed, to let it be known and felt in Albany that what some women claim as a political right, they consider a personal grievance and a public harm."

SOME LONDON SETTLEMENTS.

THE Rev. T. C. Collings in the *Leisure Hour* describes two Settlements which have been founded in South London by the Wesleyans and Congregationalists. The first is that of Bermondsey, which is established in the midst of a population of 150,000 under the presidency of Rev. J. Scott Lidgett. At Bermondsey the session of the workingman's college commences in October. There were about 800 students last year who came from all parts of Bermondsey and Rotherhithe. Bermondsey Settlement, we should have mentioned, is situated in Farncomb Road off Jamaica street. University Extension lectures are held. There is also a musical society. While Oxford House and Toynbee Hall rely more upon the spoken word, the Wesleyans of Bermondsey prefer the attraction of music. The warden and two lady residents are members of the local board of guardians. Every Saturday a party of children selected from the six nearest schools in turn are taken by young ladies to visit the Tower, Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, the museums or for rambles in the parks. Happy evenings for girls are conducted in the winter time in the nearest board schools. A lady, Miss Crawford, organized games in the playground of the Settlement, and also in those of the neighboring board schools. She taught the children to play rounders and many other games; but unfortunately was drowned during a summer holiday in Switzerland.

THE MINISTRY OF PLAY.

The following passage from the warden's report may be taken to heart elsewhere than in Bermondsey: "Many a time I come home saddened and ashamed of what I have seen and heard from the groups of children for whose play-hours no one cares. Yet how easy to remedy this! There stand the schools, which would become better places for learning if they suggested not only thoughts of lessons, but also of joyful play; and all around us in prosperous homes are multitudes of youths and maidens, full of joy and fun, of zest in all kinds of sport, wanting only the highest happiness, that of sharing their joy with the little brothers and sisters of Jesus Christ whose pale faces, rough voices, and horse-play in the streets tells us how little brotherly and sisterly love they have known. Multitudes of other little ones there are, whose voices are never heard in the streets, who are screened by thoughtful parents from contamination; but great is the price of dullness paid for security from harm. Many well-to-do young people shrug their shoulders at what seems to them the restless meddling of philanthropists, or at least feel that they themselves are not qualified to *work* for others. But can you not *play* with them, and for them, I ask? Scatter the gloom of our philanthropy by spreading the brightness of your laughter. There is Christ's work for you. I see unbounded possibilities of every kind

of good if the children of the rich would come down to our courts and alleys to share their play and hand it on before they are tired of it to the children of the poor.

THE METHOD OF OCCUPATION.

"Residents come for a year, or shorter periods, and take part in the work. These gentlemen are provided with accommodation at the Settlement, the tariff of charges for which is: For two rooms, use of common rooms and board, 28 shillings weekly; for one combination room, with ditto and board, 24 shillings weekly; for bedroom with ditto and board, 21 shillings weekly. Besides the residents there is a large staff of helpers, most of whom come for a day or evening each week. There are now about fifty workers, without counting old inhabitants of the neighborhood, who in many of the enterprises are giving their hearty support. The Women's Settlement is also progressing very favorably, and at the date of the publication of their last report the Resident's house was fully occupied. All the agencies of a vigorous evangelical work in the midst of a poor population are being actively carried on. Three companies of the Boys' Brigade meet in the neighborhood—one at Silver Street, one at Southwark School and one at the Settlement. Besides military drill, they learn swimming, football and cricket. In the summer a seaside camp is a great attraction. The boys are watched in business and sickness. Every Tuesday evening a training class for officers is held. The Southwark Pupil Teachers' Association also meets here, and every Saturday fifty of them are taught gymnastics, and then entertained to tea. A factory-girls' club, a local Parliament, a private labor agency and a theological guild also do good work."

Last May a city firm having bought up some property in West Lane, near the Settlement, found themselves in possession of a public house. One of the partners having conscientious objections to maintaining the license sacrificed it and paid compensation for the diminished value of the estate. The public house was then opened—without intoxicating drinks, gambling, Sunday games or politics as the St. George Social Club.

Mr. Collings' sketch of the new Social Settlement at Robert Browning Hall, Walworth, gives evidence of owing much to imagination. One of many misleading suggestions may be pointed out. The Settlement is not, as Mr. Collings seems to imagine, managed by "members of the brotherhood of local labor;" it is like other Settlements, "under the guidance of graduates."

Two Garrisons of Women.

In *Good Words*, Mrs. Mace has a very brief paper describing some Women's Settlements in Bethnal Green. There are two of them—one, Mayfield House, established by Cheltenham Ladies' College, and the other St. Margaret's: "The residents in these two settlements are ladies who give them-

selves voluntarily to the work for longer or shorter periods, paying from \$5 to \$6.25 a week for board and lodging. The houses can accommodate about ten residents each and are nearly always full. The ladies have districts to visit in the surrounding parishes; they hold Mothers' Meetings, manage Bands of Hope and Girls' Clubs; they teach in Sunday schools and have Bible classes for men and women. They have classes for nursing and first aid for mothers; cooking and dress-making classes, for which the County Council provides teachers; classes for home industries—e.g., wood carving, brass and iron work, painting and art needle work. They have classes for singing and elocution and debating, for young pupil teachers and others. Some of the ladies give nearly all their time to Charity Organization work; others read to the inmates of the workhouse, and visit the patients in the hospitals. Forlorn and neglected children are gathered in from the streets to a weekly class, where the simple curriculum includes, 'Needlework, a Bible story, hymn singing and good romping games;' a pleasant resting place this for many a little pilgrim along life's rugged ways, where he may pause to gather strength and courage before setting forth upon what we may hope will prove an upward climb. At Mayfield House there is another class each week, for invalid children who cannot go to school."

The widespread interest which is beginning to show in these Settlements is attested afresh by the *Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Gemeinnützigkeit*, the organ of the Swiss League of Social Service, which publishes an article by Mr. Joseph King descriptive of University Settlements in England, and in especial of Mansfield House in Canning Town.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Some interesting facts about the Bank of England and its history have been gathered by the *Social Economist*.

It will be remembered that on January 1, 1895, this institution celebrated its second centennial anniversary. It was organized to relieve William III from the difficulties he experienced in raising funds to prosecute the war against France. William Patterson, a Scotch merchant, was the original projector of the enterprise.

"The terms of the charter were that the sum of £1,200,000 (\$6 000,000) should be raised, and that the subscribers should form themselves into a corporation styled 'The Governor and Company of the Bank of England.' The bank was also to have the privilege of keeping the accounts of the public debt, paying dividends, issuing notes, etc., for which an allowance of £4,000 a year was granted. The whole of the capital was to be loaned to the government at 8 per cent. This interest, together with the £4,000 allowance, gave the bank a revenue of £100,000 per annum.

"At its very outset the bank was a servant of the government, and it has retained that character, but in somewhat diminished degree, through all the ages

of its subsequent history. It is a curious fact that, although founded by a Scotchman, Scotchmen are eschewed by the bank. What the first of the race did to entail the ban upon his fellow countrymen is not recorded, but it is commonly said in London that three descriptions of persons are excluded in practice from employment at the bank—namely, Scotchmen, Jews, and Quakers."

In the basement of the bank building are barracks in which are quartered thirty soldiers daily. It has been the custom to station soldiers at the bank ever since the riots of June, 1780, when an attempt was made to sack the bank.

"The Bank of England first issued notes in 1695, which were for £20. The £10 notes were issued in 1759, and the £5 notes in 1793. At one time during the early years of the present century notes of £1 and £2 were issued, but in 1844 they were all withdrawn from circulation, and no notes are issued for less than £5, and none higher than £1,000.

"These notes may be said to be the safest pieces of paper in the world, as under any circumstances the bank could pay with gold any one in circulation without one pound of the capital of the institution being touched. They are a legal tender everywhere in the United Kingdom except at the bank itself, where they must be paid in gold.

"The bank started with a capital, as stated, of £1,200,000. In two years this was increased to £2,201,000. In 1710 it was again increased to £5,560,000. On June 29, 1816, it was increased to its present sum of £14,553,000, equal to about \$72,700,000. No reports of the bank are made beyond the regular weekly statement.

"The Bank of England has sometimes been in difficulties. It failed in 1696, and in its earlier years it was subjected to many runs, some organized by the jealous private bankers, some the result of political causes. . . .

"The present Governor of the bank and the Deputy Governor each receive a salary of £1 000 a year. The bank has 24 directors, each of which must hold £2,000 of stock, and who receive £500 a year compensation. There are in all 1,050 persons employed in the various departments of the institution, and their united salaries amount to about £1,400,000 a year.

"Up to 1826 it was the only joint stock bank in England, and until 1835 it remained the only joint stock bank in London. At that date the London and Westminster Bank was founded, and at the same time forty other joint stock banks were established in Great Britain. . . .

"The Bank of England is not only the banker of the government, but it is also the bankers' bank. All other banks keep their bullion reserves at the Bank of England, and this is one fact that gives the establishment its special importance as the centre of England's monetary system. This reserve is seldom allowed to fall below £10,000,000, a fair average being from £10,000,000 to £14,000,000. The daily transac-

tions of this institution sometimes run as high as £6,500,000.

"The number of persons receiving dividends is nearly 284,000. Nearly £25,000,000 (\$121,000,000) are annually paid out by the bank as dividends on stock annuities reaching the enormous sum of £775,000,000 or say \$3,873,000,000.

"During the year 1892 the stock of the bank sold as high as £344 per share, and as low as £325. The highest dividend ever paid was in 1697, 27½ per cent., and the lowest during the years 1753-63, 4½ per cent. For twenty years the dividend has averaged about 10 per cent."

THE COMING BANKRUPTCY OF INDIA.

MR. A. J. WILSON, in the *Investors' Review*, writes upon Indian finance in his accustomed fashion. He deplores what he considers to be the extravagant imperial annexationist policy of the successive Indian governments, and declares that England is digging the grave of her own Empire with perverse persistency.

After describing the extreme poverty of the people of India he says: "Upon this substructure of poverty, we repeat, has the magnificently extravagant imperial power of England in India been built up. It is a power that has meant well many a time, and which has done well in not a few instances; but all its merits are eclipsed by its abominable waste, and its end must be that of all empires which have preceded it. Should it not die from internal convulsions, or from foreign wars, it will dwindle and perish from the exhaustion of the people it rules and sucks dry of their life's substance, or it will collapse smothered in its debts. A spirit of true economy might have prolonged its existence for centuries,—caused it to fade away into the great self-governing nation of which Indian philanthropists and reformers dream. Dominated as its rulers now are by a spirit of conquest, a mania for spending the substance of the people in things that profit not, it is liable to founder in the first storm which succeeds in breaking the united web of credit by which the world is held bound to the usurer.

ENGLAND'S POLICY OF SELF INTEREST.

"The mind cannot contemplate a future so full of risks and sinister probabilities without sadness. So much good has been meant to India, so much good done by its English masters, that we could hope still for the future were their ideals even now changed. Were real economy to give place to the present system of pillage; were the interests of the people studied first, and our own imperialist follies and vanities put out of sight forever; were the abuses of the India Office in London and its hideous robberies abated or swept away; were the cost of the army brought down to the limits necessary to keep our present territory in order, and all conquests henceforth eschewed; were the internal administration opened more fully to natives, so that the swarms

of Europeans now eating up the land as officials or pensioners might be diminished; were the burdens of interest involved by the railways gradually diminished, and in all directions economy and retrenchment enforced—our sway over India might even now be consolidated and made enduring. But the refusal to take this path and the continuance of our present habits and policy mean that our power in India is digging its own grave. And all the glory of our mighty Empire hangs by our prosperous continuance there."

BY BALLOON TO THE NORTH POLE.

THERE is an entertaining article by Flora Klickmann in the *Windsor Magazine* upon "How to Reach the North Pole." It is copiously illustrated and describes the various methods that are at present being adopted for the purpose of solving the great mystery of the North. Miss Klickmann gives some interesting facts concerning the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition; but the most interesting part of her paper is her explanation of the scheme by which M. Andrée proposes to reach the North Pole with the balloon. She says: "M. Andrée informs me that, starting from Norsk Islands, off Spitsbergen, traveling at the same rate as on some of his previous balloon expeditions and given a favorable wind, he ought to reach the North Pole in *ten hours*. But even if he does not travel more than twenty-seven kilometres per hour—which is the mean speed of the wind at the particular elevation he proposes to adopt—forty-three hours should suffice to carry him to the coveted goal. So far as the Polar regions are concerned, the natural characteristics which are detrimental to exploring on the earth's surface serve to facilitate balloon exploration. The total absence of vegetation enables the balloon to travel steadily, there being no danger of its tow lines becoming entangled in trees. This consideration is of great importance, seeing that photographs are to be taken during the whole of the voyage, and constant jerks would be disastrous to the work on board. The continual sunshine serves to maintain an evenness of temperature, and consequently the variations in the carrying power of the balloon will be very slight. The snowfall in summer is not heavy, and there is no likelihood of the balloon encountering thunder storms, as in warmer regions.

"All these points unmistakably indicate the superiority of a balloon over a boat or sledge for exploring such a country," said M. Andrée, "and they are not merely scientific deductions, but the result of personal experiments, therefore I feel I am justified in putting them forward."

M. ANDRÉE'S PLANS.

"M. Andrée proposes to start, with two others, in the early summer of 1896. He will take the balloon as far as the Norsk Islands, where a large shed will be erected in which the balloon will be filled with

gas; here he will await a favorable wind to start into the unknown. The car will contain a dark room for photography and well-protected sleeping accommodation for the three travelers. The roof of the rooms will be boarded to form the floor of the upper story, which will have a balustrade and serve as a promenade. Photography being an important feature, 3,000 plates will be taken, though these will not be developed till they arrive home again. The balloon will be provisioned for four months, and it will also carry canvas boats, sledge, tent, life-saving apparatus in case of any mishap, scientific instruments, an electric battery, also an electric cooking stove. The explorers hope that a favorable wind will carry them right across the Pole. M. Andrée has already experimented in the matter of steering a balloon, and has so far succeeded that he can divert its course to the extent of over 27 degrees from the direction the wind is taking. This may be an immense advantage to him."

THE NAVAL WAR OF THE FUTURE.

A Dream of Automatic War.

MR. JAMES EASTWICK contributes to *Longman's Magazine* for September a brightly written description of naval warfare as he believes it will be when all ships are fought by automatic guns, utilizing the recoil in such a way as to obviate the necessity of having any man exposed to the enemy's fire. Mr. Eastwick maintains that the fumes of the melinite shells will suffocate more men than the splinters of the shells will kill or wound, and therefore he describes in the form of a tale entitled "The New 'Centurion,'" the kind of fighting ship which he thinks will supersede all other types.

THE IRONCLAD OF THE FUTURE.

He tells us what he thinks ought to be done by narrating as an historian the changes which were made in the "Centurion": "Her old boilers have been taken out and replaced by new water tube boilers, and her engines improved to match; she is said to log her nineteen knots easily now. Her old 12 inch and 4 inch belts have been taken off, and in their place she has a belt of a uniform thickness of 8 inch Harvey steel. Inside this there has been built a sort of turtle back over her engines, boilers and magazines, but it is not a turtle back exactly, for two reasons. First, it does not come quite to the sides, the space left affording room for excellent shoots between the upper and lower bunkers, so that we shall have no trouble about getting the coal to the furnaces. The second curious thing is that over the passage between the longitudinal bulkheads there is no armor at all; the turtle back instead of being continuous, is as it were split open, and turned up into two solid combings along the line of the bulkheads, which are carried up above these combings

as far as the main deck. The passage itself, instead of having two decks has three, the lowest of all being a magazine deck, that immediately above it being fitted with electric gear which I could not make out, while above this again is a mere grating clear of fittings, but communicating with the upper works by broad and easy stairs. Forward and aft are, of course, the barbettes. They had been rebuilt and were smaller at the base than they had been. Our old 29-ton guns were gone, and in their place we have two pairs of much longer and heavier pieces, presumably the new 49-ton guns. They have made a clean sweep of every other gun on board—guns, casemates, shields and all, and in their place have given us an array of Maxims, 3-pounders and 12-pounders, without any sort of protection whatsoever. Even our old military masts have gone, and in their place we have two light masts, not very unlike those of a Castle liner, with three Maxims in each top, but no shields. The decks or flats along the passage between the central bulkheads in close action will hold the bulk of the ship's company, and from there the Maxims are to be fought by electric gear."

A NAVAL DUEL.

In the present paper we have only the first part of the adventures of the "Centurion." She attacks and destroys two French *torpilleurs*, and then intercepts the *Depuis de Lôme* as she was pursuing an English passenger steamer. For some time previous, all the ship's company had been trained to exercise their guns from below water-line, the sights being fixed by the aid of mirrors. When the fight came on, however, the narrator, for the purposes of the story rather than from any necessity, obtained leave to fight his gun from above, and this is what he saw. He was standing in the mainhole telephoning to his subs below to load and work the guns while he held the fire lever in his hand. He says: "'Engage as your guns bear,' said the tiny voice of the telephone from the conning house close to my ear. The words came, 'Fire upon the enemy,' and I fired. Her broadsides sounded at the same moment as our guns, and there was a crash and a rattle somewhere about our decks. All that I knew or could think of was the task of watching those sights and firing as they bore. The French ironclad swept quickly past, and it was not easy to see one's mark with the bright blaze and drifting smoke of the two great guns always before one's eyes, and the reeking fumes of the cordite eddying round one every time a breach was opened. Presently there came a pause in our fire, and at that moment she vanished from my sight behind the bridge, though I now could hear the Maxims roaring like rushing water and the boom of C's guns thundering every five seconds or so like the taps of a big drum. We were in firing gear again just as the ship stood well across the enemy's stern and brought my guns once more to bear. I was actually pulling down the firing lever when the tiny voice at my ear said

'Cease firing.' Then I looked at the enemy and saw that her colors were gone. Her foremast had been shot away and had fallen all along her decks. Her great funnel had been wrecked, either by our fire or by the fall of the foremast, and her upper works had been frightfully cut up. Boats were called away and the first lieutenant boarded her, and soon we saw the white ensign flying over the tricolor.

THE RESULT OF QUICK FIRING.

"As we neared her we cast off the lines and then boarded her, with a great deal of difficulty, for she was almost out of control, and the heavy seas breaking on her sides made it dangerous work to go near her. Once on board we stood dismayed at the ruin that those brief seconds had wrought. Of the destruction of her upper works we had all seen something, but of the state of her main deck we had entertained no conception. She is clad all over, as you may know, with four inch armor—not thick enough to be of the slightest use against our heavy guns, but just thick enough to make every shell unfailingly burst inboard. And certainly every shell that hit had burst with awful effect. Spar and main decks were started; every turret was wrecked; not a man seemed to have escaped from her main deck; those on her spar deck had been mown down by the Maxims as by fiery scythes. She was leaking all along her water line, notwithstanding her coffer dams, and, indeed, if no help had been near, she must soon have foundered. Our prize crew had got to work already to rig a jury funnel, and as soon as that was done the first lieutenant was confident that he could get the steam pumps to work and manage to keep her afloat."

This frightful damage had been inflicted on the Frenchman without the "Centurion," suffering anything beyond two or three shells having burst on board. Two or three Maxims had been displaced, and but for the traces of the shells they might never have been in action at all. The story goes on to an engagement between the "Centurion" and three line of battle ships off Gibraltar; but the end of the story is reserved for next month.

MR. EDWARD ATKINSON, writing on "The Signs of the Times" in the *Engineering Magazine*, gives us a forecast of great industrial activity in the United States, especially in the matter of railway building. He says: "Dating from January 1, 1896, it will become necessary to add railroad mileage to our present service at the rate of not less than 5,000 or 6,000 miles a year for many years to come, in order to give a partly adequate service to these very productive areas of our national domain, which are now suffering from their own discredit. Not less than 100,000 miles of new railroad must be constructed in the next fifteen or twenty years. This extension will not consist of great through lines, which may be called the warp of our system, but of cross lines and connections which make the weft."

THE LONDON TIMES.

MCCLURE'S for October publishes a sketch, by James Creelman, of that world famous newspaper the *London Times*. The article has especial value in that it was revised by the hand of John Walter the third, a few months before his death.

In the opening paragraph Mr. Creelman thus characterizes the great London daily which now for more than 110 years has been owned and managed in unbroken succession by three generations of Walters, father, son and grandson. "It is the most arrogant, the most unbribable thing in Europe, sober, serene, exasperatingly honest, not to be hurried and not to be delayed, but going its own serious pace, more British than Queen Victoria, more ubiquitous than the Vatican. It has fomented great wars and proclaimed peace. Governments have been overthrown, armies halted and kings made powerless at its command. It has been recognized again and again as the voice of Europe, speaking with knowledge and authority. And this mighty power has been built upon the intelligence, conscience and courage of these three conspicuously sane Englishmen. Strangely enough, they have been so free from literary vanity that not one of them has ever wished to be known as the author of any article in *The Times*."

John Walter the first bought Printing House Square in 1784, and a year later issued the first number of the *Daily Universal Register*. In 1788 the name of this paper was changed to *The Times*. It was in its early days a pugnacious little sheet, bristling with personalities.

JOHN WALTER THE SECOND.

But the really historic career of *The Times* began in 1803, when John Walter the first retired from the management of the paper to be succeeded by his son, John Walter the second, then twenty-eight years old. This young man, who was destined to be the father of modern journalism and creator of the most powerful and independent political engine in Europe, brought to his task a sound mind and body, an Oxford training, the heart of a lion, and a lofty and prophetic conception of the future of his calling. The journal was at that time losing money, and might have been abandoned had it not been for the new manager's faith in the enterprise. From the very first he declared *The Times* to be a moral autonomy, independent of all governments and all factions. Mr. Walter remodeled the establishment and organized a staff conspicuously fit to aid him in raising the proletariat of scribblers to the rank of a profession, so that even with the scanty means at his command he began to make society feel that a new power was born with which it must reckon for all time to come. His rare knowledge of human nature enabled him to select writers who would not yield to cajolery on the one hand nor private pique on the other. Every man in the service of *The Times* seemed to be inspired by the indomitable English qualities, the conscience and the enterprise

of the young leader. At the very outset of his career he seemed to understand that journalism was essentially the voice of the public. His impregnability was his strength. *The Times* could not be influenced. Its methods were shrouded in mystery, and its innermost councils were inscrutable. Europe was then one vast field of war, and the thunder of Napoleon's artillery drowned out all but Titanic voices; but *The Times* made itself gradually heard until its opinions filled the ear of England, and were gravely discussed in every continental capital. Its rivals were divided into two classes—those who supported the Ministry and those who opposed it. Mr. Walter stood aloof from all parties. From that day to this the paper has never knowingly accepted anything as a matter of favor from either a government or an individual. Its insistent note of truth has been uttered in spite of kings and cabinets. At the close of the Peninsular war, the King of Spain sent a table service of solid gold to Mr. Walter as an acknowledgment of the services rendered by the paper, but the present was promptly returned to the King. In 1810 the government tried to curb the independent tone of *The Times* and no letters intended for it were allowed to come into the country. The captains of all incoming ships were compelled to surrender dispatches addressed to the paper. But the special correspondents and couriers employed by Mr. Walter outstripped the official messengers and the angry ministers often got their first inkling of great military and political events from the very journal they tried in vain to crush. The government did everything in its power to delay or withhold its correspondence. At the same time Mr. Walter was informed that he could have his dispatches promptly delivered as a matter of governmental favor. His sole answer was to send out more special correspondents and to beat the official dispatcher oftener than ever. Before long the merchants of England began to regard *The Times'* foreign news as the only safe basis for trade. The powerful commercial classes rallied to its support. The sale of official news to Lombard street speculators became a thing of the past. No one would believe a government report when it conflicted with *The Times*.

"Until 1816 Mr. Walter lived almost exclusively in his comfortable residence in Printing House Square, but in that year he bought Bearwood, a large estate forming an outlying part of Windsor forest. Here he went to live, traveling thirty-four miles each way to and from London by stage coach twice a week. He converted Bearwood into a princely domain, half park, half farm. Then commenced the patriarchal system which has helped to give *The Times* establishment an atmosphere unlike anything else in the world. The children of the Bearwood tenants and laborers were taken into the service of the great paper as soon as they were old enough to work, and served until they died, as compositors, pressmen, mechanics and what not. Their children, and their children's children succeeded

them. To-day you may see three generations of the same family, all born at Bearwood, working side by side in *The Times*. Generation after generation is born into the establishment and dies out of it. Every brick in the huge building was made at Bearwood. From roof to cellar *The Times* is a monument to the hereditary system. Now and then the manager receives a note from the master of the school built at Bearwood by Mr. Walter, saying that William Jones or John Smith has made good progress at his studies and is almost old enough to go to London and begin work in the office.

SOME OF THE GREAT DEEDS OF "THE TIMES."

"In these days of blatant journalism it is refreshing to recall some of the great deeds of *The Times* and to remember that they were allowed to speak for themselves. It organized the historic campaign against the Corn Laws, and put victory into the hands of Richard Cobden; it crippled the French Republic of 1848, and aroused England against the situation so that more than two hundred thousand volunteer constables were enrolled against the Chartists; it preached a crusade against Russia, and even when the Crimea was invaded it indicted the generalship of the British commander-in-chief and compelled the Prime Minister, Lord Aberdeen, to resign his office. From the time of the Duke of Wellington to the time of Lord Wolseley, its world-wide corps of correspondents has penetrated into the secrets of camp and court alike. All this has meant the employment of first-rate talent and the expenditure of vast sums of money. Yet not one word of boasting has ever appeared in the columns of *The Times* in the present century. Its mechanism has never been paraded before the public.

JOHN WALTER THE THIRD.

"The power of *The Times* grew. In 1847 John Walter the second died of cancer in the throat. His eldest son, John Walter the third, took his place in Parliament and at the head of the paper. He was until his death, last year, the absolute master of *The Times*. For forty-seven years he controlled that vast organization, and during thirty-five years of the time he served his country in Parliament. Like his father, Mr. Walter was intensely British. Under his administration *The Times* remained the first newspaper in the world; but, above all, it deeply impressed upon its readers the indivisibility of the British Empire, and pleaded powerfully against every attempt to disintegrate it. That idea overshadowed all others in its columns. The device at the head of the editorial page represents three books—times past, time present, and times future. The pages of the past and present are open, the book of the future is closed. This symbolizes the policy of *The Times*. It aims to represent and support day by day the known will of the British majority when the popular mind does not conflict with sound morals or the principle of constitutional monarchy.

Mr. Walter was a grave, well-read man, with strong convictions. There was something leonine about his head and face, and still there was not a gentler heart in England. His generous, patriarchal nature was reflected throughout the system over which he presided so wisely, so moderately, and so incorruptibly. Scores of gray-haired pensioners were protected by his charitable hand. The sternness of *The Times* is shown only to the public. Its private bounties are countless. Children are born at Bearwood to serve in its ranks, and they die blessing its name. During the Tae-Ping rebellion in China, Mr. Bowlby, the special correspondent of *The Times*, was seized and imprisoned with Sir Harry Parke, the British Minister. Mr. Bowlby had dared to tell the truth and he was slowly tortured to death. The story of his horrible fate was printed in *The Times*; but, after the regular edition was printed, the presses were stopped, and a single copy of another edition, containing a mild account of the death, was struck off and mailed to the correspondent's aged mother—so that she might never know how her son died. That touching incident illustrates the feeling of mutual consideration and the *esprit de corps* that permeates the service. There are men now in the office who have toiled there continuously for over half a century. Most of the employees in the mechanical departments are related to each other by blood or marriage. There is one man of eighty-two years. Thirty-six men are over sixty years old and ten are over seventy. Notwithstanding this, the active management has always been in the hands of young men. Mr. Delane, for instance, was twenty-four.

"To some extent *The Times* is managed without regard to profit. Ten columns of news from Uganda, for instance, cost more than eleven thousand dollars. Six thousand dollars were spent in two days' telegrams from the Argentine Republic. The foreign news alone foots up many thousands of dollars a week. At the same time, the manager rejects every year something like thirty or forty thousand dollars' worth of advertisements that would be published in almost any other newspaper.

"How much money will it take to buy *The Times*?" asked Mr. Astor.

"The money never was coined that could buy *The Times*," replied Mr. Arthur Walter.

INDEPENDENT OF FRIENDSHIPS.

"Norman pride of ancestry and Saxon love of truth show themselves in every page of the paper. It is not enough that *The Times* shall be free from the influences of corruption and hatred, but it must be strictly independent of friendships. Its representatives must accept no decorations from princes or governments. They must make no embarrassing personal alliances, must take no favors and promise none. Anglo-Saxon journalism is in its most important forms usually free from venality. But there is one form of corruption to which it yields. A man may

buy the favor of a great newspaper by giving it news. Many public men understand this fact and profit by it. In this respect *The Times* is unique, and a single illustration is sufficient to show the spirit of its ethics.

AN INCIDENT OF THE "TIMES" IMPARTIALITY.

"At midnight on December 22, 1886, Lord Randolph Churchill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Salisbury's administration, drove to the office in Queen Victoria street and sent his card to Mr. Buckle. When he was admitted to the editor's presence he announced that he had decided to resign his office as a protest against the Premier. *The Times* was to have the privilege of announcing the news in the morning. Mr. Buckle urged the Chancellor not to take such a rash step, but his arguments had no effect.

"Of course you will be friendly to me?" said Lord Randolph.

"Certainly not," answered Mr. Buckle.

"But there is not another paper in England that would not show some gratitude for such a piece of news."

"That may be true," said the editor, "but you cannot bribe *The Times*. This news is enormously important. It will make a great sensation. But if you choose to have it so, you can give it to some other newspaper, and not one line of it will appear in our columns to-morrow."

"Surely you will let me see what is written about it editorially to-night?"

"You cannot see a word of it before it is printed."

"Well," said the astonished minister, "*The Times* is the most extraordinary and the most ungrateful newspaper published. You may announce my resignation, but I consider this very harsh treatment."

"When the paper appeared in the morning it contained the news of the resignation and a dignified editorial censuring the Chancellor for deserting his leader.

"*The Times* has nearly always supported the party opposed to the governing classes and has made almost incredible sacrifices out of pure conscientiousness. No man of the Walter blood has been afraid to speak out according to his conscience right or wrong.

ARTHUR WALTER.

"There was a fourth John Walter born, and he was educated to take his father's place; but on Christmas eve, 1870, in his twenty-fifth year, he was drowned by an accident on the ice in the lake at Bearwood. His next brother, Arthur Walter, has succeeded to the inheritance. He is a serious, wise and well-informed man, who looks upon *The Times* as a great trusteeship, and is determined to continue it according to its splendid traditions.

"It is a common story that each John Walter in turn has declined a peerage, but I have it on the authority of the last of the three that there is no truth in the report. Mr. Walter regards it as a su-

preme compliment that no Prime Minister has ever approached him with such a bribe. To be a peer would add to the dignity of his position, but would compromise his independence."

THE EVOLUTION OF FICTION.

THE following account of the evolution of fiction we take from Mr. Herbert Spencer's article on "Professional Institutions," in the *Popular Science Monthly* for September.

"That fiction has developed out of biography scarcely needs proof. Unless a biographer is accurate, which even modern biographers rarely are, and which ancient biographers certainly were not, it inevitably happens that there is more or less of fancy mingled with his fact. The same tendencies which in early times developed anecdotes of chiefs into mythological stories of them as gods, operated universally, and necessarily produced in narratives of men's lives exaggerations which greatly distorted them. If we remember the disputes among the Greeks respecting the birthplaces of poets and philosophers we see how reckless were men's statements and how largely the actual was perverted by the imaginary. So, too, on coming down to Christian times it needs but to name the miracles described in the lives of the saints to have abundant proof of such vitiations. As in our own days the repeater of an anecdote, or circulator of a scandal, is tempted to make his or her story interesting by making much of the striking points; so, still more in early days, when truth was valued less than now, were stories step by step perverted as they passed from mouth to mouth.

AUTHORS' ORAL FICTION.

"Of course, the narrator who gave the most picturesque version of an adventure or achievement was preferred by listeners; and, of course, ever tempted to increase the imaginary additions, passed insensibly into a maker of tales. Even children, at first anxious to know whether the stories told them are true, by and by become ready to accept untrue stories; and then some of them, thus taught by example, invent wonderful tales to interest their companions. With the uncivilized or semi-civilized a like genesis naturally occurs among adults. Hence the established class of story-tellers in the East—authors of oral fictions. And how gradually by this process fiction is differentiated from biography is shown by the fact that at first these stories which, as exaggerations of actual incidents, are partially believed in by the narrators are wholly believed in by the listeners. In his "Three Years in a Levantine Family" Mr. Bayle St. John tells us that when "The Arabian Nights" were being read aloud, and when he warned those around that they must not suppose the narratives to be true, they insisted on believing them: asking—Why should a man sit down to write lies? So that after fiction comes into existence it is still classed as biography—is not distinguished from it as among civilized nations.

THE SECULARIZATION OF STORY TELLING.

"The early history of these civilized nations shows that in the genesis of imaginary biography the priesthood at first took some part. In Henry I's time Wace, a reading clerk, was also a romance writer. So, in the next reign, we have Walter Map, chaplain to the king, who wrote religious and secular romances; and there are subsequently named romances which probably had clerical authors, though there is no proof. But the general aspect of the facts appears to show that after that time in England, the telling of tales of imagination became secularized.

OTHER LITERATURE.

"Meanwhile derivative forms of literature were showing themselves, mostly, however, having a biographical element. As a writer on church government the Saxon abbot Dunstan diverged somewhat from the purely clerical sphere; and after the conquest Sewulf, who, becoming a monk, wrote his travels, gives us a deviation into an autobiographical, as well as a geographical, form of literature. Then in Henry II's reign we have Nigel Wireker, a monastic, who wrote a satire on the monks, as did also the chaplain, Walter Map, in addition to his volume of anecdotes. Under Richard I there was Geoffrey de Vinsauf, an ecclesiastic who was also a critic of poetry, and Giraldus Cambrensis, who wrote topography. In the reign of Henry III came the monk Mathew Paris, who in denouncing pope and king wove biographical matter into a satire. In subsequent reigns Wiclif, John Trevisa and others added the function of translator to their literary functions; and some, as Bromyard and Lydgate, entered upon various subjects—law, morals, theology, rhetoric. Here it is needless to accumulate details. It is enough for us to recognize the ways in which in early days the priest took the lead as man of letters.

"Of course, along with the secularization of biography, history and literature at large, men of letters have become more diversified in their kinds. History, at first predominantly biographical, has divided itself. There is the unphilosophical kind, such as that written by Carlyle, who thought the doings of great men the only subject-matter worth dealing with, and there is the philosophical kind, which more and more expands history into an account of national development: Green's "Short History" being an example.

"Then biography, besides dividing into that kind which is written by the man himself and that kind which is written by another, has assumed unlike natures—the nature which is purely narrative, and that which is in large measure analytical or reflective. And besides the various classes of writers of fiction, laying their scenes among different ranks and dealing with them in different ways—now descriptive, now sentimental, now satirical—we have a variety of essayists—didactic, humorous, critical, etc."

THE REAL JOHN KEATS.

A PROPOS of the centenary of John Keats, October 29, 1895, Mr. John Gilmer Speed, in *McClure's*, attempts to give us a picture of "The Real John Keats," in an illustrated paper which gathers fresh interest from the fact—given by an editorial note—that the writer is a grandson of the poet's brother. Mr. Speed does not at all revive the picturesque but disproven story that Gifford's *Quarterly* invectives "snuffed out" the author of "Endymion;" indeed he cites, *en passant*, fresh evidence that Keats bore the savage terms of the review with reasonable equanimity, all things considered.

John Keats was the son of a hostler, who accumulated a competence which was but little comfort to his children on account of negligent or dishonest trusteeship.

JOHN KEATS A PUGILIST.

"Some of the lads who were at school with John Keats have left recollections of him. He was small, but very symmetrical in form, and with a face of such beauty that all who saw him were charmed by his appearance. Mere good looks do not go far with schoolboys, but they have a certain effect. It was not beauty that made John Keats the most popular boy in Mr. Clarke's school, but his love of fun, his rollicking sense of humor, and above all his fondness for fighting. In his boyhood he appeared to like a fight for its own sake, and to fairly revel in an encounter when the battle was for what he esteemed a good cause."

APPRENTICED TO A SURGEON.

Keats was apprenticed at fifteen to a surgeon, and he accepted this disposition of his future without any opposition, though he continued to show himself more interested in the "Faerie Queen," than in the dissecting room. Three years later he made his first verses, "Imitations of Spenser," and at twenty he was put all in a tumult by "Chapman's Homer," his introduction to which was the occasion of one of his noblest sonnets.

"He passed his medical examinations with credit and was appointed an assistant at Guy's Hospital. Operations that he performed in 1816 proved that he was no bungler, but his heart was not in the work. He felt that he was not fit for the responsibilities of the profession, as his mind wandered more and more to other things. 'The other day during the lecture,' he told his friend Clarke, 'there came a sunbeam into the room, and with it a whole troop of creatures floating in the ray; and I was off with them to Oberon and fairyland.' To another friend he said of the abandonment of his study of medicine and surgery, which happened in 1817: 'My last operation was the opening of a man's temporal artery. I did it with the utmost nicety; but reflecting on what passed through my mind at the time, my dexterity seemed a miracle, and I never took up the lancet again.'"

THE FIRST VOLUME.

Keats' poems were collected in a volume in 1817, after urgent encouragement from such friends as

Leigh Hunt, Shelley and Severn. It attracted no attention except in the inner circle of art and letters represented by the names just mentioned.

"These friends resented the public inattention; but this did not seem to worry Keats in the least, for he was now intent on producing a long poem which should put his powers to the test and prove that he was capable of a sustained effort. He therefore planned 'Endymion' and went to the Isle of Wight to begin it. This experiment had been made on the recommendation of Haydon the painter, who insisted that he would work better in solitude. Keats found that this was not the case and in a few weeks went to Margate, where he made good progress on his poem. 'Endymion' was finished in the autumn of that year. Before it could get treated by the reviewers, Keats' mortal malady had begun as a result of the exposure endured during a walking trip in the North.

KEATS, LAMB AND WORDSWORTH.

"During Christmas week of 1817 he was invited by Haydon to sup with Wordsworth. Besides Wordsworth, Charles Lamb and several others were present. Lamb got tipsy and played some practical jokes on a dull member of the company. These did not amuse Keats, but struck him as only rude and unkind. Later, Wordsworth invited Keats to dine with him. At this dinner Keats recited for the older poet the Hymn to Pan from 'Endymion.' Wordsworth coolly remarked: 'A pretty piece of paganism;' and Keats winced under the frigidity."

KEATS IN LOVE.

The young poet had repeatedly made declarations that he was wedded to his muse beyond divorce, and that he could never mate his mighty epic admiration of beauty with "the more divided and minute domestic happiness." But as to many others less than he who have gratuitously renounced sweethearts, the day of his fate duly arrived, and never was there a more ardent passion, nor a more complete slave to it than the poet. Miss Fanny Brawne was the object of his love; Mr. Speed tells us that the silhouette reproduced with his article is the only portrait of her which has been preserved and he falls back on Mr. Sidney Colvin's hypothetical description of the young lady: "'A brisk and blooming, very young beauty of the far from uncommon English hawk blond type, with aquiline nose and retreating forehead, sharp cut nostril and gray-blue eye, a slight shapely figure rather short than tall, a taking smile, and good hair, carriage, and complexion—such was Fanny Brawne externally.' Though she was inexperienced and self-confident, she was constant and kind to her lover in spite of prospects which soon grew very dark. She never, however, fully realized what manner of man he was, though some of the things said by his friends, who did not approve of her or of his frenzy of passion for her, were most unkind and entirely unjustified. As I have been guilty in previous writings of repeating at least one such unkind remark,

I most cheerfully acknowledge that better evidence has convinced me that she loved Keats dearly, and when he was dead tenderly cherished his memory."

A Living Friend of Keats.

In the October *Century*, Mr. Kenyon West, writing on "Keats in Hampstead," reports a conversation recently had with a quaint old man who in his boyhood knew the poet. This ancient said: "When I first knew Mr. Keats he was terrible fond of tramping over the fields; and once I saw him coming across a stubble field long after sundown. I believe he had been there all day. After a while I didn't see him around so much, on account of his illness. When I first saw him his face was bright and cheery as the sun, but he was a melancholy looking chap at last. He seemed to see all that was stirring, acted cleverish, and was very sociable, though none of us thought he amounted to much; the tradespeople around thought him idle—a fellow that hadn't much to do but look at the clouds and the flowers. Of course none of us thought he'd be so famous some day. Us boys thought a pile of him after we saw him pitch into a cruel, mean-souled man who was teasing a little boy. He gave him a good drubbing, I can tell you. It was a fight that lasted an hour or so, and the fellow went home feeling pretty cheap to be beaten by such a little man as Mr. Keats. But I've been told Mr. Keats had always been fond of fighting at school; he'd fight any one morning, noon and night; it was meat and drink to him.

"After a while any one with half an eye could see Mr. Keats wasn't long for this world. One evening after a busy day I was going home. I saw I was just near Wentworth Place. I couldn't resist going around to the kitchen door to ask after Mr. Keats, for I hadn't seen him for a long time tramping around. It was September, and the back door was half open, and just inside was Miss Brawne herself talking to one of the maids. I stammered out my words, not feeling sure of my welcome, somehow. Her answer was curt enough, but I have always fancied she'd been crying. She said that Mr. Keats had that very morning gone to London to sail for Italy."

FREEDOM OF THEOLOGICAL TEACHING.

IN the current number of the *New World* the Rev. Dr. J. H. Ecob makes a forcible plea for a theological university which shall be free from denominational control.

"What shall we say to the Baptist deacon and the Presbyterian elder who have wickedly hoarded their money in life, and when dying would perpetuate their favorite ism? We must resolutely and righteously say 'Thy money perish with thee.' Shall we accept the money with the conditions and then, when the donor and his ism 'lie a-mouldering in the grave,' call the lawyers to divorce the money from his ism that we may be free to apply it to our own? Let the seminary charters and their court records answer. We have quite as much ground for questioning the

denominational seminary's financial right of being as its doctrinal. In all cases its creed cannot endure the test of history, and, alas, in too many cases, its money foundations cannot bear the weight of the Ten Commandments. Has not the time past sufficed for working our denominational will? Is not the last product of that order, seminary control, a result so childish and perverse as to suggest that the system has reached the stage of senile debility? The prophetic demand of the hour is for no more schools to perpetuate the idiosyncrasies of one denomination, but for a theological university that shall enlarge and enrich the elemental life of all denominations."

GEORGE ELIOT'S PLACE IN LITERATURE.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON concludes his series of papers on the great Victorian writers with an estimate of "George Eliot's Place in Literature." Mr. Harrison does not agree with the many admirers of George Eliot's genius who believe that it grew continuously in power, reaching its zenith in *Daniel Deronda*. Her truly great period of production, in his opinion, was limited to the six years beginning with "Scenes of Clerical Life," in 1858, and ending with "Romola," in 1863, "Romola" marking the decline of her genius. In Mr. Harrison's concluding paragraphs is summed up his estimate: "It is to me a truly melancholy duty to have to admit that so much in the noble conceptions and rich thought of George Eliot was not a complete success in ultimate execution—and that, in great measure, because the conception and aim were so great and the execution so profoundly conscientious. I knew her well; I was amongst those who had the deepest regard for her mental power and her moral insight. I always recognized her as one of the best and most cultured minds of her time. I had great faith in her judgment, and could respect her courage even when I repudiated her opinions. But I never was one of those who exaggerated her gifts as an artist. I never could count anything later than 'Silas Marner,' as a complete and unqualified masterpiece. One may have the imaginative power of Michael Angelo's Sistine Chapel, or of his Medicean tombs, and yet if one is not complete master of the brush and the chisel, no imagination, no thought will produce a masterpiece in fresco or in marble.

MORE OF A THINKER THAN AN ARTIST.

"George Eliot was a thoughtful artist, but she was more of a thinker than an artist; she was always more the artist when she was least the thinker; and when she conceived a work of art in her sublimest aspirations (as notably in 'The Spanish Gypsy') she almost makes us doubt if she were an artist at all. She was an artist: and the younger generations will make an unpardonable error if they fail to do justice to the permanent survival of her best and earliest work. They will also be guilty of unpardonable blindness if they fail to note how completely she stands above all her contemporary rivals in romance in thought, in knowledge, in nobility of aim.

She raised the whole art of romance into a higher plane of thought, of culture and of philosophic grasp. And when she failed it was often by reason of the nobility of her aim itself, of the volume of her own learning, of the intensity of her own standard of perfection. Her passages in prose are studied with the care that men usually bestow on a sonnet; her accessories and landscapes are patient and conscientious transcripts of actual spots of country and town; her drama is a problem of ethical teaching, subtly elaborated and minutely probed. In these high aims and difficult ambitions she not seldom failed, or achieved a somewhat academic and qualified success. But the task was not seldom such that even to have fallen short of complete success was a far from ignoble triumph.

"She raised the whole art of romance to a higher plane, I say; and, although in this ambitious aim she too often sacrificed freshness, ease and simplicity, the weight of the limits she imposed on herself must fairly be counted in the balance. Romance had never before in England been written with such a sense of responsibility, with such eager subtlety of form and with such high ethical purpose. The sense of responsibility wearies many readers, and at last crushed the writer; the form became 'precious' and at last pedantic; and the ethical purpose was sometimes more visible than the ethical life. In the French drama, Corneille had great conceptions, noble types of character, stately verse and tragic situations; but English readers too often find him mannered, artificial, dull. Corneille, I freely admit, is not Shakespeare; I greatly prefer Shakespeare; but I prefer Corneille to Ibsen. We have plenty of Ibsenites to-day, and rather a plethora than a dearth of ignoble creatures in squalid situations who expose to us their mean lives with considerable truth to nature. In such an age it is just as well that the lessons of 'Adam Bede,' 'Romola,' 'Fedalma and Zarcia,' should not be quite forgotten.

THE ART OF ROMANCE.

"The art of romance, in the widest and loftiest sense of the term, is even yet in its infancy. Ancient literature, mediæval literature, knew nothing of it. Nor indeed did modern literature entirely conceive it in all its fullness until the days of Le Sage, Richardson, Fielding, Goldsmith. Nay, we may say that its power was not quite revealed before Scott, Goethe, Manzoni, Jane Austen, Balzac and George Sand. Its subtlety, its flexibility, its capacity for analytic research, its variety of range and facility for reaching all hearts and all minds—all this is simply incalculable. And we may be sure that the star of romance in its best sense has not yet reached its zenith. It is the art of the future—and an art wherein women are quite as likely to reign as men. It would be treason to Art to pretend that George Eliot came near to such perfection. But she had certain qualities that none of her predecessors had quite possessed, and she strove for an ideal which may one day become something more than a dream

—a dream that as yet eludes and escapes from the mind as it struggles to grasp it and to fix it."

VOGLER, PRIEST AND MUSICIAN.

HOW many people have read with delight Browning's poem "Abt Vogler," and yet how few have any clear notion of the man to whom Browning pays such noble tribute by putting into his mouth his own ideas of music and its message! The *Deutsche Revue* of August comes to the rescue with an article on Vogler by A. von Winterfeld, and from it the following biographical particulars are taken.

IN ITALY.

"If fame among contemporaries alone could be counted as the true test of the worth and importance of a man, Georg Josef Vogler must be numbered among the greatest of musical geniuses. He was admired as a great and original composer, as a musical reformer, as an indefatigable researcher, as a great pianist and still greater organist, and as a teacher whom it was impossible to excel, and at whose feet sat the greatest musicians of his time. He was honored, moreover, as an earnest priest who never failed to carry with him the blessings of religion, even unto the remotest districts of his travels.

"Vogler was born at Würzburg, and was the son of a violin maker. He had his first musical instruction from his father. He also studied theology and philosophy, but with his remarkable musical gifts it is not surprising that he resolved to devote himself to music. Mannheim, then called "the musician's Paradise," attracted him, but the Kurfürst, recognizing his ability, sent him to Father Martini at Bologna, and to Valotti at Padua, that he might continue his studies. At Bologna he also studied theology, and when he went to Rome he received the honors of priesthood from the Pope.

AT MANNHEIM.

"After three years in Italy he made his way back to Mannheim, no longer a humble student, but a master of music and a prelate. His priestly dignity, which he combined with 'worldly' manners, made him an imposing figure, and the ladies at the court were fascinated by his brilliant conversation, and found even the tone of his voice irresistible. Under these circumstances the Kurfürst could not do less than appoint him Vice-Kapellmeister and Court Chaplain. Vogler now founded a music school, gave lessons and public lectures on music, edited a musical monthly, and published a work on music and composition. But while he was looked up to at the court, the people of Mannheim regarded him as an intriguing interloper, and refused to sympathize with a man who had adopted the double profession of music and religion. With the exception of Peter Winter, who afterward became a composer of merit, Vogler also had the whole orchestra against him.

"It is also interesting to learn that about this time fate took Mozart to Mannheim, but Vogler did

not find much grace with him. In letters to his father, Mozart criticised him as a composer, theorist and performer, and Vogler never quite forgave him.

"When the court was removed to Munich, Vogler followed and produced his opera 'Albert III,' but he quarreled with the Jesuit Father Frank, and so left Munich in 1781.

IN SWEDEN.

"Vogler then set out on long travels through Germany to France, England, Italy, Greece, Palestine and Egypt, and thus acquired world-wide fame as musician, organist and teacher. While in these countries he took great trouble to collect their national melodies. In Paris and London he distinguished himself by his performances on the orchestrion, a portable organ, which he invented and always carried about with him; but he had less success with his opera 'La Kermesse,' which he produced at Paris in 1783. In 1786 Gustavus III made him 'Chef de la Musique du Roi,' and for thirteen years Vogler carried on his musical work at Stockholm, where he founded his second school. He did not forget his religious work either, but sought out the Catholics and took them under his special care. From Sweden he managed many journeys to London, Paris, Hamburg, etc., and thus contrived to maintain the reputation he had previously acquired.

DISILLUSIONMENT.

"In 1799 he quitted Sweden with a life-pension, and after producing his opera, 'Hermann von Unna,' at Berlin, returned to Würzburg. He was soon called to the University of Prague, where, however, he was to meet with a great disillusionment. His opera, 'Castor and Pollux,' was a fiasco, his recitals on the orchestrion, with his realistic tone-painting, excited nothing but derision, and his lectures did not meet with the approval of the professors at the university. Only his playing on the piano and organ and his improvements in organ building had due recognition.

BEETHOVEN AND WEBER.

"Turning his back on this ungrateful city, he went to Vienna in 1802, to be received with flattery and to engage in a musical duel with Beethoven in the composition of an opera. Vogler's 'Samori' had great success, while Beethoven's 'Fidelio' had but a cool reception. Vienna was altogether sympathetic toward Vogler, and here he celebrated with great pomp the thirtieth anniversary of his ordination. In 1803, when he may be said to have reached the zenith of his fame, Weber, a youth of seventeen, found his way to Vienna and became one of Vogler's favorite pupils. But the war drove Vogler away in 1805, and we again find him at Munich, where his 'Castor and Pollux' was the opera selected for a festival performance.

"His latter days were spent at Darmstadt, where another Protestant ruler provided him with an influential position. Ludwig I, Grand Duke of Hesse, was his own Kapellmeister, so that Vogler's office

was very much of a sinecure. But the old musician now founded his third school, and pupils soon crowded around him, among them young Meyerbeer. Others followed him from Vienna, and even Weber betook himself to Darmstadt for more instruction. With so much young talent about him the Abt became quite young again, and never tired of imparting the knowledge he had acquired to his enthusiastic pupils. He died suddenly in 1814.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

"It is, no doubt, a very difficult matter to write an accurate account of Vogler and his work. The biography of 'Papa,' which Weber is generally believed to have had in hand, has never been forthcoming, and there are now very few sources from which to get reliable information. In Grove's 'Dictionary of Music' the Rev. John Henry Mee names the authorities from whom he derived his knowledge, and appends a list of Vogler's operas, masses and instrumental works and his contributions to musical literature. The only reference in the 'Musical Index,' between 1890 and 1894, is an article which appeared in the *New England Magazine* of December, 1893. In a note in *Poet Lore*, January, 1890, Miss Helen A. Clarke gives a musical explanation of the allusions in the last stanza of Browning's poem. In June, 1890, a monument to Vogler was erected at Darmstadt."

LOMBROSO ON NORDAU.

PROFESSOR LOMBROSO writes in the *October Century* on the opinions set forth by his old pupil, Nordau, in the latter's work on "Degeneration." The Italian scientist gives Nordau great credit for the application of "psychiatric research to literary criticism," and is confident that much good will come to science from the departure, but he disagrees with the wholesale denial to Wagner, Ibsen, Tolstoi, *et al*, of genius and true art. Professor Lombroso admits with his pupil that Wagner is—as an individual who will stand for the species—exaggerated, errant, and even mad, if you please, but he also maintains his claim to genius, and believes that the beauty that has come to the world from its greatest men has been produced in the midst of alienism and genius.

"Even though starting from a new and just position, Nordau has gone astray: convinced of the scope of the new psychiatric weapon which he had in his hands, he has so far overshot the mark as to impair the effect of his purpose. More alienist than the alienists, he no sooner finds a neurotic or maddish author than he thinks his work itself can be demolished. Thus, after having demonstrated by a very subtle analysis that in Wagner the philosophic ideas concerning life are contradictory or archaic,—such as the idea of the struggle between the flesh and the soul, or between the spirit and the senses, he concludes that Wagner was therefore crazy, and not a

genius. Likewise, because of Tolstoi's mysticism, or his destructive ideas on love and science, he deems Tolstoi insane and his books nonsense.

"But probably all geniuses have the eccentricities, many even the delirious ideas which he notices in Tolstoi, Wagner and Ibsen. The last chapter of Goethe's 'Wilhelm Meister' is more incomprehensible and extravagant than the ideas of Tolstoi; while Balzac's scientific opinions, and his innumerable fluids, would find mates in the literature of insane asylums. To demonstrate that geniuses are insane is not difficult, because, as I and others before me have shown, genius is a form of degenerative neurosis. Certainly Poictevin, Mallarmé and Ghil are degenerates and even *mattoids*. Tolstoi, Wagner and Swinburne may be mad or degenerate, but in addition to the qualities just named, and which belong to the ordinary insane, they have genius; this is what Nordau has too frequently forgotten. Degeneration, for one who follows my theories, instead of destroying, fortifies the diagnosis which proves them to be geniuses, and enlarges its range; because only the mediocre have not maddish forms, for the very reason that they lack fecund originality, which is the basis of genius.

"The man of genius is a man who does better than his contemporaries, and in a different way; he is, therefore, an abnormal being, an exception. He is different from his environment, he is not completely sane as to his intellect, he has many physiological and psychological blemishes, he is afflicted either by the delirium of persecution, or by megalomania, or by religious delirium, more often by psychic epilepsy."

WAGNER A MUSICIAN BUT NOT A POET.

"Certainly Wagner's musical *libretti*, which his fanatics admire as wells of philosophy, are incomplete, even silly, and their verses are horrible. But that detracts nothing from the merit of the musician; the interweaving of even Shakespeare's dramas is often puerile, worthy of puppet shows and street players; but the immense treasure of psychology stored in them does not on this account lose a thousandth part of its value. We smile at the general slaughter which puts an end to the last scene; but we close the book enthusiastic over the infinite power of the genius which fathoms the human soul down to its giddiest depths. What matters to us the philosophy which he has chosen to employ?

"So we must regard Wagner as a great musician only, and not as a poet or a philosopher. His music is a great creation, and this suffices; a great creation not because of the ideas which it tries to represent, but because it expresses, with extraordinary power, one of the most universal sentiments. Even the most positive man has a very strong inclination to embellish bygone ages in his imagination with all those flowers lacking in his own time; seeing them from afar, he does not perceive all those innumerable vulgarities of life which make our existence so tedious; and he thinks that

men must have been happier. Not otherwise, perhaps, arose the widely diffused legends of the Golden Age. Wagner has done no more than color this illusion vividly. He is only the musician of this universal sentiment, which he has been able to make objective in forms precise and not evanescent. As to the accusation that Wagner is incapable of creating symmetrical melodies, and that he covered counterpoint with ridicule, and avoided all burdensome labor; that he invented the theory of the *Leitmotive* because he was not able to differentiate the personages of his operas by giving to his music salient characteristics, these accusations vanish merely at the names of his operas—'Lohengrin,' 'Die Meistersinger,' etc."

THE LATE MR. HUXLEY.

IN the October *Scribner's* Mr. George W. Smalley writes in a discursive and anecdotal style of Huxley, with whom he had been closely acquainted since 1876. We quote some paragraphs which will aid in forming a mental picture of the great scientist:

THE REGIMEN OF A GREAT SCIENTIST.

"His life was almost ascetic. Tobacco was perhaps his one indulgence. A great part of the work by which the world knows him was done after dinner, and after a hard day's work in the lecture-room and laboratory. He never spared himself. Often and often have I known him leave the circle of family and friends, of which he was the life, very early in the evening and betake himself to his library; a room of which the only luxury was books. If remonstrated with or appealed to for another half-hour, he would only shake his head. There was something to be done. And it would be midnight or one or two o'clock before it was done, and then he was up at seven in the morning. I sometimes thought he had no higher happiness than work; perhaps nobody has. He would dine on a little soup and a bit of fish; more than that was a clog on his mind. 'The great secret,' he said, 'is to preserve the power of working continuously sixteen hours a day if need be. If you cannot do that you may be caught out any time.'"

SOME REVEALING ANECDOTES.

"Mr. Huxley stood on the deck of the *Germanic* as she steamed up the harbor of New York, and he enjoyed to the full that marvelous panorama. At all times he was on intimate terms with Nature and also with the joint work of Nature and Man; Man's place in Nature being to him interesting from more points of view than one. As we drew near the city—this was in 1876, you will remember—he asked what were the tall tower and tall building with a cupola, then the two most conspicuous objects. I told him the *Tribune* and the Western Union Telegraph buildings. 'Ah,' he said, 'that is interesting; that is American. In the Old World the first things you see as you approach a great city are steeples; here you see, first,

centres of intelligence.' Next to those the tugboats seemed to attract him as they tore fiercely up and down and across the bay. He looked long at them and finally said, 'If I were not a man I think I should like to be a tug.' They seemed to him the condensation and complete expression of the energy and force in which he delighted.

"I quoted some years ago what 'the most accomplished of the Queen's daughters' said of him: 'I like to talk with Mr. Huxley because he talks to me exactly as he would to any other woman.' I see no reason why I may not now say that this lady was the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne. Such a testimony is rare, and in London would be thought much more remarkable than here, for it is in London more than anywhere else that conversation takes on a different tone in the presence of royalty, often a tone of constraint. Mr. Huxley, it may be said, was exactly the same in all companies. His position brought him a good deal into contact with royalties and with other people of high degree. But he said: 'I am a plebeian, and I stand by my order.'"

HUXLEY AND THE TREASURY OFFICERS.

"There is in England," says Mr. Smalley, "a great deal of genuine public spirit, which leads men, both rich and poor, to give much of their time to public duties without pay. Mr. Huxley, who could ill afford it, gave much; serving on fishery commissions and others involving no little labor and much expenditure of what he prized most, time. The Government paid traveling expenses and required a detailed account to be sent in. The Treasury audited these accounts, and the Treasury is a notorious screw. One of these accounts was returned to Mr. Huxley with the remark that a charge of one pound for hotel lodgings (\$5) seemed irregular because, as far they could make out, he had been traveling that night by train. As, however, there might be a doubt on the point, 'My Lords' were willing to give him the benefit of it and made no deduction. Forthwith Mr. Huxley sat down and wrote 'My Lords' a letter—with his best ink—of which I heard him say he much regretted that he kept no copy—first explaining that his original charge was strictly correct, and represented cash out of pocket; second, entirely declining to avail himself of the lenity they were disposed to show; and thirdly, inclosing a check for the sum they had queried. For a long time he heard no more. Many months later he received a letter from the Treasury, saying in the official manner that they had made every effort to discover some person who was authorized to receive the sum for which Mr. Huxley had drawn his check, but in vain. No official, no department, had power to accept the money, and the check was therefore returned. It was covered all over, said Mr. Huxley, face and back, with indorsements, names, memoranda of every kind by all the people through whose hands it had passed. 'I shall frame it,' he said, 'and keep it, and hand it down to my descendants in memory of the liberality of the Treasury to an unpaid public servant.'"

THE CAREER OF H. O. HOUGHTON.

THERE is in the October *New England Magazine* an excellent and appreciative short sketch by Julius Ward of Henry Oscar Houghton, the publisher of Emerson, Holmes, Whittier, Lowell, Hawthorne, Longfellow and Thoreau, one of the chief factors in the securing of international copyright, and a figure which during a generation was second to none in the work of raising the standards of book publishing. If ever there was such a thing as a "self-made" man, Mr. Houghton was it. The son of a needy Vermont farmer, he was, at the age of thirteen, an apprentice in the office of the *Burlington Free Press*.

A STRUGGLING COLLEGE CAREER.

"His older brother had graduated at the University of Vermont, and inspired him to obtain a college education. Few youths have ever pursued their studies under greater difficulties. Young Houghton carried on his work of preparation during the hours which might have been given to recreation, and with the assistance of his brother, the apprentice in typesetting was ready for college. In 1839 his parents removed to Portage, New York, and here he completed his private studies. He had managed to save from his earnings \$80, and with this sum he proposed to return to Burlington and begin his college career. But at the last moment the sudden failure of his employer led to the loss of all he had saved, and he started for a four-years' course in college in 1842 with only a shilling in his pocket.

AN HUMBLE START ON BORROWED CAPITAL.

"Two incidents during his first and second periods of residence in Burlington he well remembered. The first was when a slim and pale young man entered the printing office and told him to spell the word *theatre* as *theater*, and the word *centre* as *center*. The visitor was the famous lexicographer, whose life he was to publish in later years, and whose dictionary he was to print at the Riverside Press by hundreds of tons. The other incident was the way in which he worked his passage through college. It was his following of the printer's trade that enabled him to use every spare hour in earning his living; and often he went without food because he was too poor to buy it. When he was graduated he was \$300 in debt, yet few men in his class had received an education more thorough or valuable. He had learned the art of applying himself both to studies and to practical work, and he had found out the value of a dollar by what it cost him to earn it.

"When in 1846 he started out to begin life for himself, he determined to teach school, but unable to find a place where he was wanted, he drifted, penniless, but not hopeless, to Boston, where he entered the office of the *Traveler* in the capacity of typesetter, proofreader and reporter. There he was able to earn \$5 a week, and made his mark as a reporter by the gift of being able to remember a speech so well that he could write it out accurately after hearing it.

"The outlook for a college graduate who was knocking about in search of a position where he could

earn a living, and who was saddled with a debt which he could not pay with this scanty income, was not good. He had not yet found his life-work as a master printer. But in January, 1849, the opportunity came to him, if he could raise \$1,500 to purchase the interest of Mr. Freeman, of the firm of Freeman & Bolles, then established in a printing office in Cambridge. It was the critical time in his career; but his character as a man of energy, industry and integrity had been so well established that he was able to raise the sum through three parties in amounts of \$500,—and he never ceased to honor and bless those who befriended him at that turning point in his life. Three years later Mr. Bolles withdrew from the firm and sold out his interest to Mr. Houghton. An almshouse, erected by the city of Cambridge on the banks of the Charles River and abandoned for a larger building, was bought by him as the starting point of what he called the Riverside Press. The firm title became H. O. Houghton & Company; and from that beginning in an old almshouse in 1852 has sprung one of the foremost printing establishments in the country or in the world.

"TOUT BIEN OU RIEN."

"There was an opportunity at that time for an immense improvement in the manufacture of American books. They had heretofore been printed on poor paper, with poor ink, and with little attention paid to the details of manufacture. Mr. Houghton early adopted the legend, *Tout bien ou rien*, Do it well or not at all,—which was later on used on the title-pages of books published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and it was this motto lived up to which at once raised his work to a position that gave it unrivaled precedence in the country."

Mr. Houghton's establishment imported inks from England and used finer paper than had hitherto been put into American books. This excellence of material and workmanship, combined with Mr. Houghton's rare capacity for making friends and for picking up contracts, made the concern prosper so that he was soon able to be his own publisher, and to embark on that later notable career with which many recent articles have made us more familiar.

The editor of the *Atlantic* pays a short but fervent tribute to Mr. H. O. Houghton, the senior member of the publishing house which has issued the magazine since 1874. Mr. Scudder says of Mr. Houghton: "When, in the course of events, he became the proprietor of the magazine, he disclosed to its conductors the breadth of his sagacious mind, as he entered heartily into any plan which looked to the enlargement of its scope as a literary miscellany and an exponent of the most pronounced American ideas in the discussion of public affairs. He was a strong advocate of education in its broadest view, and he constantly urged the magazine in this direction. Above all, the editor desires here to honor the magnanimity with which this publisher gave the largest liberty to those who were charged with its conduct."

STAMBULOFF.

MR. CUST, the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, recently made a flying visit to Constantinople, and interviewed on his way Prince Ferdinand and M. Stambuloff. He came back loathing Ferdinand and idolizing Stambuloff. When Stambuloff was killed Mr. Cust lifted up his voice and wept copiously in the columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and now in the *New Review* there is a very characteristic discourse in praise of the late hero of Bulgaria. It is a good article, and will be read with interest by those even who dissent from its conclusions.

HIS FIERY YOUTH.

Mr. Cust says: "Stepan Stambuloff was born in 1854, and was bred as potboy, tailor, theological student, expulsee, peddler. The relative enlightenment of the Ottoman Government in the days of his youth served to make life harder for the subject state. Midhat Pasha was seeking by law and method to Ottomanize European Turkey and Stambuloff's school was closed. The grace of Russia gave him an opening at Odessa in 1870, but the joys of Nihilism and cellar meetings sent him out of the country with the police behind him in 1872. From that year he set himself body and soul to be the servant, savior and lover of Bulgaria; and from that year no failure, triumph, glory or despair could ever serve to divert or to diminish the master-bias of his soul. To this single purpose he gave all his life. Where there was trouble, there was Stambuloff in the midst. Where there was none, there was he to beget it. Disaster dogged his feet. His very countrymen for whom he wrought grew weary. The debasement of secular slavery was manifest in the betrayal of Bulgarian by Bulgarian, and the long pride of rule shone out in the loyalty of the Turkish peasants, who never in one case turned traitors to the laws of hospitality and charity. Stambuloff flashed through and through the Balkans like a fiery cross. Where a match was to be lit, or a knife to be sharpened, Stambuloff scratched the box and whetted the stone. But his back once turned, the matches flickered out and the knives were thrown away. By infinite effort it was planned that seven thousand daring patriots should meet at dawn and fling themselves upon the Turks. Of all that host Stambuloff and his personal following of thirty men were faithful to the tryst. Flying for his life through snow and spies and enemies, he swore with tears that never more would he stir finger or risk life for such a faithless generation. He broke his oath next morning. After such long failures a scapegoat was demanded; and the patriot-leaders, who lived at Bucharest in safe, snug fatness, pronounced him anathema, and in literal truth he gnawed the crust of starvation and drank the bitter waters of contempt."

DICTATOR OF BULGARIA.

Stambuloff fought through the Russo-Turkish war, and at its close practiced as a lawyer without

meddling in politics for some time. He soon, however, came to the front and became a conspicuous figure in the closing years of Prince Alexander's reign. When Alexander abdicated, Stambuloff was virtually dictator: "Stambuloff was now thirty-two years old, and was absolute master of the country he belonged to. His first enterprise embodied his dearest wish. On his own authority he offered to add Bulgaria to the crown of Roumania. Between the two countries there had ever existed a near sympathy, and their union under a wise king would, it seemed to the regent, form such a block of power in the Balkans as should bar the southward path of Russia forever, and paralyze any poaching tendencies on the part of Austria. Unluckily the two great powers saw as clearly as Stambuloff himself the probable issue of the suggestion. Before their joint pressure the scheme fell to the ground. He offered to the Sultan the actual principedom of Bulgaria, provided, first, that within the principality he acted only on the windy side of the written constitution, and next, that he granted to the Bulgarians of Macedonia equal constitutional rights, while maintaining his military system in the latter province. But the plan was bolder than the Sultan. He is a man who dare not put more than two per cent. to the touch. So he declined."

THE COBURGER.

Stambuloff was almost at his wit's end to find a prince, and at last in an unlucky moment he hit upon the Coburger, Prince Ferdinand, of whom Mr. Cust speaks in terms of the strongest reprobation. He says: "That he was and is a weak, vain, fatuous, unstable and ungrateful nature we strenuously assert. To see him uncontrolled upon the throne of the Bulgarians is to see a lob-worm or a monkey at the head of a population of men."

"That Stambuloff ruled in high-handed and peremptory fashion he never denied. His own theory was that, while the exigencies of the nineteenth century made liberty a conventional necessity, liberty in the hands of the Bulgarians of to-day was as a knife and a box of matches in the hands of a child. Therefore, while he loved he chastened, and he did both with a will. When people did what he thought wrong he shot them. When elections were like to go wrong for him he saw to it that they went right."

THE PRINCE AND THE FALLEN MINISTER.

At last, after enduring this high-handed tyranny for a time, the Bulgarians with Prince Ferdinand at their head dispensed with the services of Stambuloff: "In a few weeks twenty-one prefects out of twenty-four, seventy magistrates out of eighty-four, fifteen hundred mayors were kicked into the gutter. Bulgaria was in chaos once more, and ever since has stayed there. All brigands were amnestied, and to the worst of them were given lodgings opposite the ex-Minister's door."

Stambuloff wished to leave Bulgaria, but he was

kept at Sofia in order to answer charges which were brought against him. Mr. Cust says bitterly: "He was almost dying of natural causes, and a foreign cure alone might save him. Might he go? He knew too much truth, and was, as he told myself and others, kept at Sofia to be killed. For the government had rigged an unconstitutional commission to inquire by unconstitutional methods into breaches of the constitution. When I saw this small, strong, onyx-eyed man last May he was living in a simplicity near to poverty. Bitter he was, but in the bitterness of righteousness. For very life's sake he had not left his house for months. One day later he went to the club, three hundred yards, but to get him back safe it needed the escort of all the members. He went again, and coming home, was chopped with knives into quite small pieces, hands and eyes, and odds and ends of him all about the street. And the entire responsibility of that unequalled crime lies without any doubt of any kind upon Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria."

Speaking of Stambuloff's life-work Mr. Cust says: "Roughly speaking, he created in a mass of inorganic matter both a muscle and a nerve centre. He found a heap and he left a figure. He informed that figure with a sense of national life, both defensive and aggressive."

Stambuloff's Fall.

Mr. Edmund Dicey, in a long article on "Stambuloff's Fall," in the *Fortnightly Review*, explains many things which have hitherto been difficult to understand. Mr. Dicey's estimate of Stambuloff and Prince Ferdinand is much less sharply defined than that of Mr. Cust, but in the main they agree. After describing his interview with Prince Ferdinand, Mr. Dicey says: "The impression left on my mind by the Prince was not that of a man with any great original ability, but of a man very quick in appropriating the ideas of others, possessing considerable insight into human character, especially in its lower and less worthy aspects, and capable, notwithstanding his seeming frivolousness, of pursuing his own ends with pertinacity and adroitness."

He pays a high tribute to Stambuloff's ability, and thinks that on the whole he was genuinely popular in Bulgaria. He says: "From all I could learn, I have no doubt that in so far as there is any genuine public opinion in Bulgaria, that opinion was then, and probably is still, in favor of Stambuloff's policy."

It is curious to know that Ferdinand was nothing more than a puppet in Stambuloff's hands until his baby was born. The advent of the little stranger changed everything: "The fact that for the first time for many centuries a Bulgarian Prince had been born on Bulgarian soil, bearing the name of the national hero of Bulgarian legend, seemed to the mind of the Bulgarian peasantry a certain sign and symbol of the restoration of the ancient Bulgarian empire. From that time Prince Ferdinand felt with some amount of justice that his title to the

throne rested on grounds independent of Stambuloff's support and favor."

IRRECONCILABLE ON ONE POINT.

The chief difference of opinion between Ferdinand and Stambuloff was as to the importance of securing the Prince's recognition by the Czar. Upon this point they were irreconcilable. Mr. Dicey says: "The Prince dwelt strongly upon the importance of his formal recognition by the European powers in the interest of Bulgaria and of the peace of Europe. Only a short time before Stambuloff and Grekoff, the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, had assured me that far from desiring the recognition of the Prince they had taken no steps to secure this recognition and should regard its accordance, in so far as Russia was concerned, as a national calamity. If once, they asserted, the Czar agreed to accept Prince Ferdinand as the legitimate sovereign of the Principality, Bulgaria would lose and not gain."

Unlike Mr. Cust, Mr. Dicey does not believe that Prince Ferdinand should be held directly responsible for the assassination of Stambuloff, but he says: "There can be no reasonable doubt that Prince Ferdinand had made up his mind to get rid of Stambuloff as soon as he could find a decent excuse for doing so, and that he had so determined because he believed, or had been led to believe, that by so doing he would remove the chief obstacle to his recognition by Russia, as a Prince *de jure* as well as *de facto*."

DR. ELY ON STATE UNIVERSITIES.

IN the October *Cosmopolitan* Prof. Richard T. Ely, head of the University of Wisconsin's graduate school of Civics and Economics, has a short paper dealing with the philosophy of state universities, which he compares with institutions founded by private endowment and those founded by religious denominations. He brings forward many arguments to show that the state university is more logical and effective than either of the other two classes, and he considers that the sectarian colleges even interfere at times with the public institutions. If traditions and present foundations did not already exist, he would advise the restriction of university foundation to state endowments. As it is, he thinks that this class of colleges should be extended to all the states, and should receive the aid of religious sects and of private benevolence too.

A university needs, he says, at least \$1,000,000 a year to enable it to do its best work, and only the whole commonwealth can be relied on to stand this great expense of higher education. He points to the greatly successful universities of Michigan, Wisconsin, Virginia, Kansas and Nebraska as examples of what can be done, and reminds us that the idea of state institutions was a favorite one with the fathers of our country.

POLITICS IN THE UNIVERSITIES.

Professor Ely hastens to forestall any possible sug-

gestion of political partiality being excessive in the official university:

"Not long since there was much talk about the interference of politics in the management of state universities. Less and less is heard of that, and it is probably true to-day that there are no professors in the country who are freer to give untrammelled utterance to their thoughts than those in the state universities. Such restrictions as politics may here and there offer are less serious than those which spring in other institutions from denominationalism or powerful private interests, quietly at work in boards of trustees.

In comparing state universities with sectarian universities to the disadvantage of the latter—as far as the weal of the body politic is concerned—Dr. Ely deplores the lack of co-operation between the Church and some of the best educational movements, and especially between the Church and state universities, and he outlines a plan of mutual aid which he believes would be possible.

CO-OPERATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

"There is no reason why there should be hostility between the state universities and the churches, but every reason why there should be the closest relations. Religious denominations have every opportunity which they can desire to exercise influence upon the students of the state university. First may be mentioned the Young Men's Christian Associations of state universities, which are an important channel of religious influence. There is opportunity to strengthen such institutions. Professorships of the evidences of Christianity and like subjects might very well be established in connection with these associations, and these professorships could be controlled by their trustees. Apart from this, there is no reason why any religious denomination, or any group of religious denominations, should not at the seat of state universities construct halls or dormitories which should furnish homes for students. It is noteworthy that the colleges of Oxford were originally simply dormitories, and were called 'halls.' Such a hall could be established directly opposite the grounds of a state university, and it would attract many students. As this hall, which indeed might be called a college, named after some great religious light, would be under the control of trustees appointed by the founders and supporters, there is no reason why the religious life of the institution should not be an earnest and active one. Family prayers could be held every morning, and religious services conducted during the week, as well as on Sunday. Any religious denomination might make such a hall a centre of activity. Professorships could be established, and those things taught which are of peculiar importance to the denomination or denominations interested; for example, Church history, evidences of Christianity, and Christian ethics. There could be a principal, a highly educated man, to receive a salary equal to that of a well-paid college professor."

IN THE LAND OF COTTON.

JOHN S. COHEN opens the October *Godey's* with an article on "The Cotton States Exposition," which is more readable than the average dreary enumeration in a magazine "Exposition" description. One of the striking features of this exposition is the unusual energy shown by the Georgians in gathering the sinews of war which were necessary to make the idea a success. Even the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, was impressed to work for them in getting a government appropriation of \$200,000.

"In December, 1893, when panic stalked spectre-like through the land, when factories were closed, banks were suspending payments and unregenerated misery was to be found on all sides, the first suggestion of holding an international exposition in Atlanta was offered. A mass meeting was called in the Chamber of Commerce building, and the men who, in the city's history, had never failed to show their faith in her by their works, responded as quickly and handsomely as if the land were smiling like a well-filled cornucopia. In two weeks \$25,000 were subscribed. Soon by popular subscription, from the single dollar of the laboring man to the \$10,000 and \$20,000 donations of the capitalists, the people's offerings swelled to \$250,000. Then the City Council, fully imbued with the spirit of the occasion, met and voted \$75,000 more. In a similar spirit, the County Commissioners of Fulton County contributed \$75,000 additional. The railroads aided with another \$50,000, and the Piedmont Exposition Company leased its magnificent estate, the most beautifully situated grounds for an exposition, with its terraces sown in honeysuckle and roses, and its waterways and sloping hills, making a perfect natural park, for the insignificant sum of \$1—a piece of ground which could not have been duplicated for less than \$1,000,000."

In the Cotton Field.

Lee J. Vance tells how cotton is picked and prepared for the market. He says: "On large plantations the pickers are divided into squads. Each picker has a numbered basket, into which he or she dumps from the sack. The 'boss' keeps tally of all the baskets filled by each person. Each picker has a bag which is tied by a strap over the shoulder, and with one arm and hand free, he goes between the rows and seizes the cotton out of the bolls and puts it into the bag under the other arm. When the bag is filled it is dragged to the end of the row and either left there or dumped into a big basket.

"The amount of cotton that a picker can gather in a day varies, of course, and depends on expertness and also on the kind of crop. A light crop makes slow picking. The active, industrious picker will gather about two hundred pounds of cotton in a day. Some cotton pickers have gathered as much as three hundred and even four hundred pounds a day, but that was under the most favorable conditions.

"The pickers are paid by the one hundred pounds. Formerly the rate was from 60 to 75 cents per one hundred pounds, but in these days of "5-cent cotton" the wages paid are from 40 to 50 cents per one hundred pounds."

M. FLAMMARION'S OBSERVATORY.

IN the *Nouvelle Revue*, M. Camille Flammarion, the world-famous French astronomer, describes his private observatory at Juvisy, a pretty village near Paris, where he now spends a great deal of his leisure.

The beginnings of this modest scientific installation read like a page of old romance. Some fifteen years ago, when residing near the Paris Observatory, M. Flammarion made up his mind to obtain permission from his landlord to put up a large telescope on the roof of the house in which he was then living. Before he had time to carry out his intention, he received a registered letter signed E. Meret, Bordeaux, offering him a house and land on which to build a private observatory near Paris. As may be easily imagined, M. Flammarion, who daily receives many strange missives from practical jokers, lunatics, and those interested in scientific discoveries of an unpractical nature, paid no attention to this missive. A second and third letter followed; the last ran as follows:

I am more than seventy. I am beginning to lose my eyesight, but others live in the light and know how to diffuse it. I repeat to you that I possess at Juvisy, not far from Paris, a small estate where I formerly dabbled in astronomy. I do not wish to part with the land—I wish to present it to you. Its secular shades will prove to you an oasis of repose. Only answer me by one word "Yes." You will then go and see it, and if you do not like it you will sell it.

M. Flammarion wondered if some mysterious mental communication had not passed between himself and his unknown friend. Moreover, the offer which would have once bewildered him, was most opportune; the sale of his "Popular Astronomy" having been so large as to have produced \$20,000.

So he made a journey to Bordeaux, found and thanked his unknown friend, and turned a band of masons and carpenters into the "Cour de France," the estate having been thus named because the Kings of France stopped there to change horses when making their regular yearly migrations from Paris to Fontainebleau. A small obelisk still stands in the village with the triple dedication to "God—The King—The Ladies!" It was from this old house that Napoleon, after a sleepless night, started in 1814 for Fontainebleau to make his abdication. The observatory is set on a hill with a wide view sweeping the horizon, and here M. Flammarion has been enabled to collect a set of beautiful astronomical and also photographic instruments, and can enjoy himself to his heart's content.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED

SCRIBNER'S.

THE October *Scribner's* contains a sketch of Huxley by George W. Smalley, which we have reviewed among the Leading Articles. Mr. Robert Herrick opens the number with a much-illustrated article on the University of Chicago, in the course of which he takes occasion to discuss the denominationalism of that institution. He scouts the idea that the Baptist origin and auspices of the University should be a matter of reproach, or that they lessen its effectiveness. He says:

"One hears much fury in the daily press over the denominational question at the University of Chicago. How can a university founded by Baptists be anything but a sectarian college? I think it never occurs to an instructor at Chicago that the Baptist education differs from the Congregational or Unitarian education. Those who have been trained at the New England universities, which after two hundred years of denominational bonds are just beginning to enjoy toleration and scholarly independence, should not criticise this generous contribution of the Baptists to the higher education. Members of the general faculty, it is needless to say, are not chosen by the president and trustees because they are Baptists, any more than the faculty of Yale are selected because they are Congregationalists. As a matter of fact, the various members of the faculty belong to many different churches; the first head-professor appointed was a Unitarian, the second an Episcopalian."

Robert Louis Stevenson's step-son, Lloyd Osborne, gives what is, as far as we know, the first "inside" description of the novelist's life on his Samoan estate, in an article which furnishes much good reading to his hosts of admirers. Mr. Osborne says:

"But Mr. Stevenson was not only the judge in the household, the meter out of punishments and rewards; he was the real 'matai' or head of the family, and was always ready, no matter how busy he might be, or how much immersed in literary work, to turn a friendly ear to the complaints of his people. He was consulted on every imaginable subject, and all manner of petty persecutions and petty injustices were put right by his strong arm."

"Government chiefs and rebels consulted him with regard to policy; political letters were brought to him to read and criticise; his native following was so widely divided in party that he was often kept better informed on current events than any one person in the country. Old gentlemen would arrive in stately procession with squealing pigs for the 'chief-house of wisdom,' and would beg advice on the capitation-tax or some such subject of the hour; an armed party would come from across the island with gifts, and a request that Tusitala would take charge of the funds of the village and buy the roof-iron for a proposed church. Parties would come to hear the latest news of the proposed disarming of the country, or to arrange a private audience with one of the officials; and poor, war-worn chieftains, whose only anxiety was to join the winning side and who wished to consult with Tusitala as to which that might be. Mr. Stevenson would sigh sometimes as he saw these stately folk crossing the lawn in single file, their attendants following behind with presents and baskets, but he never failed to meet or hear them."

THE CENTURY.

FROM the October *Century* we have selected the following articles to quote from more extensively in the preceding department: "Nordau's Degeneration," by Prof. Cesare Lombroso, "How Men Become Tramps," by Josiah Flynt, "Glave's Career," by Robert Howard Russell, and "Keats in Hampstead," by Kenyon West. Miss Millicent W. Shinn contributes a short paper on "The Marriage Rate of College Women," in which she explains why that rate is so small. In the first place she calls attention to the inaccuracy of the ratio which would be obtained by comparing the rate of marriage among all college graduates with the rate among all other women. The first is 80 per cent, and the last only 28.2 per cent. For this percentage of 28.2 is obviously lowered by the high proportion of recent graduates in the alumnae body, and by the comparatively great number of women educated in colleges for women only. Miss Shinn's third abnormal factor "the high proportion of women from the North Atlantic States" is not so immediately apparent. But it is clearly unfair to say that college women marry only a little more than one-third as much as others, as might be hastily concluded from the statistics.

Miss Shinn regards the fact of such a large proportion of teachers among college graduates as a complete refutation of the view that they are more prone to an exciting life than other women, and therefore hesitate to lapse into domestic peace. And she believes the college woman has an even greater bent toward marriage than the average woman; indeed that this may lead to the smallness of their married number. It is not the ardent woman, but the cold woman, for whom one marriage will do as well as another. Hence the college graduate, with her higher intellectual training and more fastidious standards, is more exacting.

Some highly amusing anecdotes are gathered by Edward J. McDermott, under the title "Fun on the Stump," the field of these political humors being Virginia and Kentucky. The *repartee* of the time of the redoubtable George D. Prentice did not fail in pugnacity where its wit was questionable, as the following paragraphs of that famous editor well show:

"A political opponent says that we have twisted his arguments till they are no longer his, but our own. Suppose we were to twist his nose—would it become our nose instead of his?"

"The editor of the *Green River Union* intimates that we take a 'drop too much.' When the hangman gives him his due, nobody will think he has 'a drop' too much."

"The *New Haven Herald* says: 'Does the editor of the *Louisville Journal* suppose that he is a true Yankee because he was born in New England? If a dog is born in an oven is he bread?' We can tell the editor that there are very few dogs, whether born in an oven or out of it, but are *better bred* than he is."

"The editor of the — *Democrat* says that he doesn't know us, and never expects to meet us on this side of the grave. We shall think ourselves in particularly bad luck if we meet him on the *other* side."

HARPER'S.

CAPTAIN A. T. MAHAN, of the United States Navy, writes in the October *Harper's* of "The Future in Relation to American Naval Power;" and, as might be expected from this brilliant representative of our sea defenders, he argues that there is a good and sufficient reason to keep well to the fore in our equipment of war ships. He admits that war as an institution does not lie midway in the path of ideal righteousness, and accepts the underlying reasons for a navy as coming under the head, "expediency, policy, or the choice of the lesser evil." He points out that Washington appreciated the inevitability of honest differences arising between nations, as well as disputes in which agreement cannot be reached, and where the appeal must be made to force. And even if he were to accept Jefferson's policy of limiting the country's geographical extension to the point beyond which it would entail the maintenance of a navy, still he points out that America's relations to foreign countries are very different now from what they were in Jefferson's time. The telegraphic cable and enormously quickened modes of transportation have brought the United States much more nearly into the same category with the nations on the other side of the Atlantic. "Proximity," he says, "is a fruitful source of political friction, but proximity is the characteristic of the age. The world has grown smaller. Positions formerly distant have become to us of vital importance from their nearness. But while distances have shortened, they remain for us water distances, and however short for political influence, they must in the last resort be traversed by a navy, the only instrument by which the nation can, when emergencies arise, project its power beyond its own shore-line."

This number opens with an article by Edwin Lord Weeks, illustrated with the author's drawings, entitled "Hindoo and Moslem," which ends in a particularly pretty word picture of a Nautch dancing girl. "After a preliminary ballet in which two or three took part, a dainty little personage came forward—graceful, gazelle-eyed—enveloped in a filmy cloud of black and gold gauze, which floated airily about her; she was the living incarnation of the Nautch, as interpreted by the sculptors of Chitor: from the air of laughing assurance with which she surveyed her assembled subjects, it was evident that she was accustomed to homage and sure of conquest. She held her audience absorbed and expectant, by the monotonous and plaintive cadence of her song, by long glances full of intense meaning from half-closed eyes and by swift changes of expression and mood, as well as by the spell of 'woven paces and of waving arms.' One may see many a Nautch without retaining such a vivid impression; much of its force was owing, no doubt, to the fitness of the place and the charm of strange accessories, the uncertain glare of the smoking torches, the mingling of musky odors with the overpowering scent of attar of roses and of wilting jasmine flowers; these perfumes were intensified in the close air of the tent by the heat of the night—the prelude to the fiercer heat which comes with the morning and the rising of the hot wind."

J. R. Hunter gives a pleasing picture of the relations of royalty with the independent Scots at Queen Victoria's Highland home, where "the social gap between the monarch and the peasant is bridged with a facility as graceful as cordial, that might well be imitated by the noble and commoner elsewhere."

MCCLURE'S

IN the October *McClure's* there are two articles, "The Real Keats," by John Gilmer Speed, and "The London Times," by James Creelman, which are reviewed among the Leading Articles. The magazine opens with a very instructive and readable description, by Cleveland Moffett, of the making of the bronze *bas-relief* equestrian statues of Lincoln and Grant, which are to serve as panels in the Brooklyn memorial arch. One is fairly amazed at the detailed care with which the sculptors, William R. O'Donovan and Thomas Eakins, went through every smallest preliminary of the work. The search for the horses which were to stand as models was itself a matter of many months. Anything serviceable looking would do for Lincoln, but Grant's well-known fastidiousness in horseflesh demanded that only the most powerful and handsome charger should be assigned him. The sculptors, for instance, visited West Point, looking in vain for an ideal cavalry horse, but getting some valuable points from their study of the riding methods of the cadets—the same school in which the General learned his fine horsemanship. Finally a Philadelphia saddle horse was found to be nearest the steed Grant would have chosen, and he was studied riderless and ridden, with the utmost assiduity, on a farm to which the artists had repaired. Mr. Moffett tells us that the rider is first modeled in the nude, as the exacting artist finds it impossible to make the boots and pantaloons hang to perfection when he begins with them.

Cy Warman gives a characteristically racy description of European railroad travel in "Railroading over an Earthquake." It was on the Orient express that the earthquake incident occurred, and it is graphically told by Mr. Warman.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE October *Cosmopolitan* contains a paper by Professor Richard T. Ely on "State Universities," which we have reviewed among the Leading Articles. That branch of science which has taken to literary criticism would probably dub Mr. Richard Le Gallienne an alienist of the first water for his essay in this number on "The Greatness of Man;" and yet it is rather too moderate talk to be sneered at as the "revival of mysticism" or some equally reprehensible thing. Here is about the extent of Mr. Le Gallienne's reactionary spirit:

"After all the scientific mockery of the old religious ideal of the importance of man, one begins to wonder if his Ptolemaic fancy that he was the centre of the universe, and that it was all made for him, is not nearer the truth than the pitiless theories which hardly allow him equality with the flea that perishes.

"Suppose if, after all, the stars were really meant as his bedtime candles, and the sun's purpose in rising is really that he may catch the 8.37!

"For, as Sir Thomas Browne says in his solemn English, 'there is surely a piece of Divinity in us, something that was before the elements, and owes no homage unto the sun.'

"The long winter of materialistic science seems to be breaking up, and the old ideals are seen trooping back with something more than their old beauty in the new spiritual spring that seems to be moving in the hearts of men.

"After all its talk, science has done little more than

correct the misprints of religion. Essentially, the old spiritualistic and poetic theories of life are seen, not merely weakly to satisfy the cravings of man's nature, but to be mostly in harmony with certain strange and moving facts in his constitution, which the materialists unscientifically ignore."

Mr. J. F. Clark, writing on "Cuba's Struggle for Freedom," sides, as his title intimates, with the insurgents. So far from its being strange that the revolt came, he thinks it rather strange that it did not come long ago. He describes the insurgents as well supplied with horses. They are without uniform, wearing generally trousers and undershirt only; officers are shown to be so only by swords. Of the twelve thousand insurgents, he estimates about one-half to be fully armed, "but all have some sort of weapon. Hunting rifles and shot guns are numerous, and occasionally a musket is seen that did service in the war of 1868 to 1878. The Cuban's native weapon, the machete, is carried by all the insurgents. It is a sword with a blade thirty inches in length, and resembles an elongated bread-knife. A native on horse-back, swinging the machete above his head, can cut a path through a thick forest as fast as a horse walks. In the same way he can cut his way through a line of Spanish soldiers, and no infantryman with bayonet set can stop him."

Every one will be glad to see another chapter of Mr. Kipling's *Mowgli*, and sorry to learn that it is the last of the "Jungle Stories;" for this one brings the "man-cub" out of the jungle forever.

MUNSEY'S.

THE October *Munsey's* contains an article on what Mr. Henry W. Fischer, who signs it, calls "The Great Balkan Intrigue." Mr. Fischer tells of the woeful ending of Carmen Sylva's romance—the love affair between Ferdinand, Crown Prince of Roumania, and Helène Vacaresco. For now Ferdinand is the happy husband of Another, and the world has agreed to call Helène an adventuress. The poetic Carmen Sylva and her *protégé* are thus described by Mr. Fischer:

"Carmen Sylva has a classical mouth, a musical voice, deep set eyes of light blue and teeth of pearly whiteness. Her wavy hair is prematurely white, but her tall, fine figure stands as erect as ever. Her majesty's complexion is fresh and healthy, her step elastic and her whole manner winsome.

"Behold, in contrast to this truly royal woman, her quondam 'friend' and all but destroyer—Helène Vacaresco. Below medium height, dark skinned, of full figure, she has thick lips, an abundance of raven tresses, and a smooth, round forehead."

The writer that is responsible for the department "In the Public Eye," says that the able French politician Henri Brisson is "sedate of temperament, honest to a fault, and generally disliked. . . . He wears shabby clothes, inhabits a fifth story flat in a back street, and is said to possess all the virtues, but not a single attractive quality. Do you wonder that as a candidate for the presidency, after the resignation of M. Grévy, he received only twenty-six votes?"

A. B. de Guerville is highly eulogistic of the Red Cross Society of Japan, and more especially of its work during the recent war with China, and he gives his description as that of an eye witness of the exceedingly humane treatment of the wounded resulting from the society's endeavors.

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THE October issue of the *New England Magazine* is easily the best as to illustration and text in the history of that periodical, and the pictures especially are well conceived and finely printed. We quote elsewhere from Julius Ward's sketch of the late H. O. Houghton, and from S. A. Thompson's paper on "American Migration to the Canadian Northwest."

Frank Foxcroft, in a careful paper on "The Boston Subway and Others," notes that under the Massachusetts act there is no such departure in the direction of municipal ownership of routes of transportation as under the recent New York act. The latter provides that not merely the subway but the entire rapid transit railroad is to be built by the city and shall be at all times the property of the city, and the commissioners are required to make a contract with some person or corporation to build the railroad; and a peculiar provision of the act requires that the contractor shall operate the road as lessee for a period of from 35 to 50 years, as may be fixed by the commissioners. There are further provisions making possible not only municipal ownership, but municipal operation of railroads, while the Massachusetts act leaves it blank as to what shall be done with the Boston subway in the event that no street railway company is prepared to accede to the terms which may be fixed by the transit commission, with the approval of the railroad commissioners, for its use.

In the title to a beautifully illustrated article on Ridgefield, Harry E. Miller calls it "The Connecticut Lenox," and he claims that no American village street surpasses in beauty the main street of that picturesque little town. Certain it is that the region about Ridgefield bids fair to be the next to have such a center of wealthy summer colonists as Lenox already boasts of.

R. G. F. Candage opens the magazine with an article on "Boston Light and the Brewsters," in which he tells us that the Boston light-house was the first in America, being erected in 1716.

We have quoted in another department the poem on Francis Parkman by Robert Beverley Hale, which is supplemented by a frontispiece portrait of the late historian—the strongest and finest picture of him that we have seen.

THE ATLANTIC.

THE October *Atlantic* contains a paper on "The Genius of Japanese Civilization," by Lafcadio Hearn, which epitomizes those traits of the national character that appeal most powerfully to the interest of foreigners. We have reserved an extended review of it until next month.

Alvan F. Sanborn explains how one may see "The Wordsworth Country on Two Shillings a Day," and so pleased is he with his experience on those modest lines that he has come to the conclusion that instead of being a peculiar privilege of the rich, foreign travel comes quite as near to being a peculiar privilege of the poor. He admits, however, in this astonishing estimate of expenses, some annoyances connected "with making use of workmen's excursions, walking in the heat and dust to save carriage hire, riding on night trains to save lodging bills, selecting dishes for nutriment, attending dull services for views of church interiors and hunting for cheap lodgings when leg-weary."

Ellen Olney Kirk makes a very pleasant essay on "Weather and Weatherwisdom," the literature of which

she has come near to exhausting, and the phenomena of which she is no mean observer, as any one can see who has studied the sky and the air and the water for signs to foretell the fortunes of fishing and hunting excursions. She means by "weather" the inconsequent phenomena which are as fortuitous as "climate" is certain; the latter is merely the result of altitude, proximity to the sea and gulf stream, and a few other factors fairly constant and ascertainable. But the factors which govern our "weather" are immensely more subtle and various. No man can learn all of them, or any considerable part of them, though he can draw certain conclusions from watching for "mackerel" skies, and nights too brilliant to be good, and stars too large; the movements of birds, the clearness of his horizon boundaries, the direction of the wind and such. Miss Kirk is inclined to give credit to the quiet fishermen who study these volumes of nature for more accuracy than our scientific meteorologists show. It is not difficult to follow her into the belief that the fate of empires and of individuals have been decided by weather changes; and she naturally reverts to Napoleon's disaster in Russia, which might have been avoided, it has been said, if the Emperor of the French had accepted the promise, made by the unusually early flight of the storks, of a fearfully severe winter.

Susan Coolidge, in sketching the career of "The Countess Potocka," tells that when the dashing Prince de Ligne was the guest of the Empress Catherine of Russia, and that lively potentate journeyed with him to the Crimea, the favorite Potemkin arranged a "series of theatrical effects along the route, by which smiling villages were made to appear at stated intervals, with here and there, at greater distances, towns and even cities—the latter, erections of painted canvas—while *figurantes* from the opera, appropriately dressed, played the part of a contented peasantry, living happily among their fields and dancing on the green. The imperial cortege rolled by over the heavy roads, and hey, presto! the village with its cheerful inhabitants was whipped up, hurried over roundabout ways, and set down a few miles farther on, to rejoice the eyes of the deceived Empress, and confirm her opinion that Russia was a land of ideal prosperity, and that statements to the contrary must be held as vexatious and unwarrantable."

Bradford Torrey continues his pleasant essays on Look-out Mountain, which are more taken up with forest warblers, cuckoos and Carolina wrens, than with the historical events which are being celebrated under the shadow of that war-worn peak in this month.

THE BOOKBUYER.

THE September *Bookbuyer* opens with a short sketch by S. M. Jackson of Henry Martyn Baird, the historian of the Huguenots, *apropos* of his forthcoming volume "The History of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes." The scholarly care with which he has built his series of Huguenot histories is explained by Mr. Jackson:

"It was open to him to take the statements of other historians and simply weave them into a narrative. But this would not have been the scholarly work he was ambitious to do. So he chose the harder and yet infinitely higher method of reading for himself the sources and writing directly from them. As they have been studied and sifted by himself the reader feels a confidence in his presentation which no mere verification of refer-

ences, which is all that 'writing from the sources' commonly means, could possibly give."

With these laborious standards it required seventeen years to produce his first two volumes.

In the series of articles on "Book Illustrators," appearing in successive numbers of the *Bookbuyer*, "P. G. H., Jr.," presents an interview with T. De Thulstrup, with whose dashing pictures of military and kindred subjects we are all so charmingly familiar. Mr. De Thulstrup "is a typical Norseman in personal appearance and with a good deal of the soldier's bearing in his stalwart figure. His studio at Broadway and Forty-fourth street is so much of an arsenal, with its half a hundred army rifle of every sort, its piles of military clothes and trappings, that when the artist sits down at his easel you fully expect him, when he gets up again, to don a uniform as his legitimate dress.

"Yes, I am a soldier," said he, laughing, when I commented upon his military atmosphere. 'I even rose to the rank of captain in the French army. To begin at the beginning, I was born in Stockholm in 1848, and was graduated from the national artillery school of Sweden. I was more fond of fighting than of drawing in those days, and so, lacking war at home, I joined the French army in Algiers as a zouave. And when the Franco-German war broke out, I saw service in the army of the Loire, and, as I say, left the ranks as captain. Those were stirring times.'

"When all was over with the French, I came to Canada in 1872 and got work as a civil engineer, having had enough of fighting. At the same time I kept up my drawing, and after a few months in Boston I drifted to New York in 1876 and found employment as an artist upon the *Graphic*, from which so many of our illustrators received their first commissions.'"

SOME RELIGIOUS REVIEWS.

THE *Homiletic Review*, a monthly magazine of "religious thought, sermon literature and discussion of practical issues," must be an especially helpful periodical to clergymen. Each number contains not only original articles by eminent writers, but an entire department given up to the publication of sermons by the ablest preachers, with exegetical and expository hints and helps, another section devoted to practical social reform (conducted by Dr. Stuckenberg) and many other timely features. The Rev. Dr. D. S. Gregory has lately joined the editorial staff, and a series of articles from his pen on "The Preacher and the Preaching for the Present Crisis" is now running in the magazine.

The Treasury of Religious Thought appeals to a more popular constituency than does the *Homiletic*. It is an illustrated monthly and deals very largely with those practical activities which are included in the scope of "Applied Christianity," so-called. The September number has an interesting account of the New York Children's Aid Society's farm school at Kensico. Much space has been given by the magazine, of late, to illustrated descriptions of missionary work in foreign lands.

Missionary Review of the World, under the editorship of Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, is the chief depository of Protestant mission literature. It gives intelligence from "every mission of every society of every country in all parts of the world." Among the timely articles in the September number, is one on "The Missionary Outlook at Foo-Chow, China." The *Review* is a monthly, illustrated.

The *Methodist Review* (bi-monthly) in its current num-

ber publishes eight articles, three of which are of a purely philosophical, or speculative character, while of the others, two deal with the peculiar polity of the Methodist denomination, two are biographical studies, and the last is a critical exposition of the "Song of Songs." The contents of this number affords a fair indication of the variety usually attained by the editor of the *Review* in his selection of articles, most of which bear the signatures of eminent American Methodists. The editorial departments, under the charge of Dr. William V. Kelley, form a valuable feature of the *Review*.

In the *New World*, the eclectic quarterly issued from the Riverside Press, about half of the articles are on distinctively religious or theological subjects. Ethics, economics, and general philosophy come in for attention in about equal proportions. "Lotze's Influence on Theology," by Prof. George T. Ladd; "Co-operative Competition," by Edward Atkinson, and "Freedom of Theological Teaching," by Dr. J. H. Ecob, are noteworthy articles in the September number.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted from Herbert Spencer's paper on "Biographer, Historian and Litterateur."

In this number John G. Morse concludes his interesting series of papers on "Apparatus for Extinguishing Fires." "The American fireman," says Mr. Morse, "is to-day equipped with the finest apparatus in the world for extinguishing fires and saving life, but he is badly handicapped by the town and city governments on every hand, who will not modify loose building laws or strengthen slight fire restrictions."

Alexander McAdie, writing on "Natural Rain-Makers"—the clouds—announces that rain-control is among the scientific possibilities, and that successful rain-engineers will come in time from the ranks of the meteorologists.

Readers interested in child-study will find an abundance of suggestion in Professor Sully's papers, of which the tenth appears in this number of *Popular Science*, and deals with "Material of Morality."

THE ARENA.

THE September *Arena* offers a symposium on the California work of Prof. George D. Herron, the prophet of religio-social regeneration. The visit of Professor Herron to the Pacific Coast last spring has attracted an extraordinary amount of attention because of the large number of people who became interested in his message there, and also because of the opposition he encountered. The *Arena* articles are all favorable to Professor Herron and his work. The writers are President McLean, of Pacific Theological Seminary, and other prominent Congregational and Presbyterian clergymen in California.

F. W. Cotton thus explains the project of a "Labor Exchange" as a practical business scheme: "The Labor Exchange means a medium of exchange without cost, thus doing away with interest. It means business in the hands of those who deposit labor and material into a common fund, thus doing away with private profits. It means consumable wealth balancing the issue of checks, and unconsumable wealth held by depositors as common capital, thus doing away with 'overproduction.' It means land deposited with branches for Labor Exchange checks, making it common property for co-operative use, thus doing away with private rent."

THE FORUM.

IN our department of "Leading Articles of the Month," we have made quotations from the articles on "The Enforcement of Law," by Commissioner Roosevelt; "Shall Cuba be Free?" by Clarence King, and "George Eliot's Place in Literature," by Frederic Harrison.

In a scholarly article on "Criminal Anthropology," Professor Lombroso, the leader of the Italian school in that science, declares himself more hopeful of the advancement of his ideas in the new world than of their favorable reception in Europe.

David MacGregor Means contributes a thoughtful discussion of "Municipal Progress and the Living Wage," in which he combats the doctrine frequently upheld even by municipal reformers that the government should pay higher wages than the market rate, in order to maintain a proper standard of living. This practice, he argues, in reality tends to diminish rather than to increase average wages, through the additional burdens which it places on the taxpayer. Furthermore, it leads to the creation of a privileged class of office-holders, and the existence of such a class stands in the way of a permanent reform of the civil service.

Richard H. Hutton, the editor of the *London Spectator*, writes on the late Professor Huxley. Of Huxley's skepticism Mr. Hutton says that a great deal of it was "a kind of habitual expression of the eager combativeness of his nature." "Professor Huxley loved to throw down the glove to those who seemed to him to bar the way against the exploring genius of a very daring nature. But, none the less, he had that in him which often spurred him on to renounce his own most cherished canons of judgment and most approved repudiations of faith. Before that unseen player, whom he recognized as so utterly unknown and unknowable that he contrasted him almost scornfully with the God of Christian creeds, he sometimes invited us all to bow our heads in acts of true adoration."

Mr. Edward Atkinson writes a consoling article on "The Benefits of Hard Times." "Great as may have been the number of the unemployed during the past two years, that number has yet constituted a very small fraction of those who are occupied for gain, the great majority of whom must at all times be continuously employed upon the work by which the country lives. A little larger proportion have had their wages temporarily cut down. But at least three-quarters of the great body of the employed have been, during this very period of so-called 'hard times,' enjoying higher rates of wages and gaining a better subsistence at a lesser cost than ever before. The evidence of this can be found, by him who has eyes to see, in the extension of every great city, in the multitude of houses of moderate cost, in the multiplication of the small industries, in the enormous sale of bicycles and in the rapidly extending markets for flowers and other common luxuries which the mass of the people now enjoy."

Under the caption "Unsanitary Schools and Public Indifference," Dr. Douglas H. Steward makes a startling arraignment of the parents whose children attend the public schools of New York City. "Though future characters are being made or marred by thousands every day; though the next generation of New Yorkers are being made near-sighted, deaf, crooked, and hysterical and though they are compelled to inflate their lungs with a germ-laden atmosphere redolent with emanations from soiled clothing, stables and unsanitary plumbing

—yet the absence of interested and protesting spectators is solemnly impressive. It would seem as if no father has sufficient forethought to personally inspect his offspring's surroundings and tuition. I am sure that if the people would only examine for themselves, every man and woman would be honestly indignant to find that his or her children are compelled to pass six hours a day for six years in such wretched places for the body and under such dwarfing influences for the mind. One would think that any human being would be roused to a righteous and ungovernable resentment when he saw his own flesh and blood and his pocket book both abused—but verily the depth of patience possessed by New Yorkers is inscrutable."

Miss Annie Howes Barus offers helpful suggestions as to "Methods and Difficulties of Child-Study," and Mr. H. T. Newcomb, writing apparently from "the inside," describes the attractions, such as they are, of "The Civil Service as a Career."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

WE have quoted elsewhere from Bishop Doane's article, "Why Women do not want the Ballot," and from the account of the Cuban situation given by the late Mayor of Havana.

Writing on "The Evolution of the Blue-Jacket," Admiral Colomb waxes enthusiastic over the loyalty and prowess of the common seaman in the British Navy. Alluding to the triumph in the Soudan, the Admiral says: "All the blue-jackets' fighting of late has been on shore, and probably there are no light troops in the world such as those we land from our ships. Speed of movement, steadiness, reliability, daring of the highest quality, are all there and evolution in this respect has been toward perfection."

Prof. R. H. Thurston, of Cornell University, writes an extremely optimistic forecast of our national progress, making his deductions from the data furnished by Mr. Mulhall, the statistician. Many will consider the claims made by Professor Thurston for the scientific accuracy of his predictions as fairly contestable. "Science," he tells us, "and science only, often can, and frequently does, by a perfectly accurate and correct method, give us clairvoyant views of the immediate, if not often of the remote, future. Of the trend of modern progress, in direction and rate of movement, there is no reasonable doubt."

Max O'Rell discourses on "The Petty Tyrants of America;" he professes to believe that Jonathan is continually ruled, bullied, and snubbed by those who should do his bidding, and that he endures all this with the disposition of an angel.

The Liberian Minister to the Court of St. James, who may be supposed to understand conditions in his own country, writes an elaborate article on "The African Problem," in which he expresses his disapproval of efforts to further Liberian colonization from American negroes.

The Earl of Crewe, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, writing on the present outlook in Irish politics, admits that great uncertainty attends the situation. "Neither English party is in a position to say that it can govern the country according to its desire. The Conservatives may at any moment be obliged to return to the exasperating methods of coercion, and to the weary see-saw of repression and reprisals. The Liberals, meanwhile, now frankly admit that Ireland cannot be permanently ruled by Englishmen of any party according to Irish ideas."

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

MR. G. T. DENISON, of Toronto, trounces Mr. Goldwin Smith under the title of "Canada and Her Relations with the Empire." He says: "It is a matter of most serious import to Canada that the public mind in England should understand somewhat of Canadian feeling and Canadian interests. The great Empire built up by our fathers can only be held together by mutual confidence, by kindly feeling, by national pride and by common interest. Misunderstandings must be avoided. Canada in the past has suffered great and irreparable injury by the want of knowledge among English statesmen and people of the condition of affairs on this continent."

HENRY GEORGE AND HERBERT SPENCER.

There is a paper by Mr. J. Armsden, under the title of "George and Spencer," which he calls a liberty search light on the land question. He thinks that Herbert Spencer was weakest wherein he supported land nationalization, and the strongest when he recoiled at the measures proposed by the land nationalizers. He says: "Spencer shrank from countenancing such retrograde measures, and declared that, whatever might be the ideal conditions of land ownership, no system has yet been set forth that would warrant us in disturbing the actual possessors by state interference."

ETHICAL SOLUTION OF OUR SOCIAL PROBLEM.

There is a curious article by Charles Ford upon "The Ethical Solution of our Social Problem." He thinks that political solution is impossible, religious solution not possible, and ethical solution is alone possible, and asks: "What practical steps can be taken for the cultivation and application of ethics necessary to solve our social problem? We must confine ourselves to two points: 1. More friendly co-operation between religious and ethical ideas and teachers. 2. The formation of an association for applying ethics to practical life."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE most useful article in the *Nineteenth Century*, Mr. Astley Cooper's, on the "Pan-Britannic Festival," is noticed elsewhere.

Prince Krapotkin has an article upon the present position of Russia, which is somewhat disappointing. He insists upon the extreme poverty of the peasants, of which he gives many illustrations, and declares that there is a general feeling in Russia that there must be some change in the existing state of things. But this impression has prevailed often before and nothing has come of it. However, Prince Krapotkin says: "Wherever we turn our eyes we see an immense problem rising before us, and imperatively demanding an immediate solution. Russia stands now in the same position as it stood after the Crimean catastrophe, when all bases of its economical and political life had to be revised from top to bottom. And all the problems at issue now merge into one great question which dominates all the others: Will Russia—the Russia which lives in the villages and towns scattered on its territory—have the possibility of taking into its own hands, in every village, province and territory, the task of responding to the daily growing needs of the population? It is not a mere question of political rights, because the question of daily bread for four months every year for the great mass of the population stands foremost."

Under the title "The Kutho-Daw," Professor Max Müller gives some account of the extraordinary discovery

which has been made in Burma: "The Kutho-Daw is a Buddhist monument near Mandalay in Burma, consisting of about seven hundred temples, each containing a slab of white marble, on which the whole of the Buddhist Bible, the whole of these eight millions of syllables, has been carefully engraved. The alphabet is Burmese, the language is Pāli, the language supposed to have been spoken by Buddha. Well may the Buddhists say that such a Bible on white marble cannot be matched in the whole world.

"The Kutho-Daw is not an ancient monument. It was erected in 1857 by Mindon-min, the predecessor of King Thebaw, the last king of Burma. No one seems ever to have described this marvelous pile, and I confess that unless my correspondent, Mr. Ferrars, had sent me photographs of it, I should have found it difficult to believe in this extraordinary monument of Buddhist piety and Buddhist folly."

NEW MARKETS IN AFRICA.

Captain Lugard, writing on "New British Markets," discusses the possibility of opening new markets for British goods in tropical Africa: "New and vast markets there are and will be in tropical Africa and in Egypt too. Let those who doubt such forecasts recall the condition of Europe itself half a century ago, when the difficulties of labor and transport could not be met by the resources now at our disposal. Or to speak of events of a more recent date, how many years is it since the present granaries of the Punjab and North India were mere sun-baked deserts, devoid of vegetation, or the grain fields of Northwest Canada a pathless prairie?"

Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, writing on "Islām and Its Critics," repels very vehemently the attacks which have been made upon the Mohammedan faith by some controversialists who have used the Turkish atrocities in Armenia as a text for inveighing against Mohammedanism in general, and Mr. Sidney Low takes up his old parable and discourses in favor of the appointment of a Foreign Affairs Committee on American lines to look after foreign policy in the Imperial Parliament.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

DR. DILLON seems to have passed from Armenia to the Balkan Peninsula, and in an anonymous article sets forth the case which Macedonia can present against the Anglo-Austrian policy which dismembered Bulgaria and thrust Macedonia back under the heel of the Turk. Dr. Dillon—if it be he, and he writes with characteristic vigor and grasp of his subject—sets forth the salient features of the hideous national crime which was committed when Lord Salisbury and Lord Beaconsfield brought back "Peace with Honor" from Berlin. As he says, for seventeen years the Turk has been allowed to do exactly as he pleases in the territory which was handed back to him by the direct action of England, with the result that he has governed in Macedonia as he has governed in Armenia.

"For there is no one willing to espouse the cause of the Macedonians, who are powerless to help themselves. And yet the powers who signed the Berlin Treaty are responsible for this intolerable situation. When Russia rescued the population and gave it a chance of independence and prosperity as an integral part of Bulgaria, the powers canceled the act of emancipation, but solemnly promised that the people would at least be treated

in future as men and Christians. And now that it is clear that they are being dealt with as beasts, the powers refuse to interfere and redeem their promise."

THE VENEZUELA FRONTIER DISPUTE.

In an article entitled "Jingoism in America" W. T. Stead states briefly the British view of the controversy which has existed for some time on the frontier between Venezuela and British Guiana. The difficulty, according to the view of the British Colonial Office, is due entirely to the encroachment of the Venezuelans on territory which was ceded to England when the colony was taken over from the Dutch. As to the proposed reference of the dispute to arbitration, Mr. Stead says: "The United States has suggested, more or less formally, that the dispute as to the frontier should be submitted to arbitration. To this Great Britain has replied that she is quite ready to arbitrate on territory that can legitimately be said to be in dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana. All that we have refused to do is to arbitrate upon the claim which, judging from Venezuelan sharp practice, might suddenly be extended to cover the whole of the colony of British Guiana. Now, while we are willing and ready to go to arbitration upon a frontier question, we are not prepared to go to arbitration upon the question whether we are to be allowed to exist in the country at all. It is quite impossible to believe that the United States in urging arbitration can mean any such arbitration as would involve the question not merely as to how the boundary should be drawn between the watershed of the Orinoco and the Cuyuni, but whether or not the whole of British Guiana should be handed over to the Republic of Venezuela."

THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE CHURCH.

Canon Barnett writes upon the Church's opportunity in the present crisis, and makes suggestions as to how that organization whose aim is a righteous nation, whose methods are worship, teaching and charity, can bring together rich and poor, raise the fallen and the distressed. The article is divided into three heads: first, means of worship; secondly, the teachers; thirdly, charitable agencies. Canon Barnett is a Utopian of the Utopians, as may be inferred from his suggestion that bishops should set candidates for orders reading modern books, and in their examination test their power to observe the signs of the times. He gives much good advice to the Church, urging her to take public action in public affairs, to encourage her best men to serve on boards and councils, and to co-operate with the state instead of running rival shows of her own. In conclusion, he says: "For the moment the Church has its opportunity. By means of worship suited to the new needs of the time, by teachers who will make Christ understood as a contemporary, by spiritualizing state and municipal action, the Church might help to do away with some of those troubles which come from the mute or expressed antagonism of rich and poor."

MR. MORETON FREWEN ON THE MONEY QUESTION.

Writing on "A Visit to Broken Hill," the great silver mine which produces nearly 10 per cent. of the world's silver, Mr. Moreton Frewen declares that the logical consequence of the modern anti-silver craze requires that Parliament should vote twenty million sterling to buy up and close Broken Hill and the silver mines of Mexico and the Rockies: "The present loss by the Government of India on exchange, if capitalized at 3 per cent., is about £300,000,000 sterling, a sum far larger than all

the profits made in silver mining since the Spaniards landed in America. Clearly, then, a mere £20,000,000 sterling would be well expended in damming the sources of supply, and thus completing the outlawry of silver by legislation."

THE CONCEIVABILITY OF A CREATOR.

Professor Weismann replies to Herbert Spencer in an article entitled "Heredity Once More." It would be difficult even to summarize his paper here, but the following remarks with which Weismann concludes as to the conceivability of a Creator will be read with interest by many others than scientific men: "The scientific man may not assume the existence of a designing force, as Lord Salisbury suggests, for by so doing he would surrender the presupposition of his research—the comprehensibility of nature. On the other hand, his concern is with nature only—that is, with mechanism of the universe, not with the origin of the mechanism, nor with its ultimate cause. It is, indeed, to him inconceivable that a Creator should designedly interfere in the course of Nature—inconceivable that he should, so to speak, intervene to supplement the forces of Nature just where they break down. But, at the same time, there is nothing to prevent our conceiving (if conception be the right term to use in such a context) of a Creator as lying behind or within the forces of Nature and being their ultimate cause."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

MR. ST. LOE STRACHEY has an article of somewhat elephantine humor, entitled "The Elephant in Politics," the elephant, of course, being Sir William Harcourt, popularly known as "Jumbo." Mr. Strachey's text is, however, supplied by Lord Coke, who said long ago: "It appeareth in a Parliament roll, that the Parliament being, as hath been said, called *commune concilium*, every member of the House being a counsellor, should have three properties of the elephant: first, that he hath no gall; secondly, that he is inflexible, and cannot bow; thirdly, that he is of a most ripe and perfect memory; which properties as there it is said ought to be in every member of the great council of Parliament."

In addition to those three properties, the Parliamentary man must, like the elephant, be sociable, and love those animals which go in companies, and he must also be of a philanthropic disposition. It is easy to see the kind of a parallel which Mr. Strachey constructs between the elephant and Sir William. At its close, he says: "So much for Lord Coke's three properties of the elephant. I should like to add one other which he has forgotten. The elephant, as we know from Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' wreathed his lithe proboscis to make sport for Adam and Eve. Surely this is a property of the elephant that every Parliament man ought to have. Without question Sir William Harcourt has it. He is never better than when he is wreathing his lithe proboscis to make sport for the House of Commons."

BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Mr. Hartley Withers, in an article entitled "The Investor's Last Hope," discusses, in a somewhat depreciatory mood, the report of the British Board of Trade Committee on joint stock enterprise: "To sum the matter up, the Committee have presented the world with a discussion on company law which is of great interest from an academic point of view, and whenever they give themselves a free hand, their suggestions are em-

inently sensible and practical. But they limited the scope of their reforms so strictly by the roseate view that they took of joint-stock enterprise as it is, and by their terror of frightening honest men by making fraud too difficult, that if their recommendations become law as they stand investors will find that the old pitfalls are practically as deep as ever, and will be well advised if they stick to Consols."

Colonel Ward writes pleasantly on his residence at the Court of the Begum of Bhopal. Mr. F. H. Hill points out what he considers to be "Gaps in Agnostic Evolution," Miss H. Dendy criticises the "Propaganda of Socialism," and there is a short story by M. E. Francis.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

MR. M. REES DAVIES writes on "The awakening of China." He says: "I think a railway to make the interior accessible, and so to increase the facilities for trade by working into the hands of the steamers, which will also penetrate into the inner land, cannot be much longer deferred. It would be the most important agent of all in the solution of the Chinese problem. It might or might not—for there is doubt whether the people, by reason of their passiveness, would after all be equal to the task—prove the death-blow of the dynasty. If it should, that also could not fail to be a blessing for the country. And a railway system would assuredly do more than any other single force for the ultimate salvation of China. This is looking ahead a little. In the mean time we may await with confidence the beneficial, if tardy, outcome of the concessions obtained for the nations by the treaty of Simonoseki, for which, I repeat, Japan deserves our thanks."

DENOMINATIONAL SUICIDE.

Mr. St. George Mivart has been roused by Dr Haeckel's recent lecture on Monism to protest against what he calls denominational science. He says: "Our main object in this paper, however, is not to call attention to the ethics or the social and political results of the doctrines of Weismann, Haeckel and Pearson, but rather to point out how the mischief of it springs from an unconscious slavery of the intellect to the mere faculty of the imagination, and the consequent presentment of shallow and illogical imaginary phantasms as deep and far reaching intellectual truths in the form of the baseless dogmas of 'denominational science.'"

Professor Haeckel in the same review has an article on Thomas Huxley and Carl Vogt, in which he vindicates Huxley against the criticisms of Virchow and other who have been disposed to exalt Vogt over the English scientist.

OTHER ARTICLES.

There is an essay by N. C. Smith, entitled "Coleridge and his Critics," the aim of which, according to this author, is: "To serve, if I may so express it, as *Prolegomena* to the life of Coleridge; to show some cause why we have had to wait sixty years for that life; to illustrate the literary gossip of a bygone generation; and, finally, to place, it may be, some candid reader at a standpoint from which he may make his estimate of Coleridge with a view undimmed by the shifting mists of a vague tradition, and freed alike from the prejudices of the scorners and the pleadings of the apologist." Friedrich Nietzsche attacks Wagner. He says that "when a musician cannot count more than three he becomes dramatic, he becomes Wagnerian."

FRENCH AND ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

AN anonymous article on the Madagascar expedition contains the frankest exposition that has yet appeared in France of the facts of the case. "Lieut.-Colonel K." does not spare his words, and, in fact, tells his compatriots plainly that it is of no use trying to colonize unless there are colonists ready to occupy the fresh fields and pastures new opened out to them by European enterprise. The article forms a severe indictment of the present French Government, and more particularly of each separate Ministry. The author recalls some of the more disastrous blunders of the Tonkin expedition, and declares that not a few of the mistakes made in the past and present are due to the deep antagonism existing between the French army and navy. "But when some poor fellow belonging to the expedition dies of fever, it matters little what uniform he wears; be he sailor or soldier, he leaves a French mother sonless."

HOW ROCHEFORT WORKED.

Those interested in European journalism and journalists will find much to amuse and instruct them in M. Talmeyr's fragmentary recollections of the Paris press world. Here is what he says of Rochefort, whom he first met some twenty years ago, when the redoubtable journalist-politician was still on the right side of fifty: "He seldom spent more than half an hour a day in the office of his paper, for then as now he was devoted to art, literature and the drama. Every evening his chief assistant-editor telephoned to him the news contained in the latest telegrams, and a summary of all that had occurred during the day. Rochefort jotted down what he thought would serve his purpose, and within two hours the leader which was to electrify Paris next morning was in proof."

M. Pasquet attributes the defeat of the Liberal party at the late elections to the fact that Lord Rosebery and his followers went to the polls on a purely political programme, while their rivals promised certain practical advantages.

LETTERS FROM THE CRIMEA.

Most valuable from an historical point of view are the delightfully graphic letters written from the Crimea by Marshal Saint Arnaud to his wife. They afford a vivid picture of the beginnings of the campaign, and incidentally give a pleasing glimpse of the famous soldier's private life. He considered no detail too small or too unimportant to tell his "adored Isette," and when expecting the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Raglan and Lord Ross to dinner, he begged her to send him some fresh vegetables, strawberries, cherries and gooseberries in order to entertain them in a worthy manner. At this dinner he informed his wife that the Duke of Cambridge, "always excellent," drank the absent lady's health. He gives an amusing account of a dinner on board the *Bellerophon*, where Lord Paulet, his host, had his own troupe of comedians on board. These letters confirm fully all that has been said as to the terrible lack of organization, especially as regards the catering, which led to the loss of so many lives, including that of Arnaud himself, for it will be remembered that he gave over the command to Canrobert on the 26th of September, 1854, and died four days later, when only a few hours' sail from Therapia, where his wife was awaiting him.

GOUNOD'S REMINISCENCES.

In the same number are continued Gounod's reminiscences containing the composer's impressions of the Germany and Austria of his youth. At Leipsic he spent some unforgettable hours with Mendelssohn, who played to him, on Bach's organ, many of the latter's finest compositions. Gounod's views as to what conduces to the popular success or failure of an opera are of value. "The first performance of 'Faust' produced no great impression, yet it has exceeded in popularity all my other compositions. An immediate effect may often be produced by the apparent brilliancy of a work, but only solid qualities tell in the long run." Gounod probably destroyed the last portion of his memoirs, but the *Revue de Paris* hopes shortly to publish some extracts from his correspondence.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

IN the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of August 1, the first place is given to M. E. Faguet's second article on "Auguste Comte: his Morality and his Religion."

THE COMTIST MORALITY.

"Comte," says he, "enunciated the principle that morality consists of shedding off successively the animal nature, the childish or undeveloped nature, and finally the selfish or individual nature, and he arrived finally at a social morality which looks on the individual as hardly worth considering, and the species as existing solely by a sort of right divine. For a man to confound his own interests with that of his species, to live for and in it alone, to think of nothing but its progress, and to consider himself simply as a cell forming part of this great body—this, according to Comte, is true morality. Humanity must further be considered in its relation to time from the beginning of days to the furthest future of which the human being can form a conception, and this humanity is presented to us as an object of legitimate worship to whom all our thoughts and all our acts are due. Such was the religion of Comte seen apart from the liturgical mechanism with which he somewhat absurdly overlaid it."

AN AMERICAN HEROINE.

Madame Th. Bentzon continues her account of "Woman in the United States," and in this installment deals with the Southern states, where, perhaps, as a Frenchwoman she is more at home than in Massachusetts. She was much impressed with the absolute separation between the whites and the blacks, but she noted that although every little village has two school houses, the negro is pressing onward toward the higher studies, the means of doing so being largely provided by the North, which not only gives its money, but lends the services of its professors. The first statue raised in America in honor of a woman is to be seen in New Orleans. It is that of a certain Margaret Haughery, who was born in poverty and began life as a milk-seller, to which she added the sale of bread, finally becoming a baker on a very large scale. She made a considerable fortune, which she devoted to the poor, and was popularly known as "The Orphan's Friend." Nothing more profoundly touched Madame Bentzon than this homage paid by the aristocratic town of Orleans to a woman who did not know how to read or write.

IN PRAISE OF WAR.

M. de Sizeranne writes of war from the æsthetic or pictorial point of view, from the famous "Rêve" of Detaille to the marble warriors in the museums of Europe, and from the Elgin marbles to the "Dying Gladiator." "War," says he, "has its fine incidents and its poetic side. Peace, if it once takes possession of the world, will have to replace this by sacrifices of another kind. Humanity needs a stimulus greater than that of material well-being."

NIETZSCHE.

The first article in the second number of the *Revue* deals with individualism and anarchy in literature, as exemplified by Frederick Nietzsche and his philosophy, and is by M. E. Schuré. Saxon by birth, and son of a pastor, Nietzsche had in him the making of a writer of the first quality and of a great moralist. He possessed a capacity both for profound thought and for genial satire, and was called by his natural gifts to be a thinker useful in his generation, for he had genius and a goodly supply of poetic imagery. His philosophical romance "Lavathoustra" describes as its hero a philosopher who lived for ten years in a cave enjoying his own intellect, without regret or lassitude, in perfect happiness. Needless to say that this philosopher saw and sought for nothing beyond. The creator of this intellectual spectre himself went mad and died. Nietzsche has disciples who hold him up as the prophet of the future.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

WE have noticed elsewhere the account of his private observatory by the famous astronomer Flammarion.

Mme. Adam still devotes much of the space at her disposal to service matters, and in a further installment of the able though anonymous account of "The French Navy and its Strategic Role" Admiral — lays great stress on the increased need for torpedo boats, and declares that immediate attention should be paid to the French coast defenses.

THE WASTE OF THE WORLD.

In curious contrast is M. Paulhan's striking paper on the moral and intellectual waste existing to-day. He discusses the inefficiency of educational methods, and points out the waste existing in modern life and industry of the lives of women and children: the waste of ideas, which, when enunciated, fall like stones in water, creating widening circles, which subside and pass away; and the waste of human intelligence in the writing of innumerable books, of which the vast majority are forgotten very few years after their publication. The theme is discussed with great ingenuity, and ever shifting generations of men are depicted as furnishing the detritus on which their successors nevertheless thrive.

THE CONSERVATOIRE.

Those thinking of studying music in Paris will find much to interest them in M. G. Dubor's account of the Conservatoire, an institution of wide fame, established by Lulli in the seventeenth century, and which has become the leading school of singing and declamation in the world. In the unique collection of musical instruments to be found in the old-world building is a harp which once belonged to Marie Antoinette, the viol played by Henry IV and a spinet presented to Maria-Theresa by Louis XIV. The Conservatoire Library is also well worth a visit, the more so that since 1839 a copy of every

musical composition published in France has to be sent there before being placed on sale.

ROCHEFORT'S LETTERS FROM PRISON.

The most interesting article in the second number of the *Nouvelle Revue* is composed of the letters written by Henry Rochefort when imprisoned after the Commune in 1871. They were addressed to M. and Madame Adam, and are remarkable for the simplicity for their language and total absence of expletives, and show the writer in a new light. He alludes to his children, who came to England to see him in his Versailles prison. Henry and Noemi he describes as charming children, much better looking than Bibi, who appears to have been left in Mme. Adam's care. "Not that any one has the right to say that Bibi is absolutely ugly," says the tender parent: "I myself have always been frightful, and yet I have only produced fine children; they have been my best works, and the sole ones which have procured me anything but annoyance." Rochefort was at that time under sentence of death, afterward commuted to transportation.

MISCELLANEA.

Georges Hugo, in his "Recollections of a Sailor," gives a picturesque glimpse of Syria and the coast of Asia Minor. T. F. Brentano's paper on "Gold Mine Speculations" describes with scathless severity some of the methods pursued in some of the South African mining districts, though the writer admits that the mining towns created by a mob of adventurers drawn together from all parts of the world will disappear as soon as the interests which made them vanish away. M. Lecomte's description of latter-day Tangiers is not without topical interest.

M. Engerrand's account of the life led by our forefathers at the various spas and watering-places famed during the eighteenth century for their health-giving properties, should amuse those who yearly proceed to Schwalbach, Wiesbaden and Spa.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

DANTE students should not miss an article on the Florentine poet in the *Nuova Antologia* (August 15th), from the pen of a veteran poet of our own day, Giosuè Carducci. The same number contains a well-informed article—unhappily disfigured by an appalling array of misprints—on the recent General Election in England, from the pen of Signor E. Arbib, who writes throughout from the Conservative standpoint. He sums up the position of the Liberal party before the contest as "destitute of a capable leader, disorganized among themselves, torn in two by internal dissensions, and weakened by innumerable errors committed before the battle." What surprises the Italian critic most is that neither party could or did attempt to bring official influence to bear on the electors, and secondly, that in a matter of such primary national importance the choice of the day of election should be left to the various constituencies. It seems to him a crowning proof of our national hatred of uniformity.

M. Alfred Naquet, the French deputy, writing on "Anti Semitism in the *Riforma Sociale*, ascribes its sudden uprising within the last fifteen years to the result of combined socialistic and clerical bigotry. He expects to see it spread both in Italy and in England, but he believes that the anti-Jewish fever will quickly burn itself out.

THE NEW BOOKS.

I. NOTES FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

A FEW years ago there were two publishing seasons—the autumn and the spring—and the height of summer saw very few new books of any importance; while at the bookshops nothing was sold but the lightest of light fiction. Times change; and although October and November still keep their old ascendancy, the division is far less marked. In the month that has just passed, for instance, the most assiduous reader of publishers' advertisements could complain neither of the lack of novelty nor of variety. Novels, of course, held the chief place, and they hold the chief place in the following list of what was selling best up to September:

"The Time Machine: an Invention." By H. G. Wells. 1s. 6d.

"An Imaginative Man." By Robert S. Hichens. 6s.

"Advance, Japan: a Nation Thoroughly in Earnest." By J. Morris. 12s. 6d.

"Joan Haste." By H. Rider Haggard. 6s.

"M. Stambuloff." By A. Hulme Beaman. 3s. 6d.

"Malay Sketches." By Frank Athelstane Swettenham. 5s. net.

"The Time Machine" deserves its place. It is an "invention" in every sense of the word: its motive is thoroughly original and its treatment shows imagination of no common order. Mr. Wells' rise into popularity has been by leaps and bounds. It is not many months since the *Pall Mall Budget* published his first short stories (stories of so fresh and absorbing a character that I am glad to see that Messrs. Methuen announce their collection in book form), and now "The Time Machine" is the talk of the town, and his "Select Conversations with an Uncle," reclaimed from among the diverse Wares of Autolycus, has been amusing that smaller circle who can appreciate wit and satire even when directed against the dearest follies of their every-day life. It is a slight book, and, to tell the truth, its material is slight too—slight to attenuation. Its merits are that it puts briefly and brightly what all the least stereotyped of us have occasionally thought, and jibes genially at the most pregnable of our social institutions; its defect that here and there it refines and labors too palpably on a point already made obvious. But if the result is sometimes "thin," it is readable and even suggestive. The next book, Mr. Hichens' "An Imaginative Man," suffers in a kindred way from an over emphasis of one of its qualities. The author of that brilliant (and unwelcome) *roman a clef*, "The Green Carnation," has surprised me and will surprise you by the clearness with which he realizes his characters; but after he has succeeded in making his hero, the "imaginative man" of the title, live in the reader's mind, he goes a good way to ruining an interesting if not particularly wholesome story by overdoing his analysis. Henry Denison is too introspective by half. One is convinced of the reality of his temperament and of the possibility of his falling in love with the Sphinx (whose secret, he declared, was the only one left for him to discover) long before his creator will allow the action to proceed. The Egyptian atmosphere of the book is admirably reproduced and the writing is some way toward being distinguished. But still the presentment of gradual

madness of this particular type is not very edifying. Now that he has twice shocked the Philistine perhaps Mr. Hichens will show us what he can really do.

Mr. J. Morris' "Advance, Japan: a Nation Thoroughly in Earnest" is one of the best and most interesting of the many books which the recent contest has called into being. They have been so plentiful that I have had to exercise a careful selection as to what I should send you. Mr. Morris, "formerly of the Public Works Department, Tokio," succeeds in his object of showing those characteristics of the Japanese and their undertakings which have made of them "a nation to be honored." He treats as thoroughly as his space will allow of every department of the national life, and his chapter on Japan's future and the appendices, in which appear statistics and figures of the greatest illustrative value, are sure to be read with unusual attention. The maps showing the positions of the fleets in the recent battles, and the railway and telegraph services, and the reproductions from photographs and from drawings by R. Isayama, military artist of the Buzen Clan—whatever that may be—are excellent; and the volume has an index! Another book on Japan is one which you will certainly not be able to get at your book-sellers. It is "A Concise History of the War between Japan and China," a very daintily got up Japanese book. The writer, Mr. Jaikichi Inouye, has compiled it at Tokio from the Japanese newspapers, and it is a concise narrative of the remarkable campaign which opened with a dispute about Corea, and closed with the capture of Weihai-wei. Apart from the intrinsic importance of the events recorded, the book is a literary curiosity. Another work on "the Britain of the Pacific" that I may as well mention here, is Canon Tristram's "Rambles in Japan, the Land of the Rising Sun," whose chief value is the attention that it gives to the position of missionary work in that country and to the working of Buddhism there as compared to the Buddhism of China and Ceylon. It is a handsome volume and well illustrated, and if in its descriptions of places and people it does not break any new ground, it is always readable. The phrase "the Britain of the Pacific" conveys Canon Tristram's prophecy of the future of Japan when it has embraced Christianity.

The appearance of Mr. Rider Haggard's new book on the list was inevitable. He at least is a favorite whom the public show no signs of abandoning. And that is the more odd, in that he has always had two distinct styles—the bloody and wonderful, as exemplified in the Quatermain cycle, and the ordinarily sensational, as in "Jess" and "Colonel Quaritch, V.C." "Joan Haste" is an example of the latter. Possibly you read it during its serial appearance in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, whence, together with a score of Mr. Wilson's illustrations, it is now reprinted. It is a story of English life whose interest grips you from the first chapter, for the characters live, and the plot is ingenious and powerfully carried out.

The Public Men of To-Day Series has been very fortunate in the opportune appearance of its volumes. The first were devoted to the Ameer and Li Hung Chang, and now Mr. A. Hulme Beaman's "M. Stambuloff" is issued

just in the nick of time—indeed, the ink on the proof-sheets was hardly dry when news arrived of the Bulgarian statesman's assassination; and it was still possible for the author to add a brief postscript recording the last tragic events, and quoting almost the whole of what was probably the last letter Stambuloff ever wrote, dealing with the situation in Sofia, and in some measure forecasting his own end. Mr. Beaman is the *Standard's* correspondent in Bulgaria, and he has done his work admirably. His book is sure to be in the hands of every reader for whom the movement of events in Eastern Europe has any interest. The portraits of the Stambuloffs and of Ferdinand and his wife enhance its value.

"Malay Sketches" is by Mr. F. A. Swettenham, the British Resident at Perak, who has spent the best part of his life among the scenes and people he describes, and whose knowledge of their strange, exotic character is certainly unsurpassed. He specially and rightly disclaims having produced a book of travel. He has simply reproduced, with admirable literary skill, in a series of brief sketches, the "inner life" of the people of Malaya, the land of the pirate and the *amok*; he has pictured their amusements, their bickerings, their blood-fueds, and their romances; he has recorded their superstitions and the wonders of their magicians (their "pawang" holding a *kris* in his bare arms will draw water from the point of its steel blade!). You will find it indeed a most fascinating book, unique of its kind, for the Malay Archipelago is almost an unknown land to the reader. I know of only one other book which in any way approaches its peculiar quality, and that is a work of fiction—Mr. Joseph Conrad's Japanese "Almayer's Folly." Mr. Swettenham himself shows again and again that he is possessed of the power of telling a story vividly and clearly; but whether he gives us fiction or fact it is to be hoped that this is not the last Malayan volume from his pen. By the way, after "Malay Sketches" we must no longer write of "running amuck"—the word is "amok."

So much for the "books most in demand." Of history, as distinguished from historical biography, there is little to mention this month; but you could hardly have a better example of the latter than the new volume of the English Men of Action Series—Professor J. K. Laughton's "Nelson," a monograph which all the authorities agree has entirely superseded Southey's famous "Life." That book, however, will still be read for its literary interest; and the reader has, too, the choice of Mr. Clark Russell's volume. Still Professor Laughton has qualities as a historian which neither of these of his predecessors had, and his "Nelson" will rank both as a work of real literature and as one of the best historical biographies we have, a credit to a series already admirable. But I cannot help regretting that he claims to have disposed once for all of the famous story of Nelson clapping his telescope to his blind eye at the battle of Copenhagen. And yet another series of historical biography has started under the editorship of Sir Henry Roscoe—the Century Science Series—of which two volumes have appeared. The first, "John Dalton and the Rise of Modern Chemistry," is by the editor himself; for the second, "Major James Rennell and the Rise of Modern English Geography," Mr. Clements R. Markham is responsible. More capable and valuable monographs of their kind it would be difficult to find. When every publisher has half-a-dozen series of his own, Messrs. Cassell deserve credit for so useful an inauguration. Literary history is represented by another and far longer biography—Mr. John Charles Tarver's

"Gustave Flaubert as seen in His Works and Correspondence." The author of "Madame Bovary" has yet to find a completely satisfactory French biographer, so that it cannot be said that Mr. Tarver's work is unnecessary. His aim has been to place "the personality" of his subject vividly before his readers, and, relying for his authority almost entirely on Flaubert's own works and letters, avoiding as far as possible mere gossip about his private life, it must be said that he has succeeded to a very creditable degree. As the story of a man's life and work, the volume is exceedingly interesting. Flaubert's example has had so immense an influence on both French and English fiction in recent years that you are sure to read the chronicle of his struggles with unusual attention. Mr. Tarver, if not always satisfactory as a critic of literature, makes a discriminating biographer within certain limits. He has planned and executed his work in the best possible manner, and the presence of a comprehensive index is a great boon to the reader.

I may allude to three new volumes of social and political interest, but no one of them is of very great importance. Mr. H. W. Wolff's "People's Bank Manual" is useful; the new issue of "The New House of Commons," a pocket volume containing biographical notices of its members, polls, statistical comparisons, etc., is a convenience; and in a month barren of more authoritative political speculation one may read Mr. Uriel H. Crocker's "The Cause of Hard Times." And I can mention here the new edition of Professor Fowler's "Progressive Morality: an Essay in Ethics," which, first published in 1884, is now issued in a corrected and enlarged form. To the same author's large work, "The Principles of Morals," this essay stands in the relation of a more practical and popular treatment of the same subject. Certainly the book gives an admirably clear and concise statement of "a scientific conception of morality in a popular form," its practical application of the need for an independent science of morality apart from religious and theological considerations, and of the relations between such a science and the sanctions imposed by religion. As an introduction to its subject, generally so overweighted with abstract discussion and theoretical puzzles, the book could not be bettered.

The literature of ornithology has received an important if popular addition in Mr. W. H. Hudson's "British Birds." The author of "A Naturalist in La Plata" has the advantage of the assistance of Mr. F. E. Beddard, whose introductory chapter on structure and classification is, of course, authoritative and complete in all essential particulars. The aim of the book being popular rather than technical, Mr. Hudson has confined his work to a brief account of the appearance, language (he devotes unusual attention to song birds, and in this respect, I believe, his volume is unique) and life-habits of all the species that reside permanently, or for a part of each year, within the limit of the British Isles. The illustrations in a work of this sort are hardly second in importance to the text. Eight colored plates are from drawings by Mr. Thorburn and there are over a hundred black and white figures by Mr. G. E. Lodge. Natural history of a different sort, with a far different aim, is the new volume of the Badminton Library of Sports and Pastimes—Mr. John Bickerdyke's "Sea Fishing," to which the illustrations (nearly two hundred in number) are as truly illustrative as in the previous volumes of the series, Mr. Napier Hemy being responsible for nearly a score of full page plates. Mr. Bickerdyke's own work is supplemented by Mr. W. Senior, who writes on "Anti-

podean and Foreign Fish," Mr. A. C. Harmsworth, on "Tarpon," and Sir H. W. Gore-Booth, Bart., with an exciting article on "Whaling."

Nor will I include among the fiction (although there is quite as much reason for so doing as there is in the case of Mr. Curtin's book) Mr. Gilbert Burgess's resuscitation of "The Love-Letters of Mr. H. and Miss R., 1775-1779." Authentic or not, however, the love-letter is not so common in literature that one can afford to pass a volume that in its writing at least bears so intimate a stamp of reality. In the spring of 1779, when they were first published in a garbled form, they "excited," Mr. Burgess says, "widespread attention and sympathy," but his preface does not convince me of their genuineness. As it is, the interest they arouse is the interest of fiction, but the unity of their design makes them more convincing and in a way more enthralling than any but the best novels. The unhappy Mr. Hackman and Miss Reay become very real before much of their passionate correspondence has been read.

Somewhat belatedly I mention a book I have just been reading, "Persian Pictures: a Book of Travel" it is called; and the title-page bears no author's name. But it is no more a book of travel than is, for instance, "Malay Sketches." It is simply a series of small pictures, cameos, of Persian life and scenery written with a charm and with a sense of the value of words that no recent work of the kind can equal. It makes the land of Omar, the strange, picturesque, indolent life of Teheran and its country, plain as no other more pretentious volume has succeeded in doing. As a sympathetic, intimate picture of a people foreign and almost unknown to the English reader, of a country different from England as the poles apart, "Persian Pictures" would always have its use; but to many it will have a further literary value which will not willingly allow it to pass into oblivion, with so many other books of its kind.

In the field of fiction, I will mention, first, Mr. Kenneth Grahame's "The Golden Age." A year or two ago Mr. Grahame published a little volume, "Pagan Papers," which, in addition to some very clever essays, held the sketches which form the backbone of this new book. Every discriminating reader knew at once their value. They are reprinted here from that volume with a considerable number of fresh sketches, and I do not know whether to praise most the new or the old. "The Golden Age" is the age of childhood. In eighteen short stories, written in the first person, from the point of view of a little boy, the doings and adventures of a

family of youngsters are described in a manner so consistent and so faithful that one can only wonder at the author's skill and art. No line in the whole book seems out of the picture. It is all "make-believe"—"make-believe" of the healthiest, jolliest sort. Here is an instance of the whimsical, pleasant fancy of the book: "Harold, accustomed, as the youngest, to lonely antics and to sports that asked no sympathy, was absorbed in 'clubmen': a performance consisting in a measured progress round the room arm-in-arm with an imaginary companion of reverend years, with occasional halts at imaginary clubs, where—imaginary steps being leisurely ascended—imaginary papers were glanced at, imaginary scandal was discussed with elderly shakings of the head, and—regrettable to say—imaginary glasses were lifted lipwards. Heaven only know how the germ of this dreary pastime first found its way into his small boyish being. It was his own invention and he was proportionately proud of it." This is only one instance out of many of the book's delightful humor, but it will serve as an example and it shows too how admirably Mr. Grahame writes. It is certainly a book for every lover of literature and every lover of children.

Mr. Robert W. Chambers' collection of short stories, "The King in Yellow," is, among numerous volumes of fiction, the one that has interested me most. The first stories, American in subject—Mr. Chambers is an American and his book has already gained some popularity in the States—are weird, vaguely impressive, and certainly original, the later ones deal with Paris, with the siege, and with student life, and they too are very clever, and if their subjects are sometimes of a rather delicate nature, they are delicately treated. This division of interest makes the collection less of a book than it should be; but as it is, it contains some of the best examples of the American short story, not of the rural kind, that I have read. The best "woman novel" among a lot of rubbishy ones is Mr. C. E. Francis' "Every-Day's News" a new volume of the Pseudonym Library, rather reminiscent of Mr. C. E. Raimond's "George Mandeville's Husband," which had such a success last year. It is written from a point of view that nowadays may be called "old-fashioned," and is, in fact, a quiet satire, written, with admirable restraint, on the woman writer of the baser sort. That Mr. Francis ("Mr." should be "Miss," I think) shirks the conclusion of a story which promises to be a tragedy, is regrettable; but still his little book is as well worth reading as any volume in the Pseudonym Library.

II. RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY.

History for Ready Reference. By J. N. Larned. In five volumes, Vol. V.—Tunnage to Zyp, and Supplement, Octavo, pp. 807. Springfield, Mass.: C. A. Nichols Company.

The leading features of this valuable work have been fully explained to our readers in notices of the preceding volumes. It remains to speak of the Supplement which occupies the closing pages of the fifth and final volume in the series. This contains important additions to some of the articles that have appeared in former volumes, notes of events that occurred during the publication of the work, new documents of importance, an extensive chronology of universal history, exhaustive special chronologies of African and Arctic exploration, tables of the lineage of European sovereigns and historic families, a selected bibliography touching the chief subjects of history, and a list of all the books from which passages have been quoted in the whole five volumes of the "History

for Ready Reference." Thus is completed one of the most novel, ambitious, and difficult enterprises in the history of book publishing. It must be said that the achievement fully makes good the promises of the original prospectus.

The Revolution of 1848. Imbert de Saint-Amand. 12mo, pp. 347. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

M. de Saint-Amand's last volume on the Duchess of Berry, in his "Famous Women of the French Court" Series, described the Revolution of 1830, and Louis Philippe's accession to the throne. This is now followed by a volume devoted to the agitations of 1848, in which the same King's abdication and exile figured prominently. The same skill in narration is displayed here as in former works by this author, who has obtained access to a marvelous wealth of choice historical materials. As in the case of his earlier books, M. de Saint-Amand does not confine his narrative to the record of court life, but deals with the political and social history of the times.

The History of the Australasian Colonies (from their foundation to the year 1893). By Edward Jenks, M.A. 12mo, pp. 368. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.60.

American ignorance of Australasian history has heretofore been pardonable, in a measure, since there have been written very few comprehensive and scholarly works on the subject, which have been at the same time sufficiently condensed for popular use. Professor Jenks has made use of the original sources of information, and has succeeded in telling the whole story in a terse and systematic manner. His single volume seems to contain practically all the facts of Australian colonial development that the average reader is interested in knowing. It has excellent maps of Australia and New Zealand. This book is the third to appear in the Cambridge Historical Series, edited by Dr. Prothero.

The Authentic Letters of Columbus. By William Eleroy Curtis. Paper, octavo, pp. 106. Chicago: Field Columbian Museum.

The authorities of the Field Columbian Museum, at Chicago, have published in a recent bulletin translations by Señor Doctor Jose Ignacio Rodríguez, Spanish Secretary of the Bureau of the American Republics, of all the manuscripts of Columbus known to be in existence. The same bulletin contains half-tone reproductions of the photographs of the original Columbus documents exhibited at the World's Fair in 1893. An interesting and valuable treatise on the Columbus letters, by William Eleroy Curtis, is prefixed.

Southern Heroes; or, The Friends in War Time. By Fernando G. Cartland. Octavo, pp. 508. Cambridge: The Riverside Press.

Mr. Cartland has done a useful service in compiling the hitherto unpublished records of the sufferings and privations undergone by Southern Quakers during the Civil War. Many of these people were martyrs in the cause of peace. Dr. Trueblood suggests in the introduction that the Southern Friends may have done as much in their own way to overthrow slavery and to save the Union as any other body of men of equal numbers. It is certainly fitting that their deeds should have recognition in a volume of this kind.

The Evolution of an Empire: A Brief Historical Sketch of England. By Mary Parmele. 12mo, pp. 178. New York: William Beverley Harison. 75 cents.

A condensed manual of English history by the author of "Germany" and "France" in the "Evolution of Empire Series." From the point of view adopted in this treatise the two chief factors in the history of the British Empire have been, "first, the resistance of the people to extortions of money by the ruling class, and second, the violating of their religious instincts."

With the Zhoib Field Force, 1890. By Captain Crawford McFall. Octavo, pp. 232. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$4.50.

This book gives a detailed account of various operations by British troops in the wild country through which runs the boundary line separating British India from Afghanistan. The work of the Zhoib Field Force was one of exploration, as well as of subjugation of unruly native bands. There are ninety illustrations from drawings by the author, and the information about this almost unknown region contained in the volume is of the highest importance to the geographer and the ethnologist.

The Genesis of California's first Constitution (1846-49).

By Rockwell Dennis Hunt. Paper, octavo, pp. 50. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

The Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science find subjects, usually, in American local history. The current number in the thirteenth series of these studies is a chapter in the history of California—that which tells the story of the framing of the State's first constitution. The author of the monograph, who is a professor elect in the University of the Pacific, promises for later publication a detailed account of California's legal status from the American conquest to the adoption of the constitution.

Stambuloff. By A. Hulme Beaman. 12mo, pp. 240. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. \$1.25.

Assuredly the author would not have had it happen so, nevertheless the special timeliness of Mr. Beaman's biography of Stambuloff is due to the fact of the Bulgarian's assassination at the very moment when the book was passing through the press. Mr. Beaman was able to add a postscript which is by no means the least valuable part of the book. The career of Stambuloff was a marvelously eventful

one, and Mr. Beaman knew him intimately. Moreover, Mr. Beaman is thoroughly versed in the political complications of Southeastern Europe, and thus he has given us a volume not only of exceptional timeliness and momentary interest, but also of permanent value.

SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS.

Catholic Socialism. By Francesco S. Nitti. Translated from the Italian by Mary Mackintosh. Octavo, pp. 452. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.50.

This English translation of a remarkable work by an Italian economist which appeared in 1890, and by some was thought to have hastened the publication of the Pope's Encyclical of 1891, will be eagerly welcomed by all American students of social problems. Professor Nitti has explored a field of which comparatively little knowledge has heretofore been accessible. His book constitutes a study of Christian socialism in continental Europe. American Catholicism, however, is not neglected. A very accurate statement is made of the more advanced views on social questions avowed by leading Roman Catholic prelates in the United States. The book stands by itself as an authority on the subject of which it treats.

Poor-Laws of Massachusetts and New York. By John Cummings, Ph.D. Paper, octavo, pp. 135. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

This study of Massachusetts and New York poor-laws will prove useful in other states as well, since either the New York or the Massachusetts system of poor relief has been adopted in almost every state which makes pretensions to a system of any definite character. Moreover, as Dr. Cummings points out in his monograph, the experience of these two states has been peculiarly instructive to newer communities. Charity organization workers, officers engaged in the administration of poor-laws, legislators and all students of the conditions of pauperism in the United States, will have reason to thank Dr. Cummings for his laborious researches in this field.

Peasant Rents. By Richard Jones, 1831. 16mo, pp. 219. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Professor Ashley has just brought out as the fifth in his series of "Economic Classics" a treatise on "Peasant Rents," by Richard Jones, an English economist who flourished in the first half of the century and succeeded to the professorship of Malthus. Perhaps the most interesting chapter in the book is the one which gives the results of contemporary observation of survivals of labor or serf rents in Central and Eastern Europe. This description was one of the sources used by Mill for his chapters on land tenure. Ingram, in his "History of Political Economy," has classed Jones as "the most systematic and thoroughgoing of the earlier critics of the Ricardian system." He also said of him that "much of what has been preached by the German historical school is found distinctly indicated in his writings."

Benjamin Franklin as an Economist. By W. A. Wetzel, A.M. Paper, octavo, pp. 58. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

Mr. Wetzel has succeeded in making a very clear and compact statement of Franklin's economic doctrines as presented in his various writings. The chief topics considered are, "Paper Money and Interest," "Wages," "Population," "Value," "Agriculture," "Manufactures," "Free Trade," and "Taxation." As announced in the preface, it has not been the purpose of the monograph merely to gather expressions of Franklin's opinion on any and every economic question, but rather to present a few of his more important and elaborate theories. The relations of Franklin to the Physiocrats and to the English philosophers are discussed in separate chapters. A reading of the monograph will be likely to convince any one of the essential justice of the writer's claim for Franklin to rank as "the first American who deserves to be dignified by the title Economist."

Double Taxation in the United States. By Francis Walker, Ph.D. Paper, octavo, pp. 132. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Dr. Walker has ventured to attack a problem which few writers on finance—in English, at least—have attempted to discuss methodically. The importance of an understanding of double taxation is not to be ignored. Indeed, the most difficult points in the whole theory of scientific taxation originate here. An obvious solution is to refuse to recognize debts as taxable property and to tax only tangible things. Dr. Walker is inclined to think this the easiest way out of the present difficulty, but holds that while the individual states of the Union are powerless to tax the funds of interstate corporations, the federal government does possess that power and can exercise it to great advantage.

The Finances of the United States from 1775 to 1789, with Especial Reference to the Budget. By Charles J. Bullock. Paper, octavo, pp. 165. Madison, Wis.: University of Wisconsin.

This is the second bulletin in the series devoted to economics, political science and history issued by the University of Wisconsin. Like its predecessor, it exhibits great industry and persistence in research, and not a little erudition. It seems significant that students in our newer state universities should be especially active in prosecuting studies relating to the beginnings of our national life.

The New Philosophy of Money. By Alfred B. Westrup. 12mo, pp. 192. Minneapolis, Minn.: Published by the Author. \$1.

Mr. Westrup advocates in this book a "mutual credit" system for the supply of a medium of exchange, holding that government should have nothing to do with the control of money, and that there can be no standard of value. Neither gold monometallists, bimetalists nor free silver men will find Mr. Westrup's position to accord with their own, but his discussion of the theory of credit is certainly suggestive and well timed. It is a subject that is poorly understood and one that deserves careful consideration. Mr. Westrup allies himself with the school of Mr. Arthur Kitson and others who champion the "no-government" theory of money.

Sound Money. By John A. Fraser, Jr., and Charles H. Sergel. Paper, 16mo, pp. 114. Chicago: Charles H. Sergel Company. 25 cents.

Report of Uncle Sam's Homilies on Finance. By Charles Elton Blanchard. Paper, 16mo, pp. 208. Cleveland: Current Events Company. 25 cents.

Gold and Silver. A Book on the Financial Question. By W. O. Peeples. Paper, 16mo, pp. 103. Chattanooga, Tenn.: Gold and Silver Publishing Company. 25 cents.

The White Dollar: Its History, Utility and Limitations. By Murat Halstead. Paper, 16mo, pp. 112. Philadelphia: Franklin News Company. 15 cents.

A New Monetary System; or, Labor and Capital. By Edward Kellogg. Paper, 12mo, pp. 366. New York: United States Book Company. 25 cents.

Messrs. Fraser and Sergel's pamphlet is a reply to "Coin's Financial School," written on essentially the same lines as other treatises previously noticed in these columns. Mr. Kellogg proposes a "safety-fund" scheme of government notes to be used as currency. The other *brochures* whose titles are grouped above all advocate a middle ground and the retention of both gold and silver as standard money metals.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

English Lands, Letters and Kings: Queen Anne and the Georges. By Donald G. Mitchell. 12mo, pp. 354. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

This third volume in Mr. Donald G. Mitchell's felicitous and sympathetic bits of literary and historical characterization is a book that will give pleasure alike to the well-read student of English literature and the young high school beginner. The two previous volumes had covered (I) the period "From Celt to Tudor," and (II) "From Elizabeth to Anne." The present volume, dealing with the period of Queen Anne and the Georges, tell us of the personality and the literary achievements of the chief personages in English letters from Bishop Berkeley and Richard Bentley to Lamb, Coleridge and Wordsworth. Mr. Mitchell avoids the pedantry of the class of writers who love to show their learning by recalling a host of forgotten writers, and discourses only of those who have won an abiding place. The familiar and easy tone of the book is due to the fact that Mr. Mitchell has published what he had originally prepared as literary talks for educational audiences. The volume includes eight such discourses.

Modern German Literature. By Benjamin W. Wells, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 406. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

Not many of our intelligent readers and students understand German well enough to read widely and readily in the great German authors. But we have many readers who would like to understand better than they do the German literary history and tendency. Bayard Taylor's essays in the history of German literature constitute a very useful volume

and one that was well adapted to its purposes. Dr. Wells in the present volume has not attempted to be profoundly critical, but has rather undertaken to write a book which would supply the modicum of standard information that a well-educated American would like to possess about the development of modern German literature and about the work of Klopstock, Wieland, Herder, Lessing, Goethe, Schiller, Richter, Heine, and their contemporaries, with some remarks on the novelists of the past forty years. If Professor Wells should decide in a subsequent edition very greatly to enlarge what he has written on German literature since 1850, he would render his book especially acceptable to a class of readers who would value it for its concluding chapters rather than for the very useful and well-conceived chapters which deal with the great literary masters.

From a New England Hillside: Notes from Underledge. By William Potts. Paper, 32mo, pp. 305. New York: Macmillan & Co. 25 cents.

Another welcome reprint of a charming volume of nature studies in Macmillan's Miniature Series.

The Pleasures of Life. By Sir John Lubbock. Paper, 18mo, pp. 384. New York: Macmillan & Co. 25 cents.

Sir John Lubbock's "The Pleasures of Life" has gone through almost innumerable editions since it first appeared in 1887.

The Choice of Books. By Charles F. Richardson. 12mo, pp. 208. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. 75 cents.

This is a reprint of a sincere and useful compilation of advice about the value of reading, the best ways to derive advantage from books and the art of choosing what books to read.

Side Talks with Girls. Ruth Ashmore. 16mo, pp. 360. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

A very friendly and helpful book for the average American girl by a writer whose talks with girls in the *Ladies' Home Journal* have made her practical advice familiar to many thousands. It is rather a book for the girl who has had few advantages and opportunities than for those to whom circumstances have been more kind.

Woman's Work in the Home as Daughter, as Wife, and as Mother. By the Venerable Archdeacon Farrar. 32mo, pp. 115. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus.

An address of Archdeacon Farrar's which has been reprinted as an attractive little volume.

FICTION.

Doty Dontcare: A Story of the Garden of the Antilles. By Mary Farrington Foster. 16mo, pp. 187. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. \$1.

The development of a series of racial and social distinctions in the West India islands, based upon the greater or less degree of negro blood—the pure whites and pure blacks becoming less and less numerous—is a fact which has many bearings of an interesting character. The author of this exceedingly original and noteworthy little fiction sketch was born in the island of St. Croix, and grew up in familiarity with the strange dialects and manners with which she was surrounded. The book is, therefore, incidentally a contribution to folk-lore and to the descriptive literature of the Antilles. It is certain to secure wide attention.

A Galloway Herd. By S. R. Crockett. 12mo, pp. 298. New York: R. F. Fenko & Co. \$1.

A new story by Mr. Crockett will be welcomed by a wide circle of admiring readers. The scene is laid in the part of Scotland that Mr. Crockett has appropriated for his literary purposes, and the movement of the story suggests some of Mr. Crockett's previous work. But the new volume is none the less welcome for being thus characteristic. "A Galloway Herd" is a love story dealing with peasant characters, and the incidents have to do chiefly with the young wife and child of the scapegrace son of a Scotch minister. The story opens at the death bed of the son in London, an old Scotch neighbor having found his way to the scene. Subsequently the young mother and child are installed in the farm house of this good Scotchman, Sandy McQuharr. The proper rewards and punishments are dealt out, and the book ends brightly and hopefully.

Annals of the Parish, and The Ayrshire Legatees. By John Galt. Two vols. in one, 12mo, pp. 314-302. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$2.50.

Mr. S. R. Crockett supplies the introductory chapter to an attractive new edition of Galt's "Annals of the Parish"

and "The Ayrshire Legatees," the two stories being bound in one volume. Mr. Crockett assigns to Galt a high place in Scotch literature, and deserves credit for helping to bring back into notice a writer whose fame had become somewhat obscured. We are assured by Mr. Crockett that the "Annals of the Parish" is by far the best of Galt's books, and that we will all be glad to add to our gallery of fiction acquaintances the Rev. Micah Balwhidder, who was for fifty years minister of the parish of Balmalcolm. In the "Ayrshire Legatees" Galt tells us about a parish minister of the town of Irvine who falls heir to a legacy from India. In order to complete the legal preliminaries he is obliged to go to London, and takes his family with him. The letters they all write back to Ayrshire are of a very delightful sort. We are thankful to Mr. Crockett and the publishers for providing this entertaining book by a worthy writer of other days.

Maid Marian, and Crotchet Castle. By Thomas Love Peacock. With an introduction by George Saintsbury. 12mo, pp. 256. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

The republication in attractive form of the standard fiction of one or two generations ago is an encouraging sign; for if the reading public were not disposed to turn again to approved literature, the publishers would not be giving us so handsome a library of new editions. This volume, containing two of Thomas Love Peacock's stories, is a good instance in point. Peacock was born in 1785, and "Maid Marian" appeared in 1822, being altogether a contemporary success. "Castle Crotchet" came out nine years later and has always been considered as the most satisfactory of Peacock's works. A good introduction adds to the value of the volume for students of literature.

Great Expectations, and Hard Times. By Charles Dickens. 12mo, pp. 682. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

The newest volume in the Messrs. Macmillan's reprint of Dickens' novels contains the two stories, "Great Expectations" and "Hard Times." Mr. Charles Dickens the younger supplies the expected chapter of exceedingly valuable introductory remarks. The American use of advance proofs of "Great Expectations" paid Dickens \$5,000, although there was no copyright in those days. The political economy of "Hard Times," as viewed by certain Englishmen at the time the story was written, is discussed in a very interesting way in the introduction.

A Start in Life. By Honoré de Balzac. 12mo, pp. 421. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

The latest issue in the series of Balzac translations, so well executed by Katharine Prescott Wormeley, is a volume which contains besides the story, "A Start in Life," three short sketches, "Vendetta," "Study of a Woman" and "The Message."

The Old Maid's Club. By I. Zangwill. 12mo, pp. 333. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. \$1.25.

A new edition of Mr. Zangwill's amusing and well-known book, with numerous illustrations by Mr. F. H. Townsend.

Father Stafford. By Anthony Hope. 32mo, pp. 221. Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely.

The author of "The Prisoner of Zenda" needs no commendation to fiction readers; and as for this little volume, "Father Stafford," it has already reached a fourth or fifth edition, and is readable enough to keep on selling indefinitely. Anthony Hope's stories carry one along from the first line to the last with an irresistible charm.

The King in Yellow. By Robert W. Chambers. 32mo, pp. 316. Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely.

The impression which Mr. Robert W. Chambers' collection of short stories has made on the other side of the Atlantic may be found in a paragraph devoted to the book in our London letter, published in this number of the REVIEW. There is a powerful imaginative quality about these stories which has suggested the genius of Poe to some of Mr. Chambers' enthusiastic reviewers. The little volume will certainly not suffer from neglect.

The Old Settler, the Squire, and Little Peleg. By Ed. Mott. 12mo, pp. 302. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. \$1.

The tales which form this collection of eight dialect stories originally appeared in the New York Sun. They are told in the language of an old settler with an irascible temper and free imagination, whose fund of narrative is drawn upon by "the Squire," and by Peleg, the veteran's grandson. The characters are sharply etched from life, and represent well the backwoodsman type familiar to our grandfathers.

Legends of Fire Island Beach and the South Side. By Edward Richard Shaw. 12mo, pp. 212. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. 75 cents.

In these seven stories of Long Island the author has embodied much of the folk-lore and legend belonging to the Great South Bay region. The book contains "The Pot of Gold," "The Bogy of the Beach," "The Mower's Phantom," "The Enchanted Treasure," "The Money Ship," "Widow Molly" and "The Mineral Rod."

Bunch-Grass Stories. By Mrs. Lindon W. Bates. 12mo, pp. 268. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

Mrs. Bates has woven her experiences of the far West into eight stories of early frontier life, dealing with the class of people who have developed the migratory instinct and have always drifted farther West as the frontier of civilization has advanced. Mrs. Bates has found abundant material for a very interesting set of stories.

A Soldier of Fortune. By Mrs. L. T. Meade. 12mo, pp. 283. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. \$1.

Mrs. Meade has given us one of the harmless regulation English love stories, the hero being a young English journalist who has a disappointing experience with the well-known beautiful but erratic young female who always appears in these English novels. The hero then, in the proper English way, turns for consolation to Nancy Brown, the schoolmate of his early youth, who has been the good fairy through the whole story.

Sons of Belial. By William Westall. 12mo, pp. 294. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

The story gains its title from the fact that a temperance orator has fixed the name "Sons of Belial" upon the village inn at Whitebrook, which had been named the "Sons of Harmony," and has characterized the quiet and peaceful innkeeper as Belial himself. The innkeeper has a scapegrace brother whose manifold villainies supply the plot of the story.

One Rich Man's Son. By Mrs. Emma Lefferts Super. 12mo, pp. 209. Cincinnati: Cranston & Curtis. 90 cents.

This is a story of the work of a devoted mother who strives to save her son from the idle and heedless life which circumstances of wealth and the mistaken indulgence of his father have tempted him to enter. She succeeds in the end.

One Woman's Story; or, The Chronicles of a Quiet Life, as Told in Dorothea's Diary. By Ellen A. Lutz. 12mo, pp. 300. Cincinnati: Cranston & Curtis. \$1.25.

In the form of a diary covering a period of twenty years the heroine of this story gives us an insight into the experiences, particularly from the spiritual point of view, of a good daughter and sister, loving wife and devoted mother. The book reminds one of Mrs. Prentiss' "Stepping Heavenward." Many pages in this story of a home life will touch the hearts of sympathetic readers.

Yellow and White. W. Carleton Dawe. 16mo, pp. 226. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

A volume of Japanese stories of a kind not well worth while from any point of view.

The Mountain Lovers. By Fiona Macleod. 16mo, pp. 222. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

A romantic story of the Scotch highlands.

Washington Irving's Tales of a Traveler. With an introduction by Brander Matthews, and with notes and other illustrative matter by George Rice Carpenter. A.B. 12mo, pp. 438. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.

The Naulahka: A Story of the West and East. By Rudyard Kipling and Wolcott Balestier. Macmillan's Novelist's Library. Paper, 12mo, pp. 379. New York: Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.

God Forsaken: A Novel. By Frederic Breton. The Hudson Library. Paper, 12mo, pp. 354. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

The Wilful Willoughbys. By Evelyn Everett-Green. 12mo, pp. 317. Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co. \$1.25.

- A Woman Who Did Not By Victoria Crosse. 16mo, pp. 160. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.
- Queenshithe. By Henrietta G Rowe. 16mo, pp. 184. Buffalo: Charles Wells Moulton.
- Fate at the Door. By Jessie Van Zile Belden. 12mo, pp. 240. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.
- Grania: The Story of an Island. By the Hon. Emily Lawless. Paper, 12mo, pp. 355. New York: Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.
- Mr. Isaacs: A Tale of Modern India. By F. Marion Crawford. Paper, 12mo, pp. 320. New York: Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.
- The Mirror of Music. By Stanley V. Makowes. 16mo, pp. 163. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.
- An Infatuation. By Gyp (La Comtesse de Martel). 16mo, pp. 199. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. 50 cents.

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

- Across India; or, Live Boys in the Far East. By Oliver Optic. 12mo, pp. 392. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.25.

Oliver Optic's latest book, while full of the incident and adventure which have made his long list of books so fascinating to all boys, is one of the most instructive stories he has ever written, by reason of his attempt to convey a large amount of information about the history, geography, productions, people and life of India.

- How Tommy Saved the Barn. By James Otis. 12mo, pp. 87. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

This is a charming little juvenile story which should be distributed as widely as possible in the interest of summer fresh-air funds and all similar movements having for their object the sending of poor city children to the country for vacations.

- Jimmie Boy. By Sophie May. 16mo, pp. 157. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 75 cents.

Another of the "Little Prudy" Series of Sophie May,—all of them winning and attractive children's stories.

- Wood Island Light; or, Ned Sanford's Refuge. By James Otis. 12mo, pp. 246. Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co. \$1.

This is one of James Otis' attractive and safe boys' books of adventure.

- The House of Hollister. By Fannie E. Newberry. 12mo, pp. 280. Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co. \$1.25.

This story for young people tells in a bright way the doings of a Scotch family who have come to the United States and gone into the lumber regions of the West, where the head of the house becomes the boss of a lumber camp, and the half dozen children have lively experiences. Everything comes out happily with a wedding or two.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

- After Many Years. By Richard Henry Savage. 16mo, pp. 245. Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely.

The lyrics of Richard Henry Savage are not, perhaps, of immortal quality, but they have "ring" and spirit, and they reflect various moods and impressions. The best pieces are the military ones and the poems of place and history. A number of them are of the sort that schoolboys like to commit to memory and declaim; and the schoolboy test of a lively lyric that tells of some deed of heroism is a test not altogether to be despised.

- A Century of German Lyrics. Selected by Kate Freiligrath Kroeker. 32mo, pp. 239. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.

Mrs. Kate Freiligrath Kroeker is herself the daughter of a German poet of very high merit, fifteen of whose lyrics

appear in this volume in his daughter's very beautiful English translations. Heine is represented by a much larger number of poems, and about twenty-five other German poets are recognized in the charming little volume. Most of these translations have appeared in London and Leipzig editions, but they have not been so well known to American readers.

- Selections from the Poetry of Robert Herrick. Edited by Edward Everett Hale, Jr. 12mo, pp. 270. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.

Any general reader or student of English literature who wishes to know as much as possible about Robert Herrick's poems will find this little volume most helpful and satisfactory. The editor, who supplies a good introductory chapter, is Professor Edward Everett Hale, Jr., of the University of the State of Iowa. It is a valuable addition to a most excellent series.

- The Temple Shakespeare. "King Henry V," and "King Richard III." With preface, glossary, etc., by Israel Gollancz. 32mo, pp. 174-194. New York: Macmillan & Co. Each volume 45 cents.

It is announced that in response to the wishes of one of the principal American universities the plays of "Hamlet," "King Lear" and "Othello" will be issued at once, following "King Henry VIII," in the beautiful little volumes of the Temple Shakespeare. Whether for convenient reading or for the purposes of the student, these volumes, containing each a single play, with preface, glossary, etc., cannot be too heartily commended.

- Songs of the Pines. By James Ernest Caldwell. 12mo, pp. 142. Toronto: William Briggs.

These Canadian verses deal chiefly with scenes of domestic life in the Canadian woods, and some of them are homely narrative poems in the familiar vein of Will Carleton.

- Thoughts in Verse. By Clifford Howard. 16mo, pp. 72. Buffalo: Peter Paul Book Company.

Mr. Howard has found pleasure in composing verses and is not without a considerable endowment of poetic feeling and gift of expression; but his work is uneven and is to be regarded, on the whole, as the spontaneous effort of an amateur.

- Hours at Home. Poems by Lyman H. Sproul. 12mo, pp. 59. Cripple Creek, Col.: Collier & Ackley. 75 cents.

Mr. Sproul's rhymes, we are told in the preface, were written amid the life of a mining camp, where their author found scant time in his after hours to compose them, in the little placer cabin which he calls home. A volume from Cripple Creek, Colorado, is certainly entitled to some consideration. These bits of attempted poetry are better as sentiment than as literary productions.

- Lively Plays for Live People. By Thomas Stewart Denison. 12mo, pp. 268. Chicago: T. S. Denison.

Mr. Denison's plays are not intended to be judged as literature. They are made to be acted, and can certainly be commended as lively and suitable for amateur presentation.

RELIGION.

- From Jerusalem to Nicea: The Church in the First Three Centuries. By Philip Stafford Moxom. 12mo, pp. 457. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

The Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxom, in February and March of the present year, delivered a course of very instructive lectures, under the auspices of the Lowell Institute in Boston, on the Christian Church in the first three centuries. In bringing the lectures out as a book Dr. Moxom modestly declares that scholars will find in them nothing new. He believes, however, that they will afford the general reader in intelligible form much which he would look for elsewhere in vain, save in more or less voluminous, and sometimes not easily obtainable, church histories. The volume will serve not only the purposes of the lay reader and of Sunday school teachers, but in its connected story of the earliest period of the spread of Christian doctrine and the rise of the Christian church will be useful to most members of Dr. Moxom's own profession—only a few of whom are particularly well versed in church history. We could wish that Dr. Moxom had given his book the unmistakable title of "The Church in the First Three Centuries" (which actually appears in small type as a secondary title), rather than the more fanciful and less significant title which appears on the cover.

The Gospel of Buddha According to Old Records. Told by Paul Carus. 12mo, pp. 289. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Company. \$1.

No one certainly in this country is more competent than Dr. Paul Carus, of Chicago, to compile for us a volume out of the sacred books and old records of Buddhism which shall let us know what are the actual doctrines of the Buddhists. The book is rendered the more valuable by its remarkably complete index, table of reference, and glossary of names and terms. In the table of reference are numerous parallel references to the New Testament.

Our Lord's Teaching. By Rev. James Robertson, D.D. 32mo, pp. 150. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 30 cents.

This little volume is intended as a handbook for guilds and Bible classes. Its author is the Rev. Dr. Robertson, of Whittinghame, England.

Little Arthur; or, The Ministry of a Child. By Thomas H. Potts. 32mo, pp. 96. New York: Hunt & Eaton. 40 cents.

This book about a little child by a bereaved father, the Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Potts, will doubtless help to bring consolation to the minds of other bereaved parents.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

History of Our Country. A Text-Book for Schools. By O-car H. Cooper, Henry F. Estill and Leonard Lemon. 16mo, pp. 493. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.15.

Those Southern teachers who have complained in the past—perhaps not without reason—that our best school histories of our own country have been written too exclusively from a Northern point of view, will no longer have ground for such complaint, since one of our leading publishing houses has now brought out a book prepared in the great Southwest by public school officers who have pledged themselves to eliminate every form of sectional bias from their work. North, South, East and West are promised even-handed justice. The *Review of Reviews* wishes this new text-book "a fair field and no favor."

Our Country: Monthly Text-Book and Magazine of the Patriotic League. Vol. I, February-June, 1895. New York: The Patriotic League.

The Patriotic League is an organization chartered several years ago whose object is "to cultivate the knowledge of American principles, laws, history and progress, and to instill American ideas into the minds and hearts of Americans, native and adopted, of both sexes, and all ages, sects, and parties." Mr. Wilson L. Gill, of New York, is president, and the council of the League contains the distinguished names of Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, General O. O. Howard, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, and General James A. Beaver. The League publishes a small monthly periodical devoted to the propagation of its ideas, and intended particularly for convenient use in elementary schools. The first bound volume of the little monthly, which bears the name "Our Country," is full of attractive and inspiring information and suggestion, and we can most heartily recommend the plan and purpose of this organization. The monthly numbers of "Our Country" are edited in such a way as to be very useful indeed to teachers in inculcating the principles of good citizenship, besides much valuable information in American history and biography and in wholesome economical and ethical principles.

University of the State of New York. Summer Schools. (Extension Bulletin No. 9.) Paper, octavo, pp. 142. Albany: 15 cents.

This is a revised and greatly improved edition of the bulletin on the same subject issued by the University of the State of New York last year. Much interesting matter relating to the remarkable development of summer schools in the United States has been added, and the statistical showing has been materially increased. The first edition gave tabulated information concerning 105 of these summer schools. In this year's lists 180 are included, many schools having been established during the intervening year.

Psychology in Education. By Burie N. Roark. 12mo, pp. 312. New York: American Book Company. \$1.

Fortunately the fact has gained general recognition that all teachers ought to know something about the nature and working of the human mind. Not too many of the standard treatises on psychology are well adapted to the understanding of the average American school teacher. Professor Roark, of Kentucky, has in this volume succeeded in preparing a book which he has written in the modern spirit, with a perfect

comprehension of what can reasonably be expected of the teacher, and with a happy disposition to combine the spirit and principles of the new experimental psychology with the logical methods and deductions of the old-fashioned mental philosophy. This volume would find an excellent companion in Dr. Scripture's "Thinking, Feeling, Doing," which we noticed last month.

The Educational Ideal. An Outline of its Growth in Modern Times. By James Phinney Munroe. 12mo, pp. 270. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.

Professor Munroe has given us a very instructive essay in the history of the science of education, to which he has added a bibliography that will be useful to teachers. The book appears as a volume in Heath's Pedagogical Library.

Theoretical Mechanics: Solids. By J. Edward Taylor, M.A. 12mo, pp. 247. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 80 cents.

Mr. Taylor, the author of this valuable introduction to the study of that branch of theoretical mechanics which deals mainly with solids, is head master of the Central Science School of Sheffield, England. Although adapted particularly to a place in the English educational system, the book is one that American teachers will be glad to possess.

First Year in French. By L. C. Syms. 12mo, pp. 128. New York: American Book Company. 50 cents.

This is a useful little book intended for the instruction of children beginning French, and planned as a compromise between the natural method and the old-fashioned grammatical and translation method.

The Greater Poems of Virgil. Vol. I. Edited by J. B. Greenough and G. L. Kittredge. 12mo, pp. 352. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.65.

A careful revision of a text-book that has approved itself to teachers in a dozen years of practical use.

The Hamilton Declamation Quarterly. Edited by Professors Oren Root and Brainerd G. Smith. Paper, 16mo, pp. 95. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen.

Professors Oren Root and Brainerd G. Smith, of Hamilton College, propose to prepare four times a year a little volume of brief selections for purposes of school declamation. They are exceptionally well qualified to carry out this plan.

The Voyage of Monsieur Perrichon. A Comedy in Four Acts. By MM. Labiche and Martin. 16mo, pp. 100. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.

This modern French comedy, so full of life and movement, is a capital selection for the "Modern Language Series," because of its idiomatic and colloquial phrases and its quick touches of humor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mineral Industry, its Statistics, Technology and Trade in the United States and other Countries to the End of 1894. Volume III. Edited by Richard P. Rothwell. Octavo, pp. 798. New York: Scientific Publishing Company. \$5.

This work has come to be regarded as one of the most valuable and indispensable statistical annuals issued from the American press. It is a marvelous compilation of useful data—largely inaccessible elsewhere—relating to mineral products and manufactures. The present volume completes the record to the close of 1894, and contains, besides, a number of important monographs on various phases of the mining industry and the arts of metallurgy which are of permanent interest. The index of 12,000 titles serves to convey some idea of the magnitude of the work.

Engineering Contracts and Specifications. By J. B. Johnson, C.E. Octavo, pp. 417. New York: Engineering News Pub. Co. \$4.

This work, the first of its class to come to our notice, is designed especially for the use of practical engineers and contractors. It contains, besides a brief synopsis of the law of contracts, a very full discussion of engineering specifications, with many illustrative examples. One very important branch of the general subject of modern engineering contracts—the iron and steel structural work in buildings—is admirably covered by Professor Johnson, and we commend his book to the officials of city buildings and health departments whose duties include enforcement of building regulations and inspection of the details of construction.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

ARTICLES IN THE OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. October.

The Genius of Japanese Civilization. Lafcadio Hearn.
The Countess Potocka. Susan Coolidge.
An Architect's Vacation.—III. Robert S. Peabody.
Weather and Weather Wisdom. Ellen Olney Kirk.
The Wordsworth Country on Two Shillings a Day. A. F. Sanborn.
Lookout Mountain. Bradford Torrey.

Century Magazine.—New York. October.

A Cruise on the Norfolk Broads. Anna Bowman Dodd.
Fun on the Stump. Edward J. McDermott.
Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.—XII. William M. Sloane.
Glave's Career. Robert H. Russell.
Keats in Hampstead. Henry van Dyke.
Life in the Tuilleries Under the Second Empire. A. L. Bicknell.
Nordau's "Degeneration." Its Value and Its Errors. C. Lombroso.
How Men Become Tramps. Josiah Flynt.
The Marriage Rate of College Women. Millicent W. Shinn.

Cosmopolitan Magazine.—Irvington, N. Y. October.

Concerning Painters in Little. Nancy H. Banks.
Cuba's Struggle for Freedom. J. F. Clark.
The Greatness of Man. Richard Le Gallienne.
A Fortress of the Centurys. Mary T. Carpenter.
State Universities. Richard T. Ely.
The Land of the Epicure. Calvin D. Wilson.
Are We Old Fogies? James C. Ayres.

Engineering Magazine. New York. October.

The Growing Interest in Yachting. W. P. Stephens.
The Revolt in Cuba: Its Causes and Effects. A Native Cuban.
The Canadian Lumber Industry. J. S. Robertson.
Architectural Students' Work Abroad. G. R. Phené Spiers.
Future of the Electric Telegraph. P. B. Delany.
Mountain Railroads in Mining Regions. Jas. E. Maxwell.
Future Methods of Sewage Purification. W. L. Hedenberg.
Underflow as Related to Irrigation. H. V. Hinckley.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. October.

Deepdene. M. E. L. Addis.
Monte Oliveto. E. C. Eansittart.
Women as Athletes. W. de Wagstaffe.
Burmese Women. H. Fielding.
The Town and Cloth Halls of Flanders. Alexander Ansted.
Alpine Soldiers.
The Last Days of Torquato Tasso. Marie Walsh.
Light Givers. Mary Titcomb.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. October

The Cotton States Exposition. John S. Cohen.
King Cotton and his Subjects. Lee J. Vance.
Daniel Chester French, Sculptor.
Healing without Medicine. John R. Musick.
Great Singers of this Century. Albert L. Parkes.
Music in America.—VI. Rupert Hughes.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. October.

Hindoo and Moslem. Edwin Lord Weeks.
At the Sign of the Balsam Bough. Henry Van Dyke.
Alone in China. Julian Ralph.
Queen Victoria's Highland Home. J. R. Hunter.
The Gift of Story-Telling. Brander Matthews.
Ronzano. Monsignor Bernard O'Reilly.
Three Gringos in Central America.—II. R. H. Davis.
Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc.—VII. Sieur L. de Conte.
The Future in Relation to American Naval Power. Capt. A. T. Mahan.
The German Struggle for Liberty.—XIII. Poultney Bigelow.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. October.

Ethics and Economics. Fred. P. Powers.
French Roads. Theodore Stanton.
The King of Rome. Elizabeth S. Perkins.
Inside New Guinea. John P. Boccock.
Domestic Service. Mary C. Hungerford.
The Highways of the World. Marion M. Pope.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. October.

The London Times. James Creelman.
"Human Documents." General Miles.
Railroading over an Earthquake. Cy Warman.
Grant and Lincoln in Bronze. Cleveland Moffett.
Grant at Pilot Knob. Gen. John M. Thayer.
The New York Tribune in the Draft Riots. J. R. Gilmore.
The Real John Keats. John Gilmer Speed.
Closing of the New York Saloons on Sunday. Theodore Roosevelt.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. October.

The Waltz King. Rudolph Aronson.
The Great Balkan Intrigue. Henry W. Fischer.
The Red Cross in the Far East. A. B. de Guerville.
American Patriotic Societies. Marcus Benjamin.

New England Magazine.—Boston. October.

Boston Light and the Brewsters. R. G. F. Candage.
New England in New York. E. P. Powell.
Deborah Sampson, a Heroine of the American Revolution. Kate G. Wells.
Henry Oscar Houghton, Publisher.
The Boston Subway and Others. Frank Foxcroft.
Ridgefield, the Connecticut Lenox. Harry E. Miller.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. October.

The University of Chicago. Robert Herrick.
American Posters, Past and Present. H. C. Bunner.
Mr. Stevenson's Home Life at Vallima. Lloyd Osborne.
The Art of Living: The Case of Woman. Robert Grant.
History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States.—VII. E. Benjamin Andrews.
Domesticated Birds. N. S. Shaler.
Mr. Huxley. George W. Smalley.
American Wood Engravers. William Miller.

THE OTHER ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. September.

Independence in Photography. Max Madder.
Photographing Interiors. Hugo Erichsen.
Beginners' Column.—XXII. Clouds. John Clarke.
Photographic Printing by Machinery.

American Magazine of Civics.—New York. September.

The Problem of the City. Thomas E. Will.
A Standard of Value. Ellen B. Dietrick.
Bimetallism and Currency.—II. Joshua Douglass.
The New Factor in the Problem of Government. J. A. Collins.
Blind Partisanship and Political Corruption. J. S. Evans.
The Abolition of Poverty. Whidden Graham.
About Production. E. P. Powell.
The Political Mission of Reform. L. P. Gratacap.

The Adopted Home of the Hun. W. F. Gibbons.
Is Prosperity in Sight?

American Monthly.—Washington. September.

The Revolutionary Period and Relics. Ellen R. Jewett.
The American Flag. Annie W. L. Kerfoot.

The Arena.—Boston. September.

A Battle for Sound Morality.—II. Helen H. Gardener.
Marvels of Electricity. J. R. Buchanan.
After Sixty Years. B. O. Flower.
How Evolution Evolves. Stinson Jarvis.
Omnipresent Divinity. Henry Wood.
The People's Lamps. Frank Parsons.
Professor George D. Herron.

Napoleon Bonaparte.—III. John Davis.
The Labor Exchange. F. W. Cotton.
Progressive Changes in Universalist Thought. M. D. Shutter.

Art Amateur.—New York. September.
Dante Gabriel Rossetti. Sidney T. Whiteford.
Artists' Models.
Drawing for Reproduction. Ernest Knauff.
Flowers and Plants in the Home. Lucy Comyns.
Talks on Embroidery.—XIV. L. B. Wilson.

Art Interchange.—New York. September.
Venetian Stone and Marble Balconies. W. S. Hadaway.
Notes of Travel in Spain.—VIII.
Some Women Artists. Polly King.
Furniture Drawing and Designing.—II. James Thomson.

Atalanta.—London. September.
The Romance of London. Continued. Edwin Oliver.
Some Royal Christenings. Helen E. Batwell.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. September.
The "Boom" in Mining Shares.
The Currency of France.
The Status and Responsibilities of Auditors.

Biblical World.—Chicago. September.
The Natural and Supernatural in Christ. A. M. Fairbairn.
What the Higher Criticism is not. A. C. Zenos.
Mythic Elements in the Old Testament.—II. C. M. Cady.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. September.
The Japanese Imbroglia.
Deer Stalking; Search for a "Royal." Tom Speedy.
The Mystery of "The Queen's Marie"—Mary Hamilton. A. Lang.
Why We Went to Chitral.
Oxford Then and Now.
Harnessing Niagara. George Forbes.
The New Day; the Parliamentary Situation.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. August 15.
The Commercial Clauses of the Chino-Japanese Treaty of April 17, 1895.
The Condition of Dahomey.
Coffee Growing in Peru.
Agriculture in Argentina.

The Bookman.—New York. August-September.
Poe's Fordham Cottage. F. M. Hopkins.
On Literary Construction. Vernon Lee.
Andrew Lang as a Poet. William Canton.
Books and Culture.—VII. Hamilton W. Mabie.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. September.
Liverpool To-day. Robert Machray.
Sir John Thompson. O. A. Howland.
Some of the Fruits of Education. David Owen Lewis.
Vocal Interpretation of Literature. Thomas O'Hagan.
Ducks and Duck-Shooting. Stuart Jenkins.
The Financial Incidents of War. A. C. Galt.
Our Cash Reserves. James B. Peat.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. September.
The Press; the Fourth Estate in London. A. F. Robbins.
Place Nicknames.
In the Powder Mills; People Who Face Death. A. E. Bonser.
On the Canadian Lakes and Canals. Margaret P. Murray.
Animals as Beggars. Dr. A. H. Japp.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. September.
American Lake Steamers for Ocean Traffic. J. R. Oldham.
Gas and Oil Engines.
The Recording Gauge for Steam Pressure. Charles A. Hague.
Steam Engines of To-day. George L. Clark.
The Redheffer Perpetual Motion Machine. Coleman Sellers.

Catholic World.—New York. September.
The Law of Moses and the Higher Criticism. A. F. Hewit.
Monasticism in Scotland. Edward Austin.
An Introduction to the Study of Society. George McDermot.
What George Canning Owed to an Irish Actor. P. S. Cassidy.
Canadian Poets and Poetry. Thomas O'Hagan.
The Lustre of "The Light of Asia." R. M. Ryan.
Requirements of a Catholic Catechism. A. B. Schwenninger.
A Great Engineer (John Ericsson). John J. O'Shea.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. September.
The Niger Territory; the Land of Palm Oil.
Memories of Irvine; an old Scottish Burgh.
London's Water Supply.
The Home Civil Service.
Bananas.

Dramatic Art in the Far East.
The Carrying Trade of the World.
"M.P.;" The Tribulations and Advantages of Legislators.

Contemporary Review.—London. September.
Macedonia and the Macedonians.
War Office Administrative Reform. Veteran.
Jingoism in America. W. T. Stead.
The Church's Opportunity. Canon Barnett.
A Visit to Broken Hill, Australia. Moreton Frewen.
A Scheme of Electoral Reform. W. Laird Clowes.
Crispi's Administration. Vincenzo Riccio.
Biographer, Historian and Man of Letters. Herbert Spencer.
On Literary Construction. Vernon Lee.
Hereditry Once More. August Weismann.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. September.
Patents and Monopolies.
About Amber.
Our Stone Crusaders.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. September.
Battle Field and Burial Ground.
The Chattanooga National Park and Cemetery. J. C. Heaton.
The Races for the America's Cup. J. H. Welch.
A Summer Week in New York. Elsie Fairweather.
Shall International Athletic Contests be Encouraged?

The Dial.—Chicago. September 1.
A Few Words About Education.

Education.—Boston. September.
Moral Education. Lewis V. Price.
Evolution of the Indian School System. H. D. Sheldon.
The Written Language of China. J. C. Moffet.
The New Education.—I. C. B. Gilbert.

Educational Review.—New York. September.
What Knowledge is of Most Worth? Nicholas Murray Butler.
Evolution and Education. Joseph Le Conte.
Education According to Nature. William H. Payne.
Laws of Mental Congruence in Education. B. A. Hinsdale.
The Rural School Problem. Henry Sabin.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. September.
Moorland Idylls.—Continued. Grant Allen.
The Crown Prince of Siam in His English Home, North Lodge, Ascot.
Newfoundland; the Sentinel of the St. Lawrence. P. A. Hurd.
How the Dressmaker's Apprentice Lives. Elizabeth L. Banks.
With the Essex Farm Folk. Arthur T. Pask.

Fortnightly Review.—London. September.
The Independent Labor Party; a Party with a Future. J. Louis Garvin.
Coleridge and His Critics. Nowell C. Smith.
Lord Salisbury's Triumph. H. D. Traill.
The Queen's Prime Ministers. Spencer Walpole.
Stamboulouff's Fall. Edward Dicey.
The Climax of Agricultural Disaster. William E. Bear.
Tudor Translations. Prof. Raleigh.
Denominational Science. Prof. St. George Mivart.
India and the Vice-Royalty. E. Kay Robinson.
The Awakening of China. M. Rees Davies.
Thomas Huxley and Karl Vogt. Prof. Ernst Haeckel.
"Common Sense" and the Elmira Reformatory. Havelock Ellis.

The Forum.—New York. September.
The Enforcement of Law. Theodore Roosevelt.
Municipal Progress and Living Wage. D. McG. Means.
Professor Huxley. Richard H. Hutton.
Criminal Anthropology: Its Origin and Application. C. Lombroso.

Shall Cuba be Free? Clarence King.
George Eliot's Place in Literature. Frederic Harrison.
The Benefits of Hard Times. Edward Atkinson.
The Anecdotic Side of English Parliamentary Dissolutions. M. J. Griffin.
Unsanitary Schools and Public Indifference. D. H. Stewart.
Methods and Difficulties of Child Study. Annie H. Barus.
The Civil Service as a Career. H. T. Newcomb.

Free Review.—London. September.
The Sectarian's Last Ditch. R. B. Wallis.
Bradlaugh's Services to Liberalism. John M. Robertson.
Nature Lessons from George Meredith. Henry S. Salt.
The Natural History of the Christian Religion. Continued.
Marriage and Free Love. Mrs. H. D. Webb.
Sir Henry J. S. Maine as a Sociologist. John M. Robertson.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. September.
Durham and the Bishops Palatine. W. Connor Sydney.
A Summer Ride in Eubœa. Neil Wynn Williams.

James Cavalier; an Almost Forgotten Man. Richard Greene.
Chinese London and Its Opium Dens. James Platt.
Military Lore in Jesus College Library, Cambridge. L. S. A. Herford.
Bulwer; Lord Lytton. J. W. Sherer.
Should Capital Punishment be Abolished?

Geographical Journal.—London. September.

An Expedition to Borgu, on the Niger. Capt. F. D. Lugard.
Notes on Western Madagascar and the Antinosi Country. J. T. Last.
The U. S. Geological Survey. M. Baker.
Temperatures of European Rivers. H. N. Dickson.
A New Estimation of the Mean Depth of the Oceans.
The Sixth International Geographical Congress.

The Green Bag.—Boston. September.

London Police Courts. William Holloway.
Imprisonment for Debt. Benjamin F. Washer.
The English Law Courts.—IV. The Chancery Division.

Home and Country.—New York. September.

The Favorites of the King. J. Florence Wilson.
The Last Fight of a Gallant Ship. J. W. Kesler.
Chinese Beggars. Henry Liddell.
The New York Grape District. L. J. Vance.

Homiletic Review.—New York. September.

The Preacher and Preaching for the Present Crisis.
What a Preacher may Learn from the Writings of Holmes.
The Conflict of Religion and Science. N. S. Shaler.
Welsh Preaching. Benjamin D. Thomas.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. July.

Timber Preserving Methods and Appliances. W. G. Curtis.
Cost of Steam and Water Power in Montana. M. S. Parker.
Wooden Bridge Construction on the Boston and Maine. J. P. Snow.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. September.

The Army and the Civil Power. Lieut. William Wallace.
Efficient Handling of Sea Coast Artillery. Capt. H. J. Reilly.
Fortifications and Field Operations. Lieut.-Col. H. C. Egbert.
Our Present Artillery Armament. Lieut. W. E. Birkhimer.
The Bicycle as a Military Machine. Lieut. R. G. Hill.
Martial Law in Ceylon. Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh.
Recruiting and Training of the Company. Lieut. C. Miller.

Juridical Review.—London. (Quarterly.) July.

The Three Schools of Jurisprudence. Æ. J. G. Mackay.
Divorces in English Law. G. H. Knott.
The Conception of Treason in Roman Law. A. H. J. Greenidge.
Roman Law in the Early Middle Ages. J. Taylor-Cameron.
Matrimonial Domicile. G. Wardlaw Burnet.
History of English Law. T. C. Williams.
Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy. W. K. Morton.

Knowledge.—London. September.

The International Geographical Congress in London.
The Newly-Found Race in Egypt.
Wind-Fertilized Flowers. Rev. A. S. Wilson.
Satellite Evolution. Miss A. M. Clerke.
Blind Cave-Animals. R. Lydekker.

Leisure Hour.—London. September.

The Art and Mystery of Tattooing. Tighe Hopkins.
Some High Mountain Observatories. Edward Whymper.
Rambles in Japan. Continued. Canon Tristram.
Santiago, Chilli; the City of St. James. May Crommelin.
Early Christian Buildings in Ireland. Continued.
The Bermondsey and Browning Hall Settlements.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. September.

Chautauqua. Edward E. Hale.
The Tramp Problem. J. J. McCook.
Philanthropy as a Social Factor. John Visser.

Longman's Magazine.—London. September.

Fables. Continued. R. L. Stevenson.
The New Centurion. J. Eastwick.
Sunshine and Life. Mrs. Percy Frankland.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. September.

The Nicaragua and Panama Canals.
From a War Balloon.
John Zizka.
The Future of Liberalism.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. September.

James Darmstetter's Ideals. George A. Kohut.
American Jewish History. G. A. Kohut.

Blessing and Malediction According to Hebrew Sources. A. Wise.

Denominational Unity. Simon Wolf.

Methodist Review.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) September-October.

The Speculative Significance of Freedom. B. P. Bowne.
Hans Sachs, the Poet of the Reformation. N. W. Clark.
The General Conference as a Working Body. J. D. Walsh.
Salvability of Heretics. C. C. Starbuck.
John Woolman and Stephen Girard. G. M. Hammell.
Social and Ethical Significance of Individual Wealth. G. M. Steele.
Methodist Episcopacy in Transition. J. M. Thoburn.
The Song of Songs. W. W. Martin.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. September.

Grant and Galena. Leigh Leslie.
The Island of Mackinac. Eben E. Rexford.
Reminiscences of John Brown. Narcissa Macy Smith.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. September.

A New Programme of Missions. A. T. Pierson.
Japan's Debt to Christianity. J. I. Soder.
The Open Door of Korea. C. C. Vinton.
The Basis and Results of Medical Missions. R. H. Graves.

Month.—London. September.

Zoolatry. Rev. George Tyrrel.
The Persecution of the Uniats in Russian Poland. Lady Herbert of Lea.
The Woodcock's Haunts. "A Son of the Marshes."
Recollections of Scotch Episcopalians. Continued.
St. Garrard of Gallinara.
Roslin in Its Catholic Days.
Early English Catholic Hymnody. Continued. Orby Shipley.

Music.—Chicago. September.

Recollections of Antoine Rubinstein. C. Saint-Saens.
Is Applause Necessary? George Gladden.
Personal Recollections of Rubinstein. Julius Rodenberg.
Private Teacher vs. Conservatory.

National Review.—London. September.

Conference on Proportional Representation at Saratoga.
A View of Roman Catholicism. Bernard Holland.
The Philistine's Coming Triumph. Mrs. Lynn Linton.
The New Council of Defence. H. O. Arnold-Forster.
My Residence at Bhopal, India. Col. H. Ward.
French Journalism. A Resident in Paris.
The Election of 1895:
A General View. Charles Stuart-Wortley.
Some Lessons from Scotland. Lady Frances Balfour.
Gaps in Agnostic Evolution. F. H. Hill.
Socialist Propaganda. Miss H. Dendy.
The Investor's Last Hope. Hartley Withers.
Sir W. Harcourt; the Elephant in Politics. St. Loe Strachey.

New Review.—London. September.

The Demoralization of Liberalism. James Annand.
Robert Burton. Rev. T. E. Brown.
The Massacre in China: a Word in Season. Mrs. E. Lynn Linton.
A Tropical Colony. Frederick Boyle.
Non pas Orléanisme, mais Royalisme. In French.
American Traits. Martin Morris.
Engineering in the Navy. R. C. Oldknow.
The Free Library Failure. W. Roberts.
Stambuloff. Henry Cust.

The New World.—Boston. (Quarterly.) September.

Lotze's Influence on Theology. George T. Ladd.
Co-operative Competition. Edward Atkinson.
The Higher Criticism and the Supernatural. A. W. Benn.
Sanction for Morality in Nature and Evolution. J. T. Bixby.
The Fourth Gospel as Correcting the Third. Edwin A. Abbott.
Transitional Ideas in Thought. A. C. Armstrong, Jr.
Freedom of Theological Teaching. J. H. Ecob.
Constructive Power of the Doctrine of Evolution. E. P. Powell.
France and Roman Catholicism. G. Bonet-Maury.
The Larger Issues of Mr. Kidd's Position. L. P. Jacks.
The Historical David. Benjamin W. Bacon.

Nineteenth Century.—London. September.

Islam and Its Critics. Ameer Ali.
Permanent Dominion in Asia. Sir Alfred Lyall.
The Romantic and Contemporary Plays of Thomas Heywood.
Americans and the Pan-Britannic Movement. J. Astley Cooper.
Tropical Africa; New British Market. Capt. Lugard.
Africanists in Council. A Silva White.
Lion Hunting beyond the Haud. H. C. Lowther.
The Kutho-Daw. Prof. Max Müller.

A Foreign Affairs Committee. Sidney Low.
The Present Condition of Russia. Prince Krapotkin.

North American Review.—New York. September.

Why Women do not Want the Ballot. W. C. Doane.
The Evolution of the Blue Jacket. P. H. Colomb.
Reminiscences of Prof. Huxley. W. H. Flower.
The Christian Endeavor Movement. F. E. Clarke.
Trend of National Progress. R. H. Thurston.
Crop Conditions and Prospects. Henry Farquhar.
Petty Tyrants of America. Max O'Rell.
The African Problem. Edward W. Blyden.
Our Reviving Business. James H. Eckels.
A Brush with the Bannocks. Nelson A. Miles.
Personal History of the Second Empire.—IX. A. D. Vandam.
The Cuban Situation. Segundo Alvarez.
The Outlook for Ireland. The Earl of Crewe.

Our Day.—Springfield, Ohio. September.

General Booth and the Salvation Army. Joseph Cook.
The Mayflower Compact and the Jeffersonian Heresy.

Outing.—New York. September.

Cycling on the Palisades of the Hudson. Ernest Ingersoll.
True Canoeing. R. B. Burchard.
Lenz's World Tour A-wheel—Cawnpore to Agra.
The Cup Champions and their Crews. R. B. Burchard.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. September.

Veterans of the Mexican War in California. K. M. Nesfield.
Stockton. W. C. Ramsey.
Irrigation in the San Joaquin. C. S. Greene.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. September.

Of Coot and Heron. Illustrated.
Bolton Abbey, etc.: In the Duke of Devonshire's Country. A. T. Story.
The Campaign of Trafalgar. Continued. Judge O'Connor Morris.
Gretna Green. Bessie MacMorland.

Philosophical Review.—Boston. (Bi-monthly). September.
Self-Consciousness, Social Consciousness and Nature. I. J. Royce.

The Absolute and the Time Process.—II. John Watson.
The "Feelings." Herbert Nichols.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. September.

The Detroit Convention.
Moving Objects and Pictorial Photography. J. M. Appleton.
The Gain in Modern Lenses. W. K. Burton.
Genre Work and Its Future. George B. Sperry.

Political Science Quarterly.—Boston. September.

The Gold Standard in Recent Theory. J. B. Clark.
Ideal of the American Commonwealth. J. W. Burgess.
Pennsylvania's First Constitution. Paul L. Ford.
The Tennis Court Oath. J. H. Robinson.
The Study of Statistics. R. Mayo-Smith.
Labor and Politics in England. James Mavor.

The Photographic Times.—New York. September.

Half-Tone Engraving by the Enamel Process. A. Whittet.
The Chemistry of Photography. Max Holzberg.
Short Chapters in Organic Chemistry.—IV. A. B. Aubert.
Clouds. Frances Eate.

Popular Science Monthly.—New York. September.

New Chapters in the Warfare of Science.—XX. Andrew D. White.
Biographer, Historian and Litterateur. Herbert Spencer.
Apparatus for Extinguishing Fires. John G. Morse.
Variation in the Habits of Animals. G. C. Davenport.
Dr. Daniel Hack Tuke.
Trades and Faces. Louis Robinson.
Natural Rain Makers. Alexander McAdie.
Studies of Childhood.—X. James Sully.
The Study of Birds Out of Doors. F. M. Chapman.
Ancestor Worship Among the Fijians. B. H. Thomson.
Fruit as a Food and Medicine. Harry Benjafield.
Only a Match. C. Falkenhorst.

Review of Reviews.—New York. September.

Results of the British General Elections, 1895.
The Poster in Politics.
Nikola Tesla and the Electrical Outlook.
Industrial Niagara. Arthur V. Abbott.
Wind as a Motive Power in the United States. Frank Waldo.
Value of Weather Forecasts to Agriculture and Inland Commerce. Mark W. Harrington.
From the Great Lakes to the Sea. E. V. Smalley.
Careless Construction and Willful Destruction of Buildings.
Archbishop Croke. W. T. Stead.

The Sanitarian.—New York. September.

Respiration as a Remedy. G. H. Patchen.
Proper Teaching of Physiology in the Public Schools. D. Rochester.

Sewage Disposal in Small Towns. Anthony Howells.
Berlin Tenement Houses. Charles DeKay.
Gas-Fitting and Fatal Gas Accidents.

School Review.—Hamilton, N. Y. September.

The Teacher's Outfit in Rhetoric. J. F. Genung.
The N. E. A. at Denver. C. H. Thurber.
Address of the Philological Association on the Study of Greek.

Social Economist.—New York. September.

Evolution of Modern Capitalism.
Are Export Bounties Economic?
Is our Republic a Failure? Harry P. Judson.
Trusts and Wages. F. H. Cooke.
Protection to Shipping. W. W. Bates.
National Struggle for Existence.

Strand Magazine.—London. August 15.

Gleams from the Dark Continent. Continued. C. J. Mansford.

W. G. Grace; Interview.
The Sea Serpent. A. T. Story.
Strange Devices. J. Scott.
The Ladies of Queen Victoria's Court.
The Gladstone Family. A. H. Broadwell.

Students' Journal.—New York. September.

New York State Stenographers' Association.
Have we a Life Immortal? Cardinal Gibbons.
Fac-simile of A. J. Graham's Reporting Notes.
The Long Gains of Shorthand. Amos R. Wells.

Sunday at Home.—London. September.

Henry Francis Lyte; the Author of "Abide with Me."
Sunday in Ratcliff Highway.
Growth of the Bible in Japan. Dr. W. Wright.
Sunday in the North Sea. G. A. Hutchison.

Sunday Magazine.—London. September.

Dr. Lyman Beecher; the Father of the Beechers. H. A. Glass.
French Vineyards. Miss M. Betham Edwards.
Rev. S. Baring-Gould at Home. Rev. J. M. Gatrill.
Charlotte Tucker. Rev. A. R. Buckland.
Dr. Thorold, the late Bishop of Winchester. Rev. Algernon C. E. Thorold.

Temple Bar.—London. September.

Archduke Karl Ludwig—the Future Emperor-King of Austria.
Montaigne. L. E. Tiddeman.
Musical Sands. A. MacIvor.
With Thomas Ingoldsby in Kent. H. Morse Stephens.

The Treasury.—New York. September.

Salvation by Work.
God's Law of Labor and Land. J. W. Kramer.
Power and Responsibility of Christian Voters. J. M. Patterson.
The Kingdom Within. D. N. Beach.
China in Transition. R. H. Graves.

Twentieth Century.—London. August.

The Real Lord Randolph Churchill. T. H. S. Escott.
Carlyle as a Politician. S. O'Grady.
The Religious Situation in France. S. Henry.
Mr. Gladstone's Translation of Horace's Odes, and His Critics.
T. H. L. Leary.
"Heimat": Sunermann's Drama. H. Schütz Wilson.
Oronsay: West Highlands, Scotland. A. Ingilby.
The Republic of Letters. P. Wicks.
Medical Advertisements: On Certain Bogus Insurances. W. Defries.
Sonya Kovalevsky. Florence Balgarnie.
Armenia. E. A. Brayley Hodggets.
The Principle of the Circuit System for the Trial of Prisoners.
J. Trustram.
Religion and Science at the Close of the Century. G. M. McCrie.
Literature. H. D. Traill.
The Political Prospect. T. E. Kebbel.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. September.

The Army of the Khedive and the Military Situation in Egypt.
Moral Tactics. W. E. Montague.
The Demonetization of Silver.
The Navy Fifty Years Ago.

United Service Magazine.—London. September.

Wanted—a Naval Reformer.
The Sanitary Conditions of Indian Cantonments. Col. William Hill-Climo.
The Evolution of the Art of War. Lieut. Col. H. Elsdale.
Why did the Russian Artillery Fail at Plevna? Maj. E. S. May.

The Making of Seamen. Stephen H. Clarke.
 The Turkish Army of To-day. C. B. Norman.
 The Functions of the Army and Navy? Captain S. Eardley-Wilmot.
 The Storming of the Malakund Pass.
 An Adventure with Chinese Pirates. Major Shore.
 The Second Stage of the Madagascar Campaign. Capt. Oliver.

Westminster Review.—London. September.
 The Cause of the Liberal Collapse. Arthur Withy.
 Canada and Her Relations to the Empire. G. T. Denison.
 Huxley's Relations to Science, Education, and Sunday Observance.
 A Common-Sense View of Agnosticism.

San Marino; the Smallest Republic in the World. W. Miller.
 The Ethical Solution of Our Social Problem. Charles Ford.
 Democratic Ideals. J. W. Kennedy.
 Henry George and Herbert Spencer on the Land Question. J. Armsden.
 Sir John Gorst; the New Minister of Education, and His Work. J. J. Davies.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. September.
 Photography vs. the Press. B. J. Falk.
 Papers for Professional Photographers. John A. Tennant.
 On the Latent Image. R. Ed. Liesegang.
 Practical Points for Studio Workers.
 Practical Photo-Engraving.—VII. A. C. Austin.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. September.
 Life-Saving at Sea. G. Terburg-Aminius.
 The Franco-German War. D. V. Huyskens.
 Catholic Commercial Unions. K. Reinert.
 August Reichensperger. J. Odenthal.

Daheim.—Leipzig.
 August 3.
 War Experiences. Concluded. H. von Konarsky.
 August 10.
 Lawn Tennis in Germany. Freiherr Robert von Fichard.
 The Duck-billed Water-Mole and the Porcupine Ant-eater of Australia.

August 17.
 Bruno Oscar Klein. With Portrait.
 August 24.
 The Metz Battlefields. H. Wickenhagen.
 Two Years in a Deaconess-House.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 15.
 Moscow.
 Giddiness. Dr. A. Kellner.

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 African Exploration during the Last Century. D. F. Cramer.
 Chemistry—Old and New. A. Weber.
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Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. August.
 The Salisbury Cabinet and the Far East. M. von Brandt.
 Prince Bismarck and the Parliamentarians. Continued.
 The Hohenzollerns. E. Berner.
 Leopold von Rank and Varnhagen von Ense. T. Wiedemann.
 Morphia. Dr. O. Emmerich.
 Friedrich August von Kaulbach, Artist. Louise von Kobell.
 Prince Tscherkasski and the Inner History of the Russo-Turkish War.
 Kossuth. Concluded. Karl Blind.
 The Population of Ancient Egypt and the Race Question.
 Napoleon. Paul Holzhausen.
 Abt Vogler. A. von Winterfeld.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. August.
 Turkish Stories. R. Lindau.
 Personal Reminiscences of the Franco-German War.
 Wilhelm Roscher. A. von Miaskowski.
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 Fourteen Years of Excavations in Egypt. G. Steindorff.
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Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. August.
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 German and Roman Law. D. L. Kuhnbeck.
 The Value of Classical Education. R. Bartolomäus.
 Berlin Art Exhibition. H. Häfker.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. August.
 Russia under Nicholas II.
 The Prussian National Hymn. Continued. G. Schröder.
 Letters from Java.

The Pullman Strike. H. Wilhelmi.
 Reminiscences. H. von Struve.

Neue Revue.—Vienna.
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The Way to a Free Press. Vivus.
 New Chemical Elements. E. Aveling.
 August 7.
 Aestheticism and Social Science. P. Pauli.
 The Jubilee of Wörth, 1870. K. Bleibtreu.

August 14.
 Friedrich Engels. Vivus.
 August 21.
 Darwinism and Moral Progress. G. Ferrero.
 The Jubilee of Gravelotte. K. Bleibtreu.

Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.
 No. 44.
 The Most Ideal History. Jean Jaures and Paul Lafargue.
 Our Newest Programme. K. Kaustsky.
 The Working Man and the Elections in England. E. Bernstein.

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 The Most Ideal History. Continued.
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 Morality in the Country. A. Bebel.

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 Friedrich Engels.
 Our Newest Programme. Continued.
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 The Last Letters of Friedrich Engels.
 Ludwig Anzengruber.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. August.
 Paolo Mantegazza. With Portrait. M. Brasch.
 Literature in Latin Countries. Karl Vogt.
 The Natural History of the Populace. F. Rubenstein.
 Spirit Worship and Fetish Worship.
 The State and Divorce. L. Fuld.
 The Barras Memoirs. C. Sokal.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. August.
 Materialism and the Historical Sciences. Prof. F. Aly.
 Religion and Church. Prof. E. Troeltsch.
 Prosperity in German Cities in the Middle Ages. Dr. W. Barges.
 Rural Sheriff's Courts. K. Schneider.
 Dante and Poetic Art Forms. Prof. A. Philipp.
 The German Emperors of Early Times. Prof. E. Bernheim.
 Michelangelo's Allegorical Figures in the Medici Chapel. O. Ollendorf.
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Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 24.
 From Berlin to Potsdam. H. Herold.
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FRENCH, ITALIAN AND OTHER EUROPEAN MAGAZINES.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. August.
 Military Revision in Switzerland. Colonel Lecomte.
 Alexandre Petöfi, Hungarian Poet. Edouard Sayous.
 Swiss Railways. Continued. Ed. Tallichet.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

August 1.
 The Strategic Role of the French Fleet. Admiral X.
 Intellectual and Moral Waste. F. Paulhaun.
 Recollections of a Sailor. G. Hugo.
 The National Airs of Iceland. O. Commettant.
 The Conservatoire. G. de Dubor.

August 15.
 The Letters of a Condemned Man. H. Rochefort.
 The Dangers of Mining Speculations. T. F. Brentano.
 The Juvisy Observatory. C. Flammarion.
 The Methods of Leonardo da Vinci. P. Valery.
 A Tour Round the World; Tangiers. G. Lecomte.
 The English Elections. P. Hammel.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris. August 1.
 Letters of a Traveler: Bordeaux and Its Exposition, and Vichy.
 Jules Bois. M. Lorenzi de Bradi.

Quinzaine.—Paris.

August 1.
 The Art of Success. George Fonsegrive.
 Dualism in Austria-Hungary. Albert Lefavre.
 Notes of a Journey in Austria. Henri Joly.
 The Teaching of History. Concluded. Joseph Bouteyre.
 Piano Solo: "Mélancolie," by Ch. Tournemire.

August 15.
 Unpublished Letters of Marie de Guérin. Mgr. D. du Manoir.
 The Ethics of Evolution. F. Garilhe.
 Dualism in Austria-Hungary. Concluded. A. Lefavre.
 Four-Part Song: "Tu es Petrus," by Henry Eymieu.

Revue Bleue.—Paris. August 3.
 Paris in 1814. Pierre Mille.
 The Grandfather of Montaigne. Paul Stapfer.

August 10.
 Some Unpublished Letters of Madame Desbordes-Valmore.
 Cosmopolitan Literature. Emile Faguet.

August 17.
 Bazaine and the Marches to Metz, August 13-18, 1870.
 Eugène Rambert. Edouard Grenier.

August 24.
 The Military School; the Education of Adults.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris. August 1.
 Auguste Comte. E. Faguet.
 Woman in the United States; Louisiana. Th. Bentzon.
 An Essay on Goethe. E. Rod.

August 15.
 Individualism and Anarchy in Literature. E. Schuré.
 The Organization of Universal Suffrage. F. Benoist.
 The Family of Rubens. E. Michel.

Revue de Paris.—Paris. August 1.
 Letters to the Marechale. St. Arnaud.
 What Hoche Thought of the Coup d'Etat. A. Sorel.
 Souvenirs. Ch. Gounod.
 Icelandic Politics. C. Rabot.
 The Pages of Louis XV. J. de X.

August 15.
 The Correspondence of Ernest Renan and His Sister Henriette.
 The Madagascar Expedition. Lieutenant-Colonel K.
 Scenes and Portraits from a Journalist's Life. M. Talemeyr.
 The Defeat of the Liberal Party in England. D. Pasquet.
 Strikes. A. Fontaine.

Revue des Revues.—Paris. August 1.
 The Woman Question. Professor Benedikt.
 The Aristocracy of Russia. Concluded. Niémirny.

August 15.
 The Italy of To-day. Dr. Napoleone Colajanni.
 Unpublished Memoirs of Prince Stanislas Poniatowski.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris. August 3.
 M. Kowalevsky's Travels.
 Serotherapy and the Mortality from Diphtheria. Continued.
 C. Richet.
 The Sensibility of the Eye to Spectral Colors. H. Parinaud.
 August 10.
 The Association Française at Bordeaux.

Health and Hygiene. Émile Trélat.
 The Association Française in 1894-1895. M. Livon.
 August 17.

The Transvaal. Octave Diamanti.
 August 24.
 The Theories of Immunity, Serotherapy and Vaccination.
 The Soil of Madagascar. Stanislas Meunier.
 The Progress of Science in China. Ernest Martin.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. August.
 A Provisional Outline of Industrial Organization. Jean Jaurès.
 The Evolution of Political Creeds and Doctrines in Egypt. G. de Greef.
 "La Cité Moderne," by Jean Izoulet; a Socialistic Poem. P. Lagarde.
 Federalism and the Eastern Question.

Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome.

August 3.
 What is a Man of Genius: a Reply to Lombroso.
 Recent Assaults of the Spiritual Power of the Pope.
 August 17.

Letter of Leo XIII to Cardinal Goossens (Latin version).
 An Alliance between Catholicism and Democracy.
 The Two Popes in Rome in 1895.

Nuova Antologia.—Rome.

August 1.
 The Art Exhibition at Venice.—I. E. Panzacchi.
 Sicily and Socialism. Concluded. Pasquale Villari.

August 15.
 Concerning Dante's Diplomatic Missions. G. Carducci.

La Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.

August 1.
 Popular Slav Songs. Maria Savi-Lopez.
 Parliamentary Life in Italy. R. Ricci.

August 15.
 Universal Time and the New Meridian of Jerusalem.
 Le Père Ranzan. G. C. Scandaelli.
 St. Anthony of Padua. A. Zardo.

Riforma Sociale.—Turin. August 10.
 Studies on Social Legislation in Austria. Duke G. Avarna.
 Labor. F. S. Nitti.
 Military Progress in Italy. G. Ferrero.

Ciudad de Dios.—Madrid.
 August 5.
 The Biblical Story of Paradise and Positivist Criticism.
 Honorato del Val.
 August 20.
 Prohibited Books.

España Moderna.—Madrid. August.
 The Apostles of Printing in Spain. J. Perez de Guzman.

Revista Contemporanea.—Madrid.
 July 30.
 Interludes; a Contribution to the History of the Theatre.
 Spain and Its Ancient Sea-Boundaries. Daubrée.

August 15.
 Recollections of Serpa Pimentel. R. Alvarez Sereix.
 Colmenares and Castille. G. M. Vargaraly Martin.

De Gids.—Amsterdam. August.
 Secondary Education in England: Private and Public Schools.
 Aimée Desclée. J. N. van Hall.

Teysmannia.—Batavia. No. 6.
 Animal Foes of Plants. Dr. J. C. Koningsberger.

Vragen des Tijds.—Haarlem. August-September.
 Van Houten's Proposed Electoral Law Reform. J. A. van Gilse.
 The Government and Irrigation Works in Java. Conclusion.
 J. Icken.

Kringsjaa.—Christiania. August 15.
 Knut Hamsun. With Portrait. Carl Nørup.
 Men and Machines.

Svensk Tidskrift.—Upsala. No. 6.
 Atterbom before the Upsala-time. Fred. Vetterlund.
 Tilskueren.—Copenhagen. August

Edgar Poe. Niels Møller.
 On Duties and Tolls. N. C. Fredriksen.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	Ed.	Education.	Mus.	Music.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	NatR.	National Review.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.	EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	EL.	English Illustrated Magazine.	NewR.	New Review.
ArchR.	Architectural Record.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NSR.	New Science Review.
A.	Arena.	F.	Forum.	NW.	New World.
AA.	Art Amateur.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AL.	Art Interchange.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	NAP.	North American Review.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	OD.	Our Day.
Ata.	Atlanta.	G.	Godey's.	O.	Outing.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GBag.	Green Bag.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
Bank.	Banker's Magazine (New York).	HC.	Home and Country.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
BW.	Biblical World.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PA.	Photo-American.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineers.	PT.	Photographic Times.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York).	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
CalR.	California Review.	K.	Knowledge.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	L.HJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	R.	Review of Reviews.
CaaM.	Cassier's Magazine.	L.H.	Leisure Hour.	R.	Rosary.
CW.	Catholic World.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	San.	Sanitarian.
CM.	Century Magazine.	LQ.	London Quarterly.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	LudM.	Ludgate Magazine.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Sten.	Stenographer.
C.	Cornhill.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	Str.	Strand.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	MR.	Methodist Review.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
CritR.	Critical Review.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
D.	Dial.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	TB.	Temple Bar.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Mon.	Monist.	US.	United Service.
EconR.	Economic Review.	M.	Month.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	WR.	Westminster Review.
				WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]
Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the September numbers of periodicals.

Abbotsford, A House Party at, Nina L. Smith, Cos.

Africa:

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